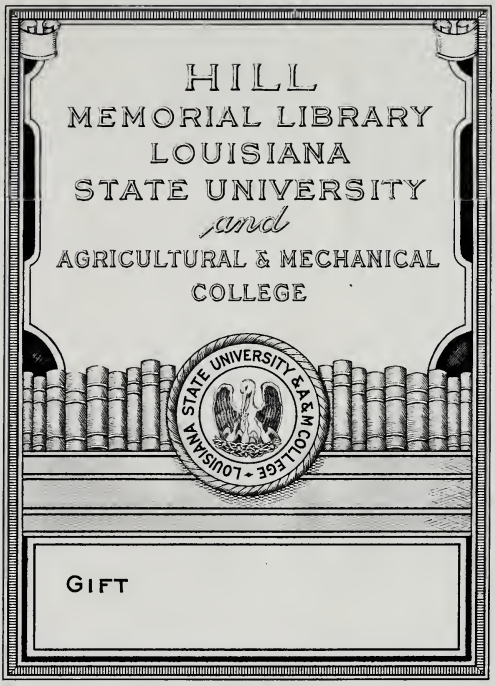
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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

33 — No. 1 OCTOBER 1, 1954

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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Josiah Ferris, Manager

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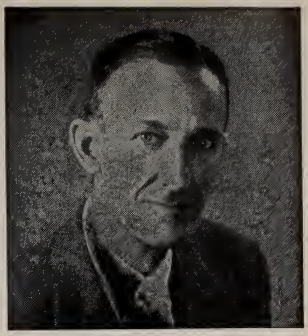
We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by

A. W. DYKERS



Wage Determination

As we go to press, word is received from Washington that the 1954-55 Wage Determination is the same as that of last season.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League was held in New Orleans on September 30th and Mr. J. P. Duhe, of Jeanerette, La., was elected to his second term as President. We are printing Mr. Duhe's Annual Address beginning on page 6 of this issue.

Other officers who were also re-elected are F. A. Graugnard, Jr., of St. James, 1st Vice-President; Ed. Schexnayder, of Bayou Goula, 2nd Vice-President; Bronier Thibaut, of Napoleonville, 3rd Vice-President; Josiah Ferris, of Washington, D. C., 4th Vice-President; Gilbert J. Durbin, of New Orleans, 5th Vice-President and General Manager; Marcel J. Voorhies, of Baton Rouge, Vice-President Emeritus; J. J. Shaffer, Jr., of Ellendale, Secretary, and T. M. Barker, of Lockport, Treasurer.

It is the normal procedure in the League to change officers every two years. This is one of the "off years" and as all the officers have done a good job they all were more or less "automatically" re-elected.

The only new member elected to the Executive Committee is Mr. M. V. Yarbrough, of Youngsville. A complete list containing the names and addresses of the members of this Committee is on the second page of this issue.

Resolutions

The two resolutions printed below were unanimously adopted at the Annual Meeting of the League. It is a great pleasure to be able to record these expressions of appreciation about Mr. Taggart and Mr. Gouaux.

Mr. W. G. Taggart

Whereas—On June 30, 1954 Mr. W. G. Taggart retired from his position as Director of the Louisiana State Agricultural Experiment Station after serving the Louisiana sugar industry for a period of forty-eight years, and

Whereas — Mr. Taggart, in the course of his almost half century of work with the Louisiana State Experiment Station, has been of outstanding service to the cane farmers of Louisiana and the cane sugar industry of the entire world through his studies of both the agricultural and manufacturing problems that have confronted the sugar industry since he began his scientific research with the Experiment Station in the fall of the year nineteen hundred and six, and

Whereas — in the course of his long connection with the Louisiana sugar industry Mr. Taggart has not only been an outstanding man of s c i e n c e , but also an outstanding friend to the countless number of people with which he has come in contact during his career as a teacher and counselor at Louisiana State University; therefore

Be It Resolved — that we, the

(Continued on page 9)

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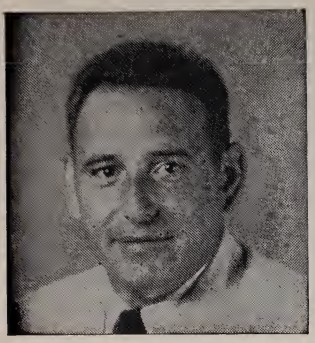


IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Variety Talk (Unreleased)

On September 15, 1954 the League's Committee on Varieties met with the scientists of the U.S. D.A. and L.S.U. to discuss and plan the work on varieties for the coming year. Representing the University were Dr. J. Norman Efferson, Director; Dr. S. J. P. Chilton, Head Botany and Plant Pathology; Mr. E. C. Simon, Agronomist; Mr. Preston H. Dunckelman, Pathologist; Dr. R. J. Steib, Pathologist; and Mr. W. G. Taggart, retired Director Louisiana Experiment Stations. The U. S. D. A. Sugar Station was represented by Dr. Ernest V. Abbott, Superintendent; and Mr. Leo Hebert, Agronomist. Mr. Elliott Jones, Southdown Sugars; Mr. Louis Arceneaux, Smithfield Plantation; Mr. A. H. Feske, Orange Grove Plantation; Mr. William Luke, Southdown Sugars; Mr. Stephen C. Munson, Chairman of the Committee, and the writer represented the industry.

The Committee reviewed the decisions made earlier on unreleased varieties located on the League's Secondary Increase Stations. After some discussion the Committee unanimously agreed that the decisions made at the June meeting of the Contact Committee should be carried out. The recommendations are as follows:

1. That C. P. 45-184 be discontinued at all Stations.
2. That C. P. 47-193 be increased up to 10 acres at all Stations.
3. That C. P. 48-103 be increased up to 10 acres at all Stations.

At the June meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, the unreleased variety C. P. 50-11, grown on the three Primary Increase Stations, was considered for transfer to Secondary Increase Stations. The committee, at that time referred the decision to the September meeting of the Variety Committee. The Variety Committee unanimously decided that C. P. 50-11 be held on the Primary Stations to be cleaned up of the Stunting Disease before being transferred to Secondary Increase Stations. C. P. 50-11 appeared good earlier, but is now showing deterioration. The Stunting Disease is probably responsible for this deterioration.

Since the Outfield Test Fields are used to measure the merits of unreleased varieties, the Committee began formulating a program that would clean up the canes on these stations. The Committee unanimously voted to initiate a program that would clean up the test fields of the Stunting Disease as rapidly as possible. When this is completed, varieties will be evaluated on a Stunting Disease free basis. Many of the discarded unreleased canes may again be put in the test field for revaluation. There are several unreleased canes that showed excellent promise the first two or three years of observation but very rapidly deteriorated. It is these canes that may be put back in the Test Fields free of Stunting Disease for further study.

(Continued on page 15)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Liquid Sugar Conference

An industry-wide conference was held September 15th under the auspices of the Sugar Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to discuss revision of the definition of liquid sugar and other important related problems. Sugar Division Director Lawrence Myers presided over the conference which was attended by representatives of all segments of the domestic sugar industry, the Tariff Commission, the Customs Bureau, the State Department, industrial users, and the Cuban Sugar Institute.

The Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, places imported liquid sugar in a segregated category by providing specific quotas for such sugar. Specific quotas, however, are not provided for liquid sugar from domestic areas. The quotas for domestic areas may be filled by "sugar or liquid sugar" and such sugar may be either raw or direct-consumption. Comparatively recent developments in the use of liquid sugar have created an increasing demand for it. Certain producers in Puerto Rico found an outlet for a considerable quantity of liquid sugar, but when they attempted to supply it, ran into bookkeeping difficulties. They object strenuously to having their liquid sugar charged to the Puerto Rican direct-consumption quota.

Under the definitions in the Sugar Act, raw sugar is either crystalline or used to produce crystalline.

Direct consumption sugar is crystalline.

Liquid sugar is not crystalline and is defined either as raw or direct-consumption.

The Sugar Division has taken the position that sugar or liquid sugar which has to be further refined or improved before it is consumed shall be charged to the raw quota and sugar or liquid sugar which does not have to be further refined or improved is charged to the direct-consumption quota.

The tariff rate on liquid invert sugar is lower than on crystalline sugar under present trade agreements and the difference would be even greater if we were ever to revert to the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930.

The situation with respect to flavored syrup also raises several interesting and important questions in connection with liquid sugar. But the $64.00 question which must be answered before the Sugar Act can be revised is: "Should liquid sugar be designated in a manner to permit its classification as raw or direct-consumption; or should the domestic quotas be segregated in a manner to provide specifically for liquid sugar?"

The U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association has had the matter under study by a group of experts for some time. Mr. James H. Marshall, Vice President of the California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation, presented the refiners thinking on the subject. After a discussion of the problem by various individuals from industry and government, Director Myers appointed a task force to review the definitions and cer-

(Continued on page 14)

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT J. P. DUHE TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE HELD IN NEW ORLEANS SEPTEMBER 30, 1954

Members of the American Sugar Cane League and our distinguished guests.

A year ago, on the 24th of September 1953, you paid me the high honor of selecting me to be your President. We have had our disappointments and we have had our happier moments but it is a pleasure to be able to say that I believe that we have accomplished at least a few things during the past twelve months that will be of lasting benefit to the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

On October 12th, only nineteen days after I became the President of the League, the National Agricultural Workers Union began their strike. This was probably the warmest reception that ever greeted an incoming President of the American Sugar Cane League.

The splendid way that the Louisiana sugar cane farmers, both large and small, countered this abortive attempt by the National Agricultural Workers Union to ruin our industry was an inspiration and, I believe, one of the brightest chapters in our history.

A review of the events of the past twelve months, taken from pages of The Sugar Bulletin, shows the following:

Last fall the League began its experiment of treating canes with hot air in an effort to control the stunting disease. This experiment is under the supervision of a special Stunting Disease Committee of the League headed by A. H. Feske in cooperation with the U.S.D.A. and L.S.U. Experiment Stations. Lloyd L. Lauden, the League's Agronomist, is in charge of the work which is being continued this fall using an improved heating chamber. The necessary funds for the experiment are being supplied by the American Sugar Cane League.

In November a public hearing was held in Washington to determine the sugar requirements for 1954. Representatives of the League attended this meeting and filed a brief in behalf of the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

In January the Department of Agriculture conducted a Marketing Allotment Hearing in New Orleans. W. S. Chadwick, representing the very active committee working with him, presented the brief of the Louisiana Sugar Industry at this Hearing, and did his usual fine job. In July Mr. Chadwick again represented the Industry at the Acreage Hearing in New Orleans.

On February 1st, at the request of Murphy J. Foster in behalf of the League, Governor Robert F. Kennon wrote Secretary of Agriculture Benson urging the Secretary to support the attempt by the American Sugar Cane League to obtain an increase of 100,000 tons in the sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Area.

We are very grateful to Governor Kennon for the support that he has given, and still is giving, to us. Right here I would like to congratulate him on his election to the Chairmanship of the United States Governor's Conference. Few heads of States in the "deep south" have been so highly honored and we are certainly proud of this recognition.

Also in February the opening guns in the fight of the Mainland Cane Area to obtain an increase of 100,000 tons in its quota were fired in Washington when identical bills were introduced in the House and the Senate calling for an amendment to the Sugar Act to give the Mainland Cane Area a quota of 600,000 tons.

Senator Ellender, Congressman Willis, Congressman Boggs, and, in fact, the entire Louisiana Congres-

sional Delegation, have given wholehearted support in this fight to obtain quota relief but, so far, opposition by the State Department and the Department of Agriculture has stymied our efforts. We hope, however, to have better luck when the next Congress meets in January.

While on this subject, I would like to express my appreciation, and I am sure the appreciation of the entire Louisiana Sugar Industry, of the work that the Chairman of the League's Legislative Committee, Wallace C. Kemper, has done and is doing, to build our fences and gain support for our much needed quota increase. Mr. Kemper has journeyed to Washington many times during the past twelve months to discuss our problems with representatives of the other domestic sugar areas and representatives of our Government. He will probably be called on to make many more trips to Washington before the battle is won.

As you know, one of the League's most important adjuncts is its Washington Office. Through Joe Ferris, the League has maintained constant contact with top government executives, members of Congress, and the national representatives of other domestic and foreign sugar producing areas. The services of vital importance to League members rendered by Joe with smooth, unobtrusive efficiency, are many and varied. He may be called upon to present a petition at the White House; confer with a member of the Cabinet; to get a bill introduced in Congress, or to obtain the almost unobtainable—a hotel reservation in our convention-plagued Capital city.

Most of our activity in Washington this year was in connection with the amendment of the Sugar Act which would have given the Area a larger quota. While we did not achieve the goal we hoped to reach, nevertheless, the time devoted to that all important project has been well spent in laying a solid, substantial foundation for another and, we hope, successful attempt to get the Sugar Act revised early next year.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the past year was the maintenance of warm, friendly and profitable relations with our fellow growers and processors in the State of Florida. A large measure of credit for this goes to Joe Ferris who made it possible for the League's spokesman to represent the entire Mainland Cane Area at consumptive estimate, marketing allotment and proportionate share hearings.

In March the Secretary of Agriculture increased the overall consumption estimate by 200,000 tons bringing the estimate to 8,200,000 tons. This uncalled-for action has depressed the price of sugar throughout the entire summer and the prospects for the remainder of the year are not bright.

In April the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League conferred Life Memberships in the League on Dr. E. V. Abbott, Superintendent of the U.S.D.A. Houma Experiment Station and Dr. S. J. P. Chilton, Head of the Department of Plant Pathology of the Louisiana State Experiment Station. These noted sugar cane scientists have both contributed much towards the advancement of the Louisiana Sugar Industry and they richly deserve to be included in the American Sugar Cane League's group of distinguished persons on whom Life Memberships have been conferred.

In May Mr. Elliott Jones, Chairman of the League's Flood Control Committee, appeared before the Public Works Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington to urge the adoption of legislation to keep the Mississippi River from changing its course. The fact that this legislation was passed by the House speaks well for the job that Mr. Jones, and the others who testified, accomplished in our behalf.

(Continued on next page)

In July The Sugar Bulletin carried the announcement of the release of the new cane variety known as N. Co. 310, under the joint sponsorship of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League. The mechanics of distributing this cane are under the able guidance of the League's Agronomist, Mr. Lloyd L. Lauden. More than 2,000 tons of N. Co. 310 will be distributed this fall.

I could probably keep talking for hours explaining the very many other activities in which the League has engaged this year but we have to get to other business of the Annual Meeting so I will hurry on.

We and other farm groups were in the thick of the fight to have Right-To-Work Legislation adopted by the Louisiana State Legislature, and we were successful in our efforts to have all sugar research continued in the budget of Louisiana State University, and to have funds provided for the expansion of the cane breeding program at the University.

A new greenhouse, made possible through the efforts of the League, has been completed at the U.S.D.A. Houma Station and the cane breeding and disease research work at that station has also been expanded.

The League has supplied the funds for an experimental cane planter that Mr. R. M. Ramp of the Houma Station has constructed and is now testing in the cane fields.

The League was instrumental in securing more money for the soil conservation work of Mr. I. L. Saveson.

Freight rates of sugar cane, sugar and molasses during the past year have again been the subject of extensive activities by the League. At our annual meeting in September of last year my predecessor reported to you that as a result of the concerted fight and active opposition made by the League through its attorney and freight rate consultants before the Louisiana Public Service Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission, the League had been largely instrumental in saving its members during 1951, 1952 and 1953 a sum estimated to exceed a half million dollars. In spite of our opposition, the Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order effective on May 17, 1954, authorizing a 24.2% freight rate increase on the intrastate shipment of numerous commodities including sugar cane and sugar, and a 9% increase on molasses. The validity of this order has been appealed by the League and representatives of other commodities to the Supreme Court of the United States. The League will present briefs and oral argument in the Court in support of its appeal.

There were many other matters that were handled through the many standing and special committees of the League and to each and every member of these committees I wish to convey my heartfelt appreciation of their services.

I do not want to close this report without mentioning the passing of two of our outstanding citizens. Clarence J. Bourg, who served as our 4th Vice-President and Manager of the Washington Office of the American Sugar Cane League from 1929 through 1951, died in Washington on December 28th, 1953. At the time of his death Clarence was serving as Vice-President Emeritus of the League, having found it necessary to retire in 1951 because of failing health. He served the League faithfully and well for 22 years and when he died the Louisiana Sugar Industry lost a real champion.

The other member of the League's official family who was lost during the year was our friend Charles A. Farwell. Charlie served as a member of the League's Executive Committee from 1938 until October 1st, 1951. He remained active in the League until his untimely death in

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH SEPT. 27, 1954

	Today	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW YORK	5.93	6.08	6.45
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW ORLEANS	5.91	6.05	6.44
WORLD SPOT RAWS (In Cuba)	3.25	3.20	3.25

SUGAR FUTURES No. 6
(Closing Bid Prices)

	Nov.	Mch.	May	July
Today	5.42	5.35	5.42	5.54
1 Month Ago	5.58	5.42	5.46	5.57
1 Year Ago	5.90	5.55	5.61	5.68

* offered ** nominal

OFFSHORE RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This Month	Total Since Jan. 1st.
American	557,508 bags	†2,799,775 bags
Godchaux	209,909 bags	1,450,252 bags
Colonial	106,634 bags	1,250,331 bags
Henderson	49,333 bags	507,797 bags
Southdown	22,100 bags	97,962 bags
South Coast	96,436 bags	547,299 bags
Sterling	None	None
Supreme	67,000 bags	668,137 bags
Totals	1,108,920 bags	7,321,553 bags

† Includes 878,787 bags (approximately 100 lbs.) from Hawaii and Peru.

New Orleans on January 30th, 1954. He was one of the most dynamic personalities that we have ever worked with and we are very sorry that he is no longer among us.

Please allow me to again express my thanks to the over 7,000 members of the American Sugar Cane League for the honor of serving as their President and to also express my appreciation to Gilbert J. Durbin and the other employees of the League for their good services that have made this one of the most active years the League has ever known.

I thank you.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

members of the American Sugar Cane League convened today in our Annual Meeting, do hereby desire to officially express our appreciation of Mr. Taggart's accomplishments in our behalf and to wish him every happiness in the years that lie ahead.

Be It Further Resolved—that this resolution be made a part of the minutes of this meeting and that a copy of it be sent to Mr. Taggart with our compliments for a job well done.

Mr. C. B. Gouaux

Whereas—On July 1st of this year 1954, C. B. Gouaux, who began his career as a sugar cane scientist in 1913 when he was graduated from Louisiana State University with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, decided to retire to a quieter existence as Agronomist Emeritus of the Louisiana State Experiment Station, and

Whereas — Mr. Gouaux was in charge of the outfield experimental work with sugar cane varieties for the Station for twenty-eight years during which time he performed services of inestimable value to our industry by his accurate evaluation of the worth of the thousands of different varieties of cane that have come under his observation, and

Whereas—"C. B.", as he is affec-

(Continued on page 13)

Field workers' houses
Georgia Factory, South Coast Corporation, Mathews, La.
Note neat structure; good roofs

Row of field workers' houses
Valentine Sugars, Lockport, La.
Note TV aerial

1927 and 1929 Third Street, New Orleans

3414 LaSalle St., New Orleans

Field worker's house
Cinclare Factory, Cinclare, La.
Note modern construction and well kept weather boarding

Inside kitchen Colored boarding house
Valentine Sugars, Lockport, La.
Note electric fans; deep freeze; refrigerator; good sink with running water

(Continued from page 9)

tionately known throughout the length and breadth of the Louisiana Sugar Industry, has compiled a reputation for sincerity of purpose and devotion to duty that few men attain, and all of us in the American Sugar Cane League are grateful to him for the good work that he has done in furthering the welfare of the Louisiana Sugar Industry, therefore

Be It Resolved — that we hereby officially express at this, our Thirty-Second Annual Meeting, the esteem in which we hold C. B. Gouaux and our hope that he will enjoy many years of happiness in his new status as Agronomist Emeritus of the Louisiana State Experiment Station.

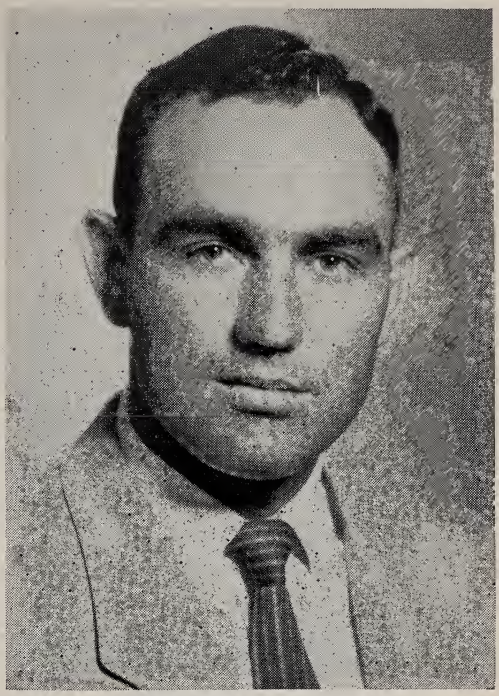
Be It Further Resolved—that this resolution be made a part of the official records of this meeting and a copy forwarded to Mr. Gouaux.

Loupe Joins Extension Service

Denver T. Loupe has been appointed assistant agronomist in the Louisiana State University Agricultural Extension Service, announces H. C. Sanders, director. Loupe had been serving as assistant county agent in St. James parish before going to the state office in Baton Rouge, on August 1. Loupe's work will be mainly in the sugar cane area where he will work primarily with county agents to assist in increasing the yield of sugar cane. His appointment came at the request of the sugar cane leadership in the state, says Sanders.

Loupe is a native Louisianian, having been born in Gonzales where he received his early educational training. He attended both Northwestern College and the Louisiana State University, receiving the B. S. degree from the latter in 1949. He entered the US Navy in 1945 and served in the Pacific area for eleven months. He was discharged from the Navy in 1946. It was then he entered LSU. Upon graduation he taught school in Ascension parish for three years. It was in 1952 that Loupe joined the Agricultural Extension Service to serve in St. James parish as assistant county agent.

Loupe has done graduate study at both the Louisiana State University and at the University of Arkansas.



DENVER T. LOUPE

He has held membership in many organizations. Starting out as a 4-H and FFA Club member, Loupe is affiliated with A.T.A., Farm Bureau, American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, Newman Club, "N" Club and Sigma Tau Sigma.

"Loupe comes to the state office eminently qualified to assist the agronomists with sponsoring a more expansive type of an agronomy program in the state," asserts Sanders. "We feel that we can render a greater service to farm people now that we are increasing our personnel in the field of agronomy."

Dunkleman Reports

We note that our friend Preston

(Continued on next page)

H. Dunkleman, Plant Pathologist of Louisiana State University, has issued a report on a visit he recently made to Nicaragua to make a survey for the Nicaraguan Government on the Stunting Disease. Believe it, or not, Mr. Dunkleman's report indicates that the Stunting Disease is present in all the sugarcane varieties being grown in Nicaragua!

Here in Louisiana we have the cream of the world's sugarcane scientists. The fact that so many foreign countries seek out our experts for consultations proves it.

———o———

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 5)

tain other technical provisions of the Sugar Act and all related legislation with a view to determining whether revisions might be advisable because of numerous fundamental changes which have occurred in the industry since they were written. The task force is composed of the following:

Mainland Refiners

Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, Chairman

Mr. Thomas Heney, National Sugar Refining Company

Mr. James H. Marshall, C & H Sugar Refining Corporation

Mr. William F. Oliver, American Sugar Refining Company

Mr. Frank Staples, American Molasses Company

Puerto Rico

Mr. Dudley Smith (Raw Mills)
Mr. Arthur L. Quinn (Refiners)

Mainland Cane Sugar Producers

Mr. Thomas Barker

Beet Sugar Producers

Mr. Robert H. Shields

It was emphasized by Mr. Myers that it is essential to have the report of the task force by mid-October for distribution to all interested parties in order to permit an industry-wide discussion in November following the consumption requirements hearing. Mr. Myers explained that in this manner it should be possible to have these technical matters worked through more consistently and objectively than might be possible later when the Act is revised next year and attention is focused on other features of it.

Puerto Rican Quota Allotment Hearing

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that a public hearing will be held October 19, 1954 in Santurce, Puerto Rico, to develop a basis for the allotment of the 1955 sugar quotas for Puerto Rico. Although production of sugar in Puerto Rico in 1955 will be limited to approximately the same quantity as that which may be marketed under present mainland and local quotas, there will be a carryover on December 31, 1954, which makes necessary allotment of the quotas to assure orderly marketing within the limits of the quotas.

Lucky Hawaii!

Sugar Determination 856.1 recently issued by the Department of Agriculture establishes proportionate shares for sugarcane farms in Hawaii for the 1954 and subsequent crops. Paragraph (a) of the determination reads as follows:

"For any farm the proportionate share for the 1954 and each subsequent crop shall be the amount of sugar, raw value, commercially recoverable from sugarcane grown thereon and marketed (or processed by the producer) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar during the applicable calendar year."

This means that the Hawaiian industry will police its own area and in the future no government hearings will be held to establish proportionate shares. According to the determination "the organization of the Hawiian sugar industry is such that any curtailment of production which might be required on future crops to keep production in

proper alignment with marketing quotas and carry-over requirements could be effected by plantation companies. Therefore, it is expected that production will be adjusted to avoid excessive carry-over inventories. Accordingly, this determination is effective until amended, superseded or terminated."

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 4)

The writer told the committee that the mobile Hot Air Treating Unit used in the experiment to control the Stunting Disease was operating very nicely and that an attempt was being made to treat 5 tons per day seven days per week. The committee was also told that mechanical failure or adverse weather conditions could cause a reduction in the amount of cane to be treated. It is hoped that more than 150 tons of seed will be treated this year.

Mr. Ernest Stamper, Weed Control Expert, Louisiana State Experiment Station, would like the following to be known:

The 1955 recommendations for the control of Johnson grass will be the same as the recommendation of 1954, and no new chemical will appear in the 1955 recommendation.

———o———

It was not until a cigaret manufacturer started adding about ten per cent sugar to tobacco that cigarets became popular. In curing tobacco, almost all of the native sugar in the leaf is removed. The job that sugar does in tobacco is to enhance moisture and serve as combustible material. In the process, it blends proteins and chemicals in tobacco as they burn so that a mild and pleasant acid smoke can be drawn into the mouth. At the light end, the smoke is alkaline, harsh and irritating.

* * *

The average 2 lb. sugar beet contains 14 teaspoonsful of sugar.

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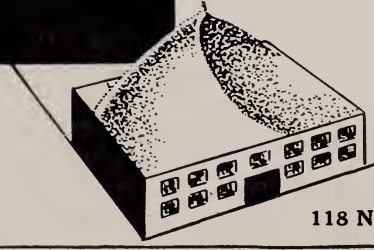

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

33 — No. 2 OCTOBER 15, 1954

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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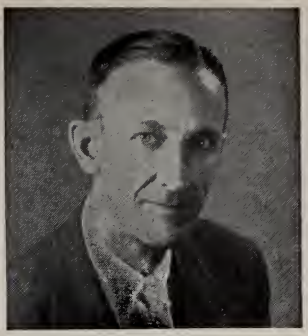
UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by

A. W. DYKERS



King Sucrose and Queen Sugar

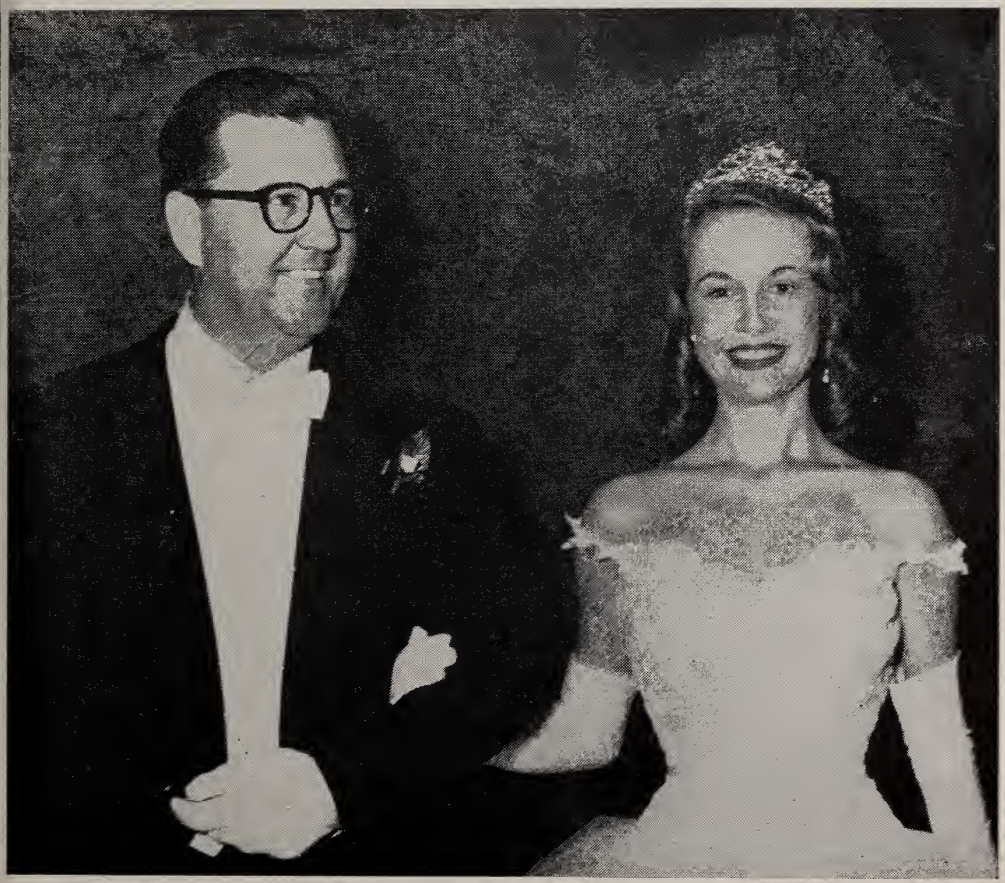
Today, when everybody is suffering from the new crop jitters, and most of us are going around like a bunch of worry-warts with that "this is it" look in our eyes, it is a pleasure to gaze on two happy people. The smiling King is L. P. Billeaud, of Broussard, and the pretty Queen is Janet Kerne, of Thibodaux. Two very nice people.

Price Talk

We print below a news release that came out of Washington on October 6th.

"Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse today expressed the concern of the Department of Agriculture over the recent decline in

(Continued on page 25)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Milling, Clarification, and Storage Test to be Conducted at the Audubon Sugar Factory

Again this year the American Sugar Cane League, the Southern Regional Laboratory, and the Audubon Sugar Factory are undertaking a milling and clarification study on the most recently released canes and the prospective unreleased varieties. In addition to finding out how these canes behave in the mill, these studies give certain agronomic information.

This year this experiment will also include a study of the effect of stale cane on sucrose and purity. This phase of the work will be interesting to the processor as well as the farmer. The scientists already have certain information on trashy, stale cane which indicates that clean, fresh cane pays dividends to both the farmer and the processor. The study this year will evaluate the response of different varieties to varying ages of cane in storage in the field after being cut. Cane cut from one day before being milled through fourteen days before being milled will be used in the test. The varieties to be used in the experiment this year will include C. P. 44-101 as the check or control; C. P. 44-154, one of the most recently released varieties; N. Co. 310, the variety released this year; C. P. 47-193 and C. P. 48-103, two varieties on increase at the Secondary Increase Stations. It is certain that other varieties should be included in this experiment, but time will not permit. A two-ton sample of the above mentioned varieties will be analyzed each week day starting October 19th through December 14th.

The cane to be used in this storage or stale cane study will be cut and left in the field until the milling date. This is an attempt to duplicate or simulate conditions that exist when the grower cuts cane far in advance before delivery to the mill. The cane for this experiment is at the St. Gabriel Prison Farm, at St. Gabriel, Louisiana.

Last year Captain E. L. Chambers gave much of his time to this study and certainly did an excellent job with the cutting and loading of cane according to the schedule.

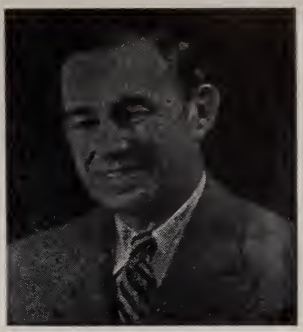
On October 6th Mr. W. F. Guilbeau, Chemical Engineer, Southern Regional Laboratory, Mr. Carl Stewart, Superintendent Audubon Sugar Factory, Captain E. L. Chambers, St. Gabriel Prison Farm, Mr. S. J. Rinaudo, Plaquemine, Louisiana, and the writer met at the St. Gabriel Prison Farm to discuss the handling of the cane this year.

The cutting and hauling schedule this year will certainly be a troublesome job. Some cane will be cut almost every day, sometimes ten tons, sometimes only two tons. Mr. Rinaudo's truck will make pick ups almost every day from the St. Gabriel Prison Farm, some days two tons, some days more. It is hoped that the schedule this year will be followed as nicely as it was in the previous years that tests have been conducted.

The results of the study will appear in THE SUGAR BULLETIN in the early summer of 1955.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris



Consumptive Estimate Hearing

November 9th has been selected as the date for the open hearings in Washington on consumptive requirements of sugar for 1955.

The provisions of the Sugar Act require the Secretary of Agriculture to estimate sugar requirements for the United States for the coming year and then allocate shares of the deficit between domestic production and our national requirements to the foreign countries supplying the U. S. market.

The coming hearing may be one of the hottest in history. Secretary Benson aroused the ire of domestic sugar producers when he lost control of the quotas last March by an unfortunate, ill-advised quota hike of 200,000 tons. The weight of that excessive quota increase has been a millstone around the market's neck, and as a consequence, the price has sunk lower and lower.

Unless the sugar market shows vast improvement before November 9th, the presiding officers will undoubtedly be given some very sage advice on quota management.

No Luck

Despite heroic efforts by the Senators and Congressmen from Louisiana and Florida to get the Department of Agriculture to take appropriate action which might bring about better sugar prices, the best they could get from the Department was a statement by Under-Secretary Morse in which he expressed the concern of the Department of Agriculture over the recent decline in sugar prices.

Mr. Morse said: "Although the Department of Agriculture would be loathe to cut supplies which probably will be needed, or to interfere with the normal market fluctuations, it is keeping the situation under close scrutiny and will not hesitate act if action is warranted."

The net result of Morse's statement on the New York market was "zero".

In letters and in personal telephone conversations with Mr. Morse, the Florida and Louisiana Senators and Congressmen pointed out that a quota cut *and* a strong statement might arrest the market decline and bring about better prices when the Louisiana and Florida crops of sugarcane go to market. But their words apparently fell on deaf ears. Though there was a fairly strong statement, there was no quota cut. The spot price, duty paid, raw basis, New York, on October 6th, the date Morse issued his statement, was $5.90; the price October 11th was still $5.90.

Are we just unlucky—or are the dice loaded?

Task Force Meets October 13-14

The Task Force Committee on the Sugar Act definitions will hold its first meetings October 13th and 14th, according to a telegram from Chairman Ellsworth Bunker to committee members.

The Task Force was appointed last month by Sugar Branch Director Lawrence Myers after consultation with the sugar industry. Myers

(Continued on page 25)

1954 HARVESTING AND 1955 CULTIVATION WAGE RATES

(Official Determination)

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VIII—Commodity Stabilization Service (Sugar Division) Department of Agriculture

Subchapter H—Determination of Wage Rates

PART 864—WAGES; SUGARCANE; LOUISIANA HARVESTING—1954 CROP; PRODUCTION AND CULTIVATION—CALENDAR YEAR 1955

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation, and consideration of the evidence obtained at the public hearing held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on July 28, 1954, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 864.2 *Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in Louisiana in the harvesting of the 1954 crop of sugarcane and production and cultivation of sugarcane during the calendar year 1955.* (a) *Requirements.* A producer of sugarcane in Louisiana shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of section 301 (c) (1) of the act if all persons employed on the farm in the harvesting of the 1954 crop of sugarcane and the production and cultivation of sugarcane during the calendar year 1955 shall have been paid in accordance with the following:

(1) *Wage Rates.* All such persons shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates as agreed upon between the producer and the laborer but, after the date of issuance of this determination with respect to harvesting of the

WAGE RATES AND RAW SUGAR PRICE RANGES[1]

	Price ranges: 4-week average price of 100 pounds of raw sugar						
At least	$5.201	$5.301	$5.401	$5.501	$6.100	$6.200	$6.300
But not more than	5.300	5.400	5.500	6.099	6.199	6.299	6.399
Class of Worker or Operation	Adjusted basic rates			Basic Rates	Adjusted basic rates		
Harvest of 1954 crop:							
Wage rates per 9-hr. day for adult workers:							
Cutters, toppers, strippers, scrappers	$ 3.865	$ 3.940	$ 4.015	$ 4.090	$ 4.190	$ 4.290	$ 4.930
Loaders, grabmen, spotters, ropemen	4.555	4.630	4.705	4.780	4.880	4.980	5.080
Cutters and loaders, pilers, hoist operators	4.075	4.150	4.225	4.300	4.400	4.500	4.600
Tractor drivers, truck drivers	4.655	4.730	4.805	4.880	4.980	5.080	5.180
Teamsters	4.445	4.520	4.595	4.670	4.770	4.870	4.970
Operators of mechanical loading or harvesting equipment	5.075	5.150	5.225	5.300	5.400	5.500	5.600
All other harvesting workers	3.345	3.420	3.495	3.570	3.670	3.770	3.870
Piecework rates per ton for all workers:							
Large varrel varieties:[2]							
Cutting top and bottom, and stripping	1.345	1.370	1.395	1.420	1.4575	1.4950	1.5325
Cutting top and bottom	.845	.860	.875	.890	.9125	.9350	.9575
Loading	.445	.450	.455	.460	.4675	.4750	.4825
Cutting top and bottom, stripping and loading	1.790	1.820	1.850	1.880	1.9250	1.9700	2.0150
Cutting top and bottom and loading	1.290	1.310	1.330	1.350	1.3800	1.4100	1.4400
Small barrel varieties:[2]							
Cutting top and bottom, and stripping	1.640	1.670	1.700	1.730	1.7750	1.8200	1.8650
Cutting top and bottom	1.040	1.060	1.080	1.100	1.1300	1.1600	1.1900
Loading	.530	.540	.550	.560	.5750	.5900	.6050
Cutting top and bottom, stripping and loading	2.170	2.210	2.250	2.290	2.3500	2.4100	2.4700
Cutting top and bottom and loading	1.570	1.600	1.630	1.660	1.7050	1.7500	1.7950
Production and cultivation, calendar year 1955:							
Wage rates per 9-hr. day for adult workers:							
Tractor drivers	4.100	4.150	4.200	4.250	4.325	4.400	4.475
All other production and cultivation workers	3.260	3.310	3.360	3.410	3.485	3.560	3.635

[1] For each successive full 10-cent price change above $6.30 or below $5.30, the wage rates shall be increased or decreased correspondingly, by the same amounts as shown above for each full 10-cent price change.

[2] Large barrel varieties: Co. 290, C. P. 29/103; C. P. 29/116; C. P. 32/243; C. P. 36/13; C. P. 36/105; C. P. 29/120; C. P. 43/47; C. P. 44/101; and C. P. 44/155. Small barrel varieties: All other.

1954 crop, and with respect to production and cultivation of sugarcane during the calendar year 1955, not less than the following:

(i) *Basic wage rates and adjustments for sugar price changes.* When the average price of raw sugar is within the base price range of $5.60 to $6.00, inclusive, per 100 pounds for the four-week period immediately preceding the four-week period during which the work is performed, and for each full 10 cents that such price shall average more than $6.00 or less than $5.60 per 100 pounds, the day and piecework rates in the accompanying table shall be applicable:

(ii) *Workers between 14 and 16 years of age when employed on a day basis.* For workers between 14 and 16 years of age, the wage rate per 8-hour day (maximum employment is 8 hours per day for such workers without deduction from Sugar Act payments to the producer) shall be not less than three-fourths of the applicable day wage rate for adults provided under subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(iii) *Hourly rates.* Where workers are employed on an hourly basis, the wage rate per hour shall be determined by dividing the applicable day wage rate in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph by 9 in the case of adult workers, and three-fourths of such rate by 8 in the case of workers between 14 and 16 years of age.

(iv) *Other piecework rates.* The piecework rate for any operation specified in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph, when performed on a unit basis other than a ton, or the piecework rate for any operation not specified shall be that as agreed upon between the producer and the worker: *Provided,* That for such agreed upon piecework rate the hourly rate of earnings of each worker, for the time involved, shall be not less than the applicable hourly rate specified in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph.

(v) *Determination of average sugar prices.* The four-week average price of raw sugar shall be determined by taking the simple average of the daily "spot" quotations of 96° raw sugar of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., adjusted to a 100 pound basis; except that if the Director of the Sugar Division determines that for any four-week period such average price does not reflect the true market value of raw sugar, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Exchange or other factors, the Director may designate the average price to be effective under this determination. For the purpose of this determination, the average price of raw sugar prevailing during the period from August 20 through September 16, 1954 shall determine the wage rates from September 17 through October 14, 1954, and thereafter the wage rates in successive four-week periods shall be determined by the average price of raw sugar prevailing in the immediately preceding four-week period.

(2) *Compensable working time.* For work performed under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, compensable working time includes all time which the worker spends in the performance of his duties except time taken out for meals during the work day. Compensable working time commences at the time the worker is required to start work and ends upon completion of work in the field. However, if the producer requires the operator of mechanical equipment, driver of animals, or any other class of worker to report to a place other than the field, such as an assembly point, tractor shed, etc., located on the farm, time spent in transit to and from the field is compensable working time. Any time spent in performing work directly related to the principal work performed by the worker, such as servicing equipment, is compensable

(Continued on next page)

working time. Time of the worker while being transported from a central recruiting point or labor camp to the farm is not compensable working time.

(3) *Equipment necessary to perform work assignment.* The producer shall furnish without cost to the worker any equipment required in the performance of any work assignment. However, a charge may be made for equipment furnished any worker for the cost of such equipment in the event of its loss or destruction through negligence of the worker. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, hand and mechanical tools and special wearing apparel, such as boots and raincoats, required to discharge the work assignment.

(4) *Perquisites.* In addition to the foregoing, the producer shall furnish to the worker, without charge, the perquisites customarily furnished by him, such as a habitable house, medical attention, and similar items.

(b) *Subterfuge.* The producer shall not reduce the wage rates to workers below those determined herein through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

(c) *Claim for unpaid wages.* Any person who believes he has not been paid in accordance with this determination may file a wage claim with the local County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Office against the producer on whose farm the work was performed. Detailed instructions and wage claim forms are available at that office. Upon receipt of a wage claim the county office shall thereupon notify the producer against whom the claim is made concerning the representation made by the worker. The County ASC Committee shall arrange for such investigation as it deems necessary and the producer and worker shall be notified in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If either party is not satisfied with the recommended settlement, an appeal may be made to the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Office, 1517 Sixth Street, Alexandria, Louisiana, which shall likewise consider the facts and notify the producer and worker in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If the recommendation of the State ASC Committee is not acceptable, either party may file an appeal with the Director of the Sugar Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All such appeals shall be filed within 15 days after receipt of the recommended settlement from the respective committee, otherwise such recommended settlement will be applied in making payments under the act. If a claim is appealed to the Director of the Sugar Division, his decision shall be binding on all parties insofar as payments under the act are concerned.

(d) The Deputy Administrator for Production Adjustment of the Commodity Stabilization Service will issue such instructions to the State Office as may be necessary to effectuate the purpose of this determination.

STATEMENT OF BASES AND CONSIDERATIONS

(a) *General.* The foregoing determination provides fair and reasonable wage rates which a producer in Louisiana must pay, as a minimum, for work performed by persons employed on the farm in the harvesting of the 1954 crop of sugarcane and in the production and cultivation of sugarcane during the 1955 calendar year, as one of the conditions for payment under the act.

(b) *Requirements of the act and standards employed.* In determining fair and reasonable wage rates the act requires that a public hearing be held, that investigations be made, and that consideration be given to (1) the standards formerly established by the Secretary under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as

amended (i.e., cost of living, prices of sugar and by-products, income from sugarcane and cost of production), and (2) the differences in conditions among various sugar-producing areas.

(c) *1954 harvest and 1955 production and cultivation wage determination.* This determination continues unchanged the provisions of the 1953 harvest and 1954 production and cultivation wage determination except for clarification in language of the provision relating to compensable working time. The revision in no way affects the meaning or intent of the requirement in the prior determination.

A public hearing was held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on July 28, 1954, at which interested persons presented testimony with respect to fair and reasonable wage rates for harvesting the 1954 crop of sugarcane and for the production and cultivation of sugarcane during the calendar year 1955. At this hearing producer representatives recommended no change from any of the provisions of the 1953 harvest and 1954 production and cultivation wage determination. The representatives stated that these recommendations were based primarily on continuing low net income from sugarcane, the adequacy of the wage-price escalator in distributing increased income to workers, and increased unit costs of production as a result of restrictive farm proportionate shares. The representatives of labor unions did not make specific wage recommendations, but suggested an examination of the administration of the wage provisions with the view to giving workers greater protection.

Consideration has been given to the recommendations and supporting testimony presented at the public hearing, to the standards customarily considered in wage determinations, to information obtained through investigations and to the returns, costs, and profits representative of the larger sugarcane growers who produce the bulk of the crop. Information available indicates that there have been no significant changes in production methods during the past year. Testimony at the public hearing and other information indicates that a large number of producers have been paying wages higher than the rates specified in the wage determinations for time and piecework. An analysis of returns, costs, and profits indicates that the average producer of sugarcane has the ability to pay the wage rates of the determination although the indicated net profit per ton of sugarcane is rather small.

After consideration of all the factors, the wage rates and other provisions of this determination are considered to be fair and reasonable.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing wage determination will effectuate the wage provisions of the Sugar Act, as amended. (Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1153. Interprets or applies Sec. 301, 61 Stat. 929; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1131.)

Issued this 29th day of Sept. 1954.

/s/ True D. Moise
Acting Secretary of Agriculture

—o—

IN WASINGTON

(Continued from page 21)

asked for a committee report by October 15th but in view of the controversial subjects under consideration, it is doubtful if a report will be made for some time.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 19)

sugar prices. This development has come as the current harvest season in the mainland sugar areas approaches. 'This decline', said Mr. Morse, 'does not appear to be warranted by the present supply situation'.

'All indications are that prospective supplies of sugar under quotas for the remainder of the year will

(Continued on next page)

be needed to meet distribution and year-end stock requirements', he said. 'Although distribution for the year through September 25 was approximately 263,000 tons below that for the corresponding period last year, the total quota this year of 8,200,000 tons is 282,000 tons less than distribution in 1953'.

The Under Secretary explained that it became necessary last year to permit the importation and refining of over-quota sugar in order to enable refineries to operate at the year-end and have supplies for distribution in early January. Barring unforseeable developments, it is not anticipated that importation of over-quota sugar for refining will be permitted in 1954.

The fact that refiners can now purchase this year's quota sugar and carry it over into next year without suffering a loss in price is an element of fundamental market strength, Mr. Morse said. A year ago the spot price of sugar was 40 cents per 100 pounds above the March future, whereas the current price of spot sugar is approximately equal to the March future and below the May future. Current prices, therefore, should not induce refiners to deplete their stocks as was the case last year, he pointed out.

Remaining quota supplies are comparatively small, especially for foreign countries. Moreover, it is evident that there has been no build-up of invisible inventories in the hands of distributors and industrial users, such as occurred in July, August, and September of 1953. In fact, invisible inventories are probably at a record low point.

Mr. Morse further added that, "Although the Department of Agriculture would be loathe to cut supplies which probably will be needed or to interfere with normal market fluctuations, it is keeping the situation under close scrutiny and will not hesitate to act if action is warranted."

Willis Wires

Here is part of a wire that Congressman Ed Willis sent to Under Secretary of Agriculture Morse on October 8th.

IN YOUR OCTOBER 6 STATEMENT YOU SAID DEPARTMENT IS KEEPING SITUATION UNDER CLOSE SCRUTINY AND WOULD NOT HESITATE TO REDUCE QUOTA IF THAT ACTION PROVED WARRANTED. UNLESS YOU ACT NOW ACTION LATER WOULD BE EXACTLY LIKE CLOSING THE BARN DOOR AFTER THE HORSE HAS ESCAPED FOR THIS VERY SIMPLE REASON. DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY CUBAN QUOTA SUGAR AMOUNTED TO 157,000 TONS AND TODAY CUBA HAS ONLY 133,000 TONS OF QUOTA SUGAR LEFT. AS YOU WELL KNOW ANY CUT YOU MAKE MUST COME OUT OF CUBA'S QUOTA WHICH IS BEING DEPLETED AT ACCELERATED PACE. VERY FRANKLY, CANE FARMERS FEEL THAT YOUR DEPARTMENT IS DELIBERATELY STALLING UNTIL SUCH TIME AS NO EFFECTIVE ACTION CAN BE TAKEN AND I MOST RESPECTFULLY URGE ACTION NOW. THANKS.

The Old Mule

Let's face it. The driver of our sugar market character "The Old Mule" should be arrested for cruelty to animals. He practically killed our poor old critter back in March when he added that 200,000 tons to a load that was already heavy enough, and now he is trying to brow-beat the Old Mule into moving forward without taking off any of the excess baggage.

A mule can pull just so much and no more. It does'nt matter whether the overload is one ton or 200,000 tons—too much is too much, regardless.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

33—No. 3 NOVEMBER 1, 1954

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by

A. W. DYKERS

Omega

In this issue we have the unpleasant task of recording the passing of two men who, during our time, have played a major part in the progress of the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

On Monday, October 18, 1954, at 7:45 in the morning, Mr. Louis Joseph Wilbert died at his home in Plaquemine, La. Mr. Wilbert was sixty-two years old.

On Saturday, October 23, 1954, during the early morning hours, Mr. Charles Godchaux, died at his home in New Orleans. Mr. Godchaux was eighty-five years old.

Elsewhere in this issue we are printing the resolutions that were adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League in memory of Mr. Wilbert and Mr. Godchaux. Both were outstanding personalities in the communities in which they lived, and both will be sorely missed by all of us who knew them. We extend our deepest sympathies to their families in their time of tribulation.

The Franklin Banner-Tribune

Your attention is especially called to the Thursday, October 21, 1954 issue of the Franklin Banner-Tribune. A large part of this issue is devoted to the Louisiana Sugar Industry and you will enjoy reading the many interesting articles.

We asked for, and received, permission from Mr. Robert Angers, Jr., the editor and publisher of the Banner-Tribune, to reprint the message from Secretary of Agriculture Benson appearing on page 34 of this issue. The *In The Field* article by Lloyd L. Lauden is also a reprint from this very fine edition of the paper that "Covers St. Mary Like The Cane Fields".

Sugar Prices

We received an interesting picture a few days ago from *Sugar Information, Inc.* It shows Mr. Lawrence Myers, the well known Director of the Sugar Branch, telling a gathering of newspaper food editors in New York that "sugar is a bargain in relation to other foods by any means of price comparison".

Mr. Myers' talk probably was part of the current efforts of the Administration to bring about an improvement in the price of raw sugar and it is very gratifying to note that the price of raws has advanced twenty-five points since the Administration responded to the appeals from Louisiana and Florida that something be done to bolster the sagging sugar market.

While the substantial advance registered still leaves much to be desired, we are, of course, thankful for the improvement that has taken place.

As we go to press, the market appears to be "marking time" awaiting developments with expert opinion divided as to its future course.

Blackstrap Promotion

The American Sugar Cane League is continuing its efforts to acquaint the dairymen and cattlemen, in the areas adjacent to the Louisiana sug-

(Continued on page 42)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The Birth of a Sugar Cane Variety

(A reprint from the Franklin Banner Tribune)

Starting in the early 20's our industry began feeling the disastrous impact of several major sugar cane diseases. The effect of these diseases on the old Noble canes, coupled with other contributing factors reduced our sugar production from a high of 324,000 tons of sugar in 1921 to an all time low of 47,000 tons in 1926.

Even before the peak of the crisis struck, our industry began searching the world over for canes that would replace those that had fallen to the diseases. The efforts of those men responsible for the introduction of new canes from other countries proved most beneficial.

As early as 1925, the League, in cooperation with the U. S. D. A. Experiment Station at Canal Point and the L. S. U. Sugar Station of Louisiana, began increasing and breeding canes introduced from other countries. Since then our industry's life blood has been maintained through the periodic release of new canes by the three agencies working in cooperation.

The production of a new variety of cane is both difficult and time consuming. The industry's demand on the plant breeder is very heavy. The plant breeder is asked to produce a cane that not only contains a certain amount of sugar but also certain other characteristics both chemical and physical. Some of the other characteristics which a cane must possess besides sugar in order to be considered for release are low fibre, erectness, good milling qualities, low rate of inversion, some resistance to borers and other insects, resistance to d i s e a s e s, stubbling ability, resistance to cold, and many others. It is estimated that more than 75,000 seedlings are required for observation and selection before one with commercial possibilities is found. It is also estimated that $100,000 is spent on the breeding, selection, and testing of this number of seedlings in order to eliminate those that are of no value and select perhaps only one with commercial possibilities.

How time consuming and expensive cane breeding is can be illustrated by going through all the steps in the birth and production of a new variety.

For example, in the fall of 1954 the canes that have been selected to be crossed will be closely watched. In general these canes will be left outside until they show signs that they will produce flowers. Some of the plants that the breeder believes will flower will be given special treatment. A split bucket or stove pipe will be placed around the stalks. This container will then be filled with soil. This technique is called marcotting and is nothing more than producing roots above ground. The canes that flower will be cut below the soil filled container and removed to the greenhouse for crossing with others, either produced this way or by other means. The true seed from such a cross will be gathered from the flower in the

(Continued on page 39)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

No Hits—No Runs—No Errors

The baseball season is over, but in the Western Hemisphere Sugar Game, the first inning of which was played in Washington October 13th and 14th, this method of scoring seems apropos. Two days of interesting but indecisive discussion by the industry task force of certain technical problems arising from the Sugar Act resulted in 0 - 0 - 0.

This industry task force was appointed to study problems and submit recommendations arising from the administration of the Sugar Act. The task force was to report to Sugar Division Director Lawrence Myers by October 15th. However, the only decision reached during the two-day meeting was to give more and careful study to the various problems before reaching a decision.

Task Force Chairman Ellsworth Bunker, President of the U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, set November 4th for the next meeting of the task force.

1955 Quota Hearing

So far, there appears to be very little interest among Washington domestic sugar representatives in the Secretary of Agriculture's annual consumptive estimate hearing scheduled for Washington November 9th.

Lack of attention by Department of Agriculture officials to testimony offered in the past has aroused a feeling of skepticism among spokesmen for the domestic sugar industry. Most Washington representatives feel that appearing at the hearing is a waste of time—that the Department's mind has already been made up and evidence submitted at the hearing will receive only perfunctory consideration. Witnesses at these annual consumptive estimate hearings most qualified to give the government sound and constructive advice on the marketing of quotas and other pertinent questions, the U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners, are always conspicuous by their absence.

Whether by design or not, the Department's policy of quota administration and attitude toward suggestions from the domestic industry, makes industry spokesmen suffer acute frustration.

Philippine Trade Modification Opposed

The following communication signed by Washington representatives of the domestic sugar producing areas was filed with the U. S. Delegation for Philippine Trade Negotiation:

Washington, October 22, 1954.
The Chairman,
United States Delegation for
Philippine Trade Negotiation,
Department of State,
Room 114, State Annex 5,
2145 C Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This statement is submitted jointly by representatives of domestic sugar producers of Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the States of Louisiana and Florida, the twenty-two States com-

(Continued on page 40)

CANE SUGAR INDUSTRY MAKES EFFORTS TO SOLVE ITS OWN PROBLEMS

(Reprint from the Franklin Banner Tribune)
By Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture

From time to time I have heard expressed in one quarter or another some concern and doubt about the future of the Louisiana sugar Industry. I do not share that doubt. Many times the Louisiana sugar industry has felt the chill winds of economic difficulty. It has been attacked by disease and natural disasters. But each time solutions have been found to these difficulties and the industry has survived

These solutions have resulted at times from the efforts of the industry alone. At other times problems have been solved through the combined efforts of industry and government working together—each in its own sphere—toward the common goal of maintaining a healthy sugar industry in your State.

The Government has made a major contribution toward the stability of your sugar industry through the workings of the Sugar Act. The program authorized by this law seeks to achieve a fair and equitable price range for sugar by helping domestic industries adjust supplies to demand . . . and by insulating as far as possible the domestic sugar market from depressed conditions that often occur in the world sugar market. Substantial funds have also been provided for research on sugar problems.

We in the Department of Agriculture are proud of the assistance we have been able to extend—and which we shall continue to extend Louisiana sugarcane producers. But the primary credit is due to the industry for the efforts it has made to solve its own problems. It has recognized that in our competitive economic system, government cannot prescribe cures for all problems through regulations. It has seen that the industry must assume a large part of the responsibility for its own success or failure.

Under our sugar program we can seek to influence the level of gross returns to producers. But net returns—the key to profit or loss—depend upon the efficiency with which sugar is produced and marketed.

In Louisiana, we have observed the strenuous and continuous efforts of the industry to increase efficiency. This has been evident in both the production of sugarcane and in the processing of raw sugar. Producers and processors have not been wedded to old methods. Rather, they have rigorously supported research and have been quick to adopt results which show promise of improving practices and lowering costs.

In sugarcane fields, producers have been on the alert for new and improved varieties of cane that will increase yields and offer protection against disease, insects, and frost damage. When labor shortages occurred, producers responded quickly to this problem by a rapid shift to mechanized operations.

Increase Efficiency

In the sugar mills there has been a drive toward more efficient processing. Old, inefficient mills have been dismantled. Others have been modernized and enlarged, and new ones constructed.

A current problem facing the industry is the decline in sugar recoveries that has occurred which many observers attribute to mechanical harvesting methods. Every effort is being made to solve this problem so that full benefits may be reaped from the adoption of labor saving mechanical methods as well

(Continued on page 39)

Controlled light cane flowering experiment at L. S. U. Left to right: Lauden, Chilton, Efferson and Paliatseas.

League Cane Breeding Exhibit at New Iberia. Left to right: Otto Oubre, Cane Farmer, Iberia; W. E. Williams, County Agent, Iberia.

Charles Godchaux,

Whereas—On Saturday, October 23rd, 1954, during the early morning hours, death brought to a close the illustrious career of Mr. Charles Godchaux and

Whereas—At the time of his death Mr. Godchaux had been a part of the Louisiana Sugar Industry for sixty-eight years, during which time he guided the destinies of the Godchaux sugar interests to the place of prominence that this big Louisiana enterprise now enjoys among the sugar growing and refining enterprises of the world, and

Whereas—Mr. Godchaux, during the eighty-five years that he was privileged to spend on this Earth accomplished many things that helped to ease the burden of living for his fellow man, earning for himself an enviable reputation not only as a business man of outstanding ability, but as one of Louisiana's foremost civic and philanthropic leaders, therefore

Be It Resolved—that the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, meeting today in executive session does hereby desire to officially go on record to express the sorrow we as individuals all feel now that Mr. Godchaux has been called away, and

Be It Further Resolved—that this resolution be made a part of the minutes of this meeting and that a copy of it be sent to the family of Mr. Godchaux with our deepest sympathies.

PUBLIC HEARING ON SUGAR REQUIREMENTS FOR 1955 TO BE HELD NOVEMBER 9

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently announced that a public hearing will be held on November 9, 1954, in Washington, D. C., on sugar requirements for 1955. The hearing will be held in the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Auditorium, South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, beginning at 9:30 a. m.

The hearing will afford all interested persons an opportunity to present data, views, or arguments with respect to sugar requirements and the establishment of sugar quotas for the continental United States for the calendar year 1955. The principal matters for consideration will be (1) the manner of determining deficiencies or surpluses in inventories of sugar, (2) the effect upon requirements of various changes in demand conditions, (3) the effect of the prospective 1955 level and trend of consumer purchasing power upon sugar requirements, (4) the manner in which the relationship between the wholesale price of refined sugar and the general cost of living in the United States should be considered, and (5) the relative importance of the foregoing factors.

The notice also invites written statements to be submitted to the Director of the Sugar Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., on the matters considered in the hearing. In addition, such written statements may include data, views, and arguments regarding (1) sugar require-

(Continued on page 39)

Louis J. Wilbert

Whereas—On Monday, October 18th in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-four at 7:45 in the morning, death took from us our friend and colleague, Louis J. Wilbert, and

Whereas—Mr. Wilbert was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League at the time of his death, having served on this Committee since September 24, 1931, and

Whereas—Our friend was widely and favorably known and respected both in and out of the Sugar Industry as a man who spent much of his time in serving his community and promoting the welfare of the citizens of Louisiana through his active participation in the governmental affairs of our State, and

Whereas—The members of this Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League will most certainly miss the association many of us have enjoyed for more than two decades with our friend and fellow worker, therefore

Be It Resolved—that today we officially express our appreciation of the many years of service that Mr. Wilbert gave to the American Sugar Cane League, and also extend our heartfelt sympathies to his family in their hour of sorrow.

Be It Further Resolved—that this resolution be made a part of the official minutes of this meeting and a copy of it sent to the family of Mr. Wilbert.

IRRIGATION

(Excerpts from a Panel Discussion Held at Houma by the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists)

Mr. Malcolm Duhe

We have practiced the irrigation of sugarcane now for a period of approximately ten years. Our situation is unique in that we grow rice as well as sugarcane. We primarily were rice farmers, used to grow from 16 to 18 hundred acres of rice a year, this year we only have 705 acres, so we have ample pumping capacity. We are fortunate that on 3 cane farms that we operate on Bayou Teche we have an ample supply of fresh water and our land all drains away from the bayou. The fall is away from the bayou, not hilly and fairly easy for us to irrigate by flooding.

Some ten years ago we flooded the sugarcane as an experiment and found an increase of 4.89 tons per acre. With these results we didn't worry about experimenting any more and we went ahead and practiced. We didn't irrigate extensively until the last four years, and this past year we did attempt again, after a request from LSU, to get some data.

We rotate our land. We plant rice and sugarcane but we rotate our land rice, sugarcane, corn pasture and what not, so we have our irrigation ditches running through our fields. We are familiar with water because we grow rice and know how to handle our water. We carry our water up to the top of the hill and from then on we handle by gravity. We use our headlands as levees, if you want to put it that

(Continued on next page)

COMMERCIALLY RECOVERABLE SUGAR DETERMINATION 833.2, AMDT. 1, REVISED FOR LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE 1954 CROP

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% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Ton Cane	% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Ton Cane	% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Ton Cane
8.0	.895	11.5	1.510	15.0	2.069
8.1	.912	11.6	1.526	15.1	2.085
8.2	.928	11.7	1.541	15.2	2.102
8.3	.945	11.8	1.557	15.3	2.118
8.4	.961	11.9	1.572	15.4	2.135
8.5	.978	12.0	1.588	15.5	2.151
8.6	.995	12.1	1.604	15.6	2.168
8.7	1.011	12.2	1.620	15.7	2.184
8.8	1.028	12.3	1.635	15.8	2.201
8.9	1.044	12.4	1.651	15.9	2.217
9.0	1.061	12.5	1.667	16.0	2.234
9.1	1.081	12.6	1.683	16.1	2.251
9.2	1.100	12.7	1.699	16.2	2.268
9.3	1.120	12.8	1.714	16.3	2.284
9.4	1.139	12.9	1.730	16.4	2.301
9.5	1.159	13.0	1.746	16.5	2.318
9.6	1.179	13.1	1.762	16.6	2.335
9.7	1.198	13.2	1.778	16.7	2.352
9.8	1.218	13.3	1.794	16.8	2.368
9.9	1.237	13.4	1.810	16.9	2.385
10.0	1.257	13.5	1.826	17.0	2.402
10.1	1.275	13.6	1.842	17.1	2.419
10.2	1.292	13.7	1.858	17.2	2.436
10.3	1.310	13.8	1.874	17.3	2.453
10.4	1.327	13.9	1.890	17.4	2.470
10.5	1.345	14.0	1.906	17.5	2.486
10.6	1.363	14.1	1.922	17.6	2.503
10.7	1.380	14.2	1.939	17.7	2.520
10.8	1.398	14.3	1.955	17.8	2.537
10.9	1.415	14.4	1.971	17.9	2.554
11.0	1.433	14.5	1.987	18.0	2.571
11.1	1.448	14.6	2.004		
11.2	1.464	14.7	2.020		
11.3	1.479	14.8	2.036		
11.4	1.495	14.9	2.053		

way. We try to get the water in the upper end of the cut through the drain as much as possible. We dam our culverts and our lateral ditches with weeds and dirt. Whereever we have a low headland we attempt to grade them up to raise the elevation of the headland. We back the water just as high in the rows as we possibly can until it runs over the headland. We close the drains in some of these rows and use the row as a levee.

When we first started flooding, we used to try to get the water on the cane and off as quickly as possible. We have found later that we get better results by holding the water on from 24 to 48 hours. Whether it is due to the difference in the variety of cane or whether it's the fact that we found that when we hold the water in the cane, although the upper end of the cut may be high and doesn't get any water there the water does tend to seep through the ground especially after a dry period. Most of our land is heavy black land and after extensive dry periods the ground cracks

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH OCT. 25, 1954

	Today	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW YORK	6.05	5.93	6.35
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW ORLEANS	6.00	5.91	6.31
WORLD SPOT RAWS (In Cuba)	3.25	3.25	3.08

SUGAR FUTURES No. 6
(Closing Bid Prices)

	Mch.	May	July	Sept.
Today	5.41	5.48	5.58	5.62
1 Month Ago	5.35	5.42	5.52	5.57
1 Year Ago	5.47	5.52	5.62	5.69

OFFSHORE RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This Month	Total Since Jan. 1st.
American	146,395 bags	†2,946,170 bags
Godchaux	120,539 bags	1,570,791 bags
Colonial	None	1,250,331 bags
Henderson	41,018 bags	548,815 bags
Southdown	None	97,962 bags
South Coast	None	547,299 bags
Sterling	None	None
Supreme	19,880 bags	688,017 bags
Totals	327,832 bags	7,649,385 bags

† Includes 878,787 bags (approximately 100 lbs.) from Hawaii and Peru.

badly. We find that by holding the water for some time that we get results at the upper end of the cut where you don't see any water on the surface. We are fortunate too in that on one farm we have free fuel. We have natural gas from the oil wells so we haven't worried too much about cost. We have been pumping in the rice fields along with the cane at the same time so we haven't made too much effort to find out what it costs. Very often our sugarcane is in the front of the the field and we run the water through it and catch it in the rice.

(To be continued)

———o———

PUBLIC HEARING

(Continued from page 36)

ments and quotas for local consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1955, and (2) the amount by which any area will be unable to market the quota for such area in 1955 and the reallotment of such deficit.

Written data, views, or arguments must be submitted in duplicate and must be received by November 29, 1954.

———o———

SECRETARY BENSON

(Continued from page 34)

as the more modern and efficient processing facilities.

This brief discussion points up what teamwork between the Louisiana sugar industry and the Department of Agriculture can accomplish. I am confident that with the same spirit of cooperation the tools we have used so effectively in the past will yield even greater benefit in the future. In the light of all this, I would say the prospects for your State's sugar industry are bright indeed.

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 32)

early spring of 1955 and planted in small shallow boxes in the greenhouse. This seed will germinate and produce small grass-like seedlings. The seedlings will be separated and replanted to individual earthen pots. Later in the spring of

(Continued on next page)

1955 the individual seedlings will be taken from the pots in the greenhouse to be planted in the field. The seedlings never produce very much the year they emerge from seed.

In the fall of 1956 these seedlings will be first year stubble and will be ready for the selection work. Each stool of cane in the plot will be a different variety, some stools showing great differences, others not so much. Those that will be selected will be replanted vegetatively to an 8 ft. plot that same fall.

In the fall of 1957 the selections will be planted to 18 ft. plots.

By fall of 1958 there will be an 8 ft. plot of stubble and an 18 ft. plot of plant cane from which further selections can be made. The selections will then be given numbers of identification and in this case the first two numbers of each seedling will be 58 denoting the year 1958 as the time the seedlings were selected. The same fall of 1958 the selections will be given to the agronomist of the L. S. U. and U. S. D. A. stations for further study.

In the fall of 1959 the agronomists will have a plant cane crop of the selections for observation. Also in 1959 the selections will be replanted.

In the fall of 1960 the agronomists will have a plant cane and stubble cane plot to observe and, that year, the better varieties of the group will be sent to Primary Increase Stations and to the Outfield Test Fields.

In the fall of 1961 the Outfield Stations will have data on a plant cane crop and the Primary Station an observation of a plant cane crop.

In the fall of 1962 the Outfield Stations and Primary Stations will have both a plant and stubble crop to study. If in this group there is one or several canes that show commercial promise, these will be sent to the Secondary Increase Stations located throughout the State. By the fall of either 1964 or 1965 there will be sufficient increase of the promising variety or varieties for commercial distribution.

The three agencies: the League, the U. S. D. A., and L. S. U., which work cooperatively on the breeding, selection, testing, increasing and distribution of new sugar cane varieties meet in conference several times each year to discuss and plan the work for the entire variety program.

It has been tried, in this article, to point out all the major steps that are necessary and the time required before the birth of a new sugar cane variety is announced to the industry. It is to be remembered that all steps mentioned take place each year.

———o———

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 33)

prising the Domestic beet sugar area, and the continental refiners of cane sugar. This statement questions the need for any modification of the tariff schedule which is presently applicable during the remainder of the life of the Trade Agreement and, on present information, also questions any increase in the Philippine sugar quota. This statement also asks consideration of the appropriateness of reducing that portion of the Philippine sugar quota which may be brought in as direct consumption sugar.

The presently permitted contribution of the Philippines to the United States sugar market is a maximum of 850,000 long tons. In the event that a reapportionment were proposed to be made among foreign countries of that amount of the sugar consumption of the United States which may rightfully be allotted to such foreign countries, we would not wish to take a position with respect to any modification of the Philippine quota until the basis of any such reapportionment is known.

The Trade Agreement, in effect, establishes, among other things, a tariff schedule with respect to Philippine sugar entering the United

States as follows:

(1) From July 4, 1946, until July 4, 1954, duty-free entry;*

(2) From July 4, 1954, until January 1, 1973, graduated rates, based upon U. S. duty on Cuban sugar, beginning at 5 percent and increasing an additional 5 percent annually thereafter;

(3) From January 1, 1973, until July 3, 1974, the full U. S. rate on Cuban sugar; and

(4) After July 3, 1974, the U. S. full-duty rate on sugar.

The Trade Act represents a compromise between those who advocated the application of full-duty rates after twenty years of free trade and those who advocated the application of full-duty rates coincident with independence. When the legislation was in process, spokesmen for the Executive Departments of the United States Government contended that a long period of free trade after independence, followed by precipitous application of full duty rates, probably would have the result that the Philippines, having geared its production to a completely free trade relationship, would be faced either with economic chaos or with dire need of further extension of free trade relationships. Accordingly, to facilitate an orderly transition to economic as well as political independence, the compromise in the Trade Act provided for an eight-year period of duty-free payment to be followed by a period of twenty years during which the tariff rates would be graduated.

The recovery of the Philippine sugar industry since World War II is impressive. By 1954 it was able not only to supply greatly-increased internal requirements, its quota under the new International Sugar Agreement, but also, for the first time, to fill its United States quota. The current level of sugar production in the Philippines, and the rapidity with which the industry has been able to rehabilitate itself, are conclusive evidence of the ability of that industry to meet the modest schedule of tariff rates under the Trade Act. As an independent foreign nation able to do so, the Philippines should now assume the obligations pertaining to the status of a foreign country.

Although the law provides that 50,000 long tons of the Philippine sugar quota may be direct consumption sugar, only nominal amounts have been in this form. During the period 1946 through 1952 less than a thousand tons were brought in annually. Last year some 3,000 tons of such sugar was entered and this year such importations may amount to a little more than 10,000 tons. The impact of the sale, at irregular intervals, of even a small quantity of off-standard foreign sugar at necessarily cut prices in a seaport market, like the impact of a pebble on the still surface of a pond, causes expanding waves of disorderly marketing, subverting the purposes of the Sugar Act. Since the Philippine sugar industry has shipped in only nominal amounts of direct consumption sugar, and even these small amounts are disruptive of orderly marketing, there appears to be no reason why the Philippine sugar industry should have the right henceforth to ship in more than a token amount of its quota in direct consumption form.

Twelve copies of this statement, with the original sworn to and notarized, are submitted as required.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ EVERETT B. WILSON, JR.
Everett B. Wilson, Jr, on behalf of Dudley Smith, Vice President, Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico.

/s/ JOSIAH FERRIS, JR.
Josiah Ferris, Jr., Vice President, American Sugar Cane League, and Washington Representative, Florida Sugar Producers.

/s/ ERNEST W. GREENE
Ernest W. Greene, Vice Presi-

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dent, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

/s/ ROBERT H. SHIELDS
Robert H. Shields, President and General Counsel, United States Beet Sugar Association, and Executive Vice Chairman, American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee.

/s/ H. MALCOLM BALDRIGE
H. Malcolm Baldrige, General Counsel, United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, on this 22nd day of October, 1954.

/s/ ELIZABETH LAMBDEN
Notary Public
(Elizabeth Lambden)

My commission expires: Aug. 31, 1957.

---

* Public Law 474 of the 83rd Congress extended the duty-free period through December 31, 1955.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 31)

ar belt, with the value of blackstrap molasses as a cattle feed. Your League has mailed letters to the County agents in the dairy and cattle sections and has also sent some three thousand letters to dairymen and four thousand letters to the beef cattle farmers. Lloyd L. Lauden, our Agronomist and Field Representative, expects to make some radio talks about the value of blackstrap.

Parish Rankings

With the new grinding season now under way, perhaps it will be interesting to see how the parishes ranked from one to five last year in cane yields and commercially recoverable sugar. Gilbert J. Durbin, the General Manager of the League, has studied the Government statistics and come up with the following information:

In *acreage of cane harvested for sugar* the parishes ranked, Iberia first, and then St. Mary, Terrebonne, Assumption, and Lafourche.

In *yield of cane per acre* the ranking was West Feliciana first, followed by West Baton Rouge, Assumption, Iberville, and St. James.

In *yield of recoverable sugar per acre* West Feliciana was again first with West Baton Rouge second followed by Terrebonne, Assumption, and St. James.

The *yield of recoverable sugar per ton of cane* ranking was Terrebonne first and then St. Mary, Ascension, Iberia, and Assumption.

In the *total commercially recoverable sugar in cane* category Terrebonne ranked first, Iberia second, Assumption third, St. Mary fourth, and Lafourche fifth.

Emory Coll

Emory Coll, Chemical Engineer, recently joined the staff of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., as a member of the Processing Unit of the Sugarcane Products Section, according to Dr. L. F. Martin, Head of the Section. Mr. Coll, who has had ex-

Emory Coll

tensive experience in industry and in the government in chemical process development, will conduct research on the processing of sugarcane to improve the quality and yield on the final products and will investigate the processing qualities of sugarcane. His research will be part of the Laboratory's program to improve and extend the utilization of sugarcane. The Southern Laboratory is one of the laboratories of the Southern Utilization Research Branch of the USDA Agricultural Research Service.

Mr. Coll received his degree in chemical engineering from Kansas University in 1941. In 1949 he served on the Board of Directors of the Armed Forces Chemical Association, European Chapter. He is a member of the American Chemical Society.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

(Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Of The Sugar Bulletin, published semi-monthly at New Orleans, La., for October 1, 1954, State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and parish aforesaid, personally appeared Gilbert J. Durbin, who, having been duly sworn the Editor of the Sugar Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Editor, Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.; Managing Editor, Andrew W. Dykers; Business Manager, none.

2. That the owner is the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; J. P. Duhe, Jeanerette, La., President; F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La., Vice President; J. J. Shaffer, Ellendale, La., Secretary; T. M. Barker, Lockport, La., Treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

GILBERT J. DURBIN,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1954.

BRITTMAR P. LANDRY,
Notary Public.

(Seal)

(My commission expires at death.)

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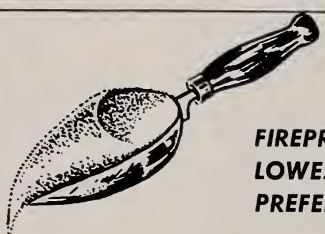

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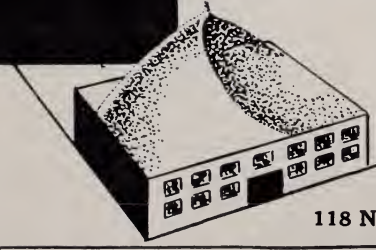

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

33—No. 4 NOVEMBER 15, 1954

ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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Josiah Ferris, Manager

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by

A. W. DYKERS

"Eating Crow"

We remember when the head of the Sugar Branch honored us with a visit a few years ago, he said that, once in a while, he was forced to "eat crow" because the sugar market failed to act the way he thought it would.

We have been "eating crow" for the past few weeks and finding it a most delicious dish. We said it wasn't possible to get the "Old Mule" moving up the road again without taking off some of the "excess baggage" but, lo and behold, he has moved along nicely in spite of our misgivings. The price of raw sugar has advanced 45 points since the first of October!

We apologize to Mr. Myers and the "Old Mule" for so grossly underestimating their reserve strength, and—thanks for the "crow". We love it.

P.S.—The "Old Mule" must have been eating some Louisiana vitamin packed Blackstrap Molasses. They tell us that stuff will put new life into anything.

Price Outlook

While on the subject of price, the Hearing on the 1955 sugar consumption requirements was held in Washington on November 9th and the Mainland Cane Area brief is in this issue beginning on page 50.

The level of prices for the late December, January and February part of the 1954-55 pricing period is dependent almost entirely on the consumption estimate by the Government. If the estimate is considered by the trade to be high, look for a decided drop in prices. On the other hand, if the trade thinks the estimate is on the conservative side the market should react favorably.

A Suggestion

We received an interesting letter from our friend, Dr. T. E. Holloway, the other day and we thought we would pass it along to you folks in the parishes to see what you think of his suggestion. He writes:

"I would like to make a suggestion. As we all know, the southeastern portion of Louisiana was once dotted with little sugar houses. These made brown sugar and 'New Orleans molasses' that were known and used all over the United States."

Each of these little factories, located in the center of its own plantation, proudly bore a name that had struck the fancy of its owner. There were names that had been brought from other states or overseas, such as St. Louis and Nottoway, Hard Times, names of women as Mary and Enola, and many others. Some more that occur to me are Ashland, Avoca, Belle Alliance, Upper Ten, Crescent, Cedar Grove."

"It seems to me that it would stimulate the interest of the inhabitants of Louisiana, and especially of tourists, if these old names were brought to mind by means of sign boards along the highways. For instance, one sign might bear the words "Site of ———— Sugar House, 1859", and another "————

(Continued on page 53)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The Crop

Although several bad reports have been received on the crop, generally the reports have been favorable. Yield per acre has consistently been good. Many reporting have stated that tons per acre are much higher than originally expected. Some of the average yields reported are extremely high. Some state that the present good yields now being received are not from the best cane in the field and that tons per acre will increase as the better cane is harvested. In general, reports have it that the rapid growth experience one month before harvest began actually made the crop. This rapid growth during this period was the result of a general rain for most of the belt.

Although sucrose and purity did not compare favorably with last year, the first reports received on sucrose and purity this year were generally fair to good. Unfortunately, immediately after the harvest got under way, a general rain had an unfavorable affect upon sucrose and purity. However, purity and sucrose in some areas appear to be steadily improving as the harvest progresses. In other areas sucrose, in particular, is extremely erratic.

There seems to be a greater effort made this year to mill fresh cane. The writer feels that this is an attempt to make cane that is on the borderline of par cane go over the mark. This same thought can be carried forward once sucrose takes a general rise to an advantage to both the grower as well as the processor. One rather large grower on the Lafourche cuts cane in the morning, burns that same afternoon or the following morning, and delivers the cane to the mill immediately after the burning on the same day. There are certainly many more growers who make a practice of delivering fresh cane in this way and many more who deliver cane only slightly older than that mentioned. Those that are not so concerned about fresh cane should be reminded that old cane has lower sucrose, lower purity, and lower weight.

Some varieties lose more than 10 per cent in weight after being cut 7 days. The above should convince the industry of the advantage of milling fresh cane. This weight loss is easily demonstrated and can be done on any farm where scale of size is available. To demonstrate this, take a 150 or 200 pound sample the day of cutting, then spread this sample back over the row as cane is normally left in the field for loading, then weigh this same sample at 4, 5, 6, 7, etc. days after the date of cutting and record the weights, figure the per cent loss for any day in the period checked. Since temperature, wind velocity, and humidity influences the rate of loss, one test on one variety will not be perfectly accurate for all the crop but will certainly give a good indication. Many times weather prohibits the milling of clean fresh cane but, whenever weather permits an all out effort should be made to mill clean fresh cane.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Free For All

Sugar producers and industrial users of sugar had their annual field day in Washington, November 9. Organizations representing all segments of the domestic industry and foreign countries which supply sugar to the U. S. Market vied with each other for the world championship in presenting suggestions as to how the Department of Agriculture could improve its handling of the sugar quota problem.

Producers, understandably, advocated a 1955 consumptive estimate lower than the current 8,200,000-ton quota on the grounds that fewer supplies would improve prices. The industrial users group were vehement on the other side of the argument and advocated an initial consumptive estimate of approximately 8,700,000 tons.

Cuba and other Latin American countries argued that their sugar exports are vital to their economies —cut them back and they might not be able to resist Communism.

The customary calm which has prevailed at these hearings in the past was ruffled by outbursts of temper when the presiding officer accused witnesses of making statements reflecting upon his integrity. However, the day ended with notes of harmony emanating from hostelries where post mortems on the hearing were being held by convivial friends and foes.

Farmers' Votes

Now that the votes have been counted and recounted, it seems pretty certain that the Democrats will control Congress—in the House 232 Democrats and 208 Republicans. In the Senate, the line-up will be 48 Democrats, 47 Republicans and one Independent, who votes with the Democrats most of the time.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson will back up his contention that the farmers of the country generally approved of his low price support plan by asking Congress to drop the bottom on flexible price supports to 75% of parity in 1956, as scheduled. The Agriculture Secretary recently said he thinks price supports between 75% and 95% are "entirely in order". The present law allows the Secretary to support 1955 basic crops between 82½% and 90%, depending on supply. After 1955, supports are slated to drop to the 75%-90% range.

Most Democratic leaders have promised to restore rigid supports at 90% but Louisiana's Senator Ellender, scheduled to become Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said he will wait to see where Benson sets price supports on 1955 crops before he draws up his legislative strategy. The Senator bitterly fought Mr. Benson's plan during the last session of Congress.

Whether or not the farm bloc in Congress was strengthened by the election is yet to be known. Any deviation from party lines by Republican members of Senate and House Agriculture Committees will help the Democrats. The big question which remains to be answered is "Did farmers endorse the Benson flexible price support program or . . . didn't they?"

MAINLAND CANE BRIEF ON 1955 CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENTS

By JOSIAH FERRIS

Statement on behalf of Growers and Processors of Sugarcane in the Mainland Cane Area with respect to 1955 Sugar Consumption Requirements to be presented at the Public Hearing, November 9, 1954, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Presiding Officer and Members of the Hearing Panel:

My name is Josiah Ferris. I am Vice President of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A. I appear as spokesman for 52 mills and more than 8,000 growers of sugarcane in Louisiana and Florida.

History has repeated itself. I am here to tell the same old but true story of unreasonably low prices just as the mainland cane crop goes to market.

Many times at these consumptive estimate hearings during the past seven years we have said that the Sugar Act was specifically designed to prevent the low price conditions we suffer year after year. But the Department has been deaf. Therefore, we must point out again that the Act contains various guides to assist the Secretary of Agriculture to achieve its major objective, namely: adequate supplies at p r i c e s which will not be excessive to the consumer and will fairly and equitably maintain the domestic sugar industry. The record clearly shows that during all the years the Sugar Act has been in operation not once have sugar producers received prices as high as those authorized by Congress.

The fact that sugar is too cheap is well documented in Sugar Reports No. 30 — October 1954 — published by the Department of Agriculture. Table I of that Report definitely proves the price of sugar has not been maintained in accordance with the fair price guide of the Sugar Act; figure 5 shows sugar prices are low in relation to other food prices; figure 6 graphically illustrates the fact that the price of sugar is low in relation to per capita disposal income. Table 13 shows that the price of sugar has not risen in proportion to prices of other ingredients in sugar-containing products.

At this point we would like to call the attention of the personnel of the Department of Agriculture to what appears to be an oversight on their part in preparing the tables and graphs for Sugar Reports No. 30. The data used to reflect sugar prices were the New York wholesale refined prices. We realize this has been a customary practice and that the New York wholesale refined prices in past years have reflected fairly accurately and satisfactorily the general level of sugar prices in the United States. However, at present the New York wholesale refined sugar price does not properly reflect the general level of sugar prices in the United States. For instance, in July the New York price was $8.80 per hundred pounds, but this price actually prevailed in only twelve states and the District of Columbia, and the distribution of cane sugar in those states and the District represented only 39 percent of the total distribution of cane sugar. About 47 percent of the cane sugar distributed in July was sold at $8.50 per hundred pounds in 30 states. The other 14 percent of the July distribution was in the remaining six states at a

(Continued on page 52)

IRRIGATION

(Excerpts from a Panel Discussion Held at Houma by the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists)

(Continued from last issue)

Mr. Malcolm Duhe

Last year due to the dry weather we flooded the entire crop on two farms four times, and some of it the fifth time. On two farms this year we have just completed our second irrigation. One small farm is in the process of flooding now. In January we had 5.1 inches of rain, in February we had 1.1 inches and in March 1.18, with no rainfall since that time. We started flooding in March on two farms where we grow 1129 acres of cane and rice. We find it takes us from 7 to 10 days depending on how much water we devote to cane and how much to rice and how dry the ground is. We have gotten 4.89 tons of cane per acre, but know people that say that they have gotten as much as 6 tons. I actually have not weighed and found that much increase. We made no attempt after the first experiment to actually weigh the cane and get an accurate test until last year.

We have a small farm and we bought a six inch sprinkler system and 1000′ of 6″ aluminum pipe to get the water to the top of the hill, not using sprinklers. This system cost us $3936. We didn't get it ready until late last year and we didn't flood until Aug. 21 on the small farm. We irrigated 79 acres with it; I'll give you some figures on that. It took 143 hours with the 6″ pump powered by a Chrysler gasoline motor, about 180 HP, 4000 RPM to flood 80 acres, or at .65 of an acre per hour. We came back on Sept. 4 with a second flooding on the same land. We flooded again and we again covered about .65 of an acre per hour. On this little farm we had dry weather during the planting season, so we flooded the cane we planted, 31 acres, on Sept. 22. We had never flooded cane we planted before, but this was the first time we had a drought serious enough to b o t h e r. We haven't harvested that cane yet and I can't give you any tonnage figures on it, but I will say that by the eye we have an apparently 20% better stand on this farm where we flooded the cane in September. On the big plantation we flooded also, except one little hill about an acre and one half that the water couldn't reach. At that particular spot I would say that there was 50% difference in the stand. We found in irrigating the plant cane on this small farm that we could only cover .33 acre per hour with the pump evidently it was so dry that the loose soil absorbed a lot more moisture.

We kept some costs on fuel and oil and on labor on the small farm only. On the big plantation the way we conducted our operation was a pretty hard matter to get costs. On the small farm we found the 1953 labor costs in setting up the pumps and pipe, damming the ditches and headlands, opening them out, draining the water and handling the water cost $0.63 per acre, for labor to handle the water. Our fuel and oil cost ran $1.72 per acre, that is $2.35 per acre. Depreciation is hard to figure, that depends on the number of acres to be irrigated, how much you use the equipment. To select a figure out of the air of $1 an acre gives us a cost of $3.35 an acre for one flooding only. We found that the unirrigated cane gave us 26.1 tons cane per acre yield and irrigated cane gave 28.3 tons, that is 2.2 tons per acre increase with two floodings. I may say that we had about 1.5″ of rain in 1953 as we finished the second flooding. In 1954 on the small farm where we are conducting this ex-

(Continued on next page)

periment with the small 6" aluminum pipe we flooded 122 acres and it cost $1.26 an acre for labor cost. Fuel and oil was $0.96 per acre. That was more than before but I attribute this to the height of Bayou Teche. The higher the elevation of the water the more water you get out of the pump, the less fuel it consumes etc. If you use the depreciation cost as $1 per acre it comes pretty close to the $3.35. It figures $2.22. On the farm we are irrigating now, we completed 8 acres yesterday for the second flooding, the cost for labor is $0.78 per acre, fuel and oil $1.37 per acre and still assuming $1 per acre depreciation, it comes to $3.15. The cost figures I have all run from $3.15 to $3.35 per acre for flooding on this small farm.

We do find this, I will go back to the cane we flooded this fall. The flooding of the cane delayed the germination. I don't know whether the water was cool or what it was, but it did definitely delay germination, but when it did come up it showed a much better stand.

(To be continued)

———o———

BRIEF

(Continued from page 50)

price of $8.65. The weighted average price of wholesale refined cane sugar in the U. S. for July was $8.64 per hundred pounds and not $8.80 as shown in Sugar Reports No. 30. The weighted average wholesale price of beet sugar in July was $8.33 per hundred pounds and the weighted average wholesale price of beet and cane sugar in July was $8.57 per hundred pounds.

We fully recognize the responsibility of the Secretary to provide adequate supplies for consumers but it seems to us that he leans over backwards in his zeal to assure the availability of "safe" supplies under all conditions. We know that Congress did not intend for the Sugar Act to be used for protective purposes for special privileged groups to the detriment of the domestic sugar industry.

Industrial user groups are our largest customers. We sincerely appreciate their business. Unfortunately, however, some of them do not seem to reciprocate the friendly goodwill of their suppliers because they continually advocate a price policy which would quickly and completely destroy domestic sugar production.

Those industrial users take the indefensible position that sugar should sell at the world market price, but the same manufacturers violently oppose any scheme which would force them to sell their products at world prices. In this connection, Mr. Harry R. Chapman, Vice President of the National Confectioners Association, testifying before a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, last March 18th, loudly advocated the sale of sugar in the United States at the world market price. But Mr. Chapman admitted under questioning by Senator Aiken that while his industry enjoys tariff protection for its manufactured products, the existing tariff protection on candy is not adequate, in his opinion. It appears that certain confectioners want to have their candy and eat it too!

It is true that sugar is currently selling for a higher price on the U. S. market than in the so-called "world market". It is also true that the so-called "world sugar market" is little more than a dumping ground for world surpluses of sugar. Sugar Division Director Lawrence Myers, in a recent talk to a group of magazine and newspaper food editors, said this about the world market: "The world free sugar market is very small. This characteristic leads to extreme instability and the prices in that market have often reacted violently to even small changes in world supply and demand. These characteristics of the world market together with the low wages paid in many producing countries and the export subsidies in

others constitute an unhealthy situation for those exposed to it."

The primary purpose of the Sugar Act is "to protect the welfare of consumers of sugars and those engaged in the domestic sugar producing industry". In order to accomplish this purpose, the Department of Agriculture must administer the Sugar Act in a manner which will insulate the United States sugar market from the world sugar market.

Demand and supply determine the price of sugar, and it is the demand and supply situation in the United States market, and not the world market, which determines U. S. sugar prices. To be more specific with reference to demand, the estimates of buyers and sellers of the demand which exists for sugar help determine prices. The Department's demand estimates help determine price only insofar as such estimates affect the thinking of buyers and sellers. For this reason, we strongly recommend that the Department keep buyers and sellers currently and explicitly informed throughout the year of the Department's estimates of demand and the manner in which such estimates are derived.

In the case of supply, the Department of Agriculture is in complete charge, however, buyers and sellers play a part because they must estimate in advance the changes in supply which the Department might make. The government actually made available to consumers an additional 126,000 tons over the amount shown in the quota for 1954. Through the so-called "constructive delivery" interpretation, they let approximately 126,000 tons of beet sugar be shown as if it went into consumption in 1953 when actually the sugar went into use in 1954.

We recommend that the Department exercise greater care than it has in the past in administering the quota system which determines the supply of sugar available to the U. S. market.

We recommend that the Department announce a conservative consumption estimate as soon as possible for the calendar year 1955 and state at the time of such announcement that the estimate will not be increased until circumstances conclusively demonstrate that the U. S. market will absorb additional sugar at fair prices.

Lastly, we recommend, as we did last year, that the Department seek advice from competent sugar market authorities regarding demand for sugar and the timing of quota adjustments.

———o———

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES

The weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange since the start of the 1954-55 pricing period have been as follows:

Week ending October 14, 1954
Raws 5.875, Blackstrap 9.94
Week ending October 21, 1954
Raws 5.96, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending October 28, 1954
Raws 6.00, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending November 4, 1954
Raws 6.075, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending November 11, 1954
Raws 6.175, Blackstrap 9.91

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 47)

—— Plantation". This would be of historical interest and would mark the development of the sugar industry, contrasting the many little sugar houses of old times with the few "central factories" and refineries of today. It would put the Louisiana sugar industry on the map."

Dr. Holloway was with the U. S. D. A. in Louisiana for years and is an eminent entomologist who is a real friend of the Louisiana sugar industry. He is retired now and living at 7042 Camp St. in New Orleans. Let us know what you think of his suggestion.

Dr. Thomas J. Stafford

Dr. Thomas J. Stafford, who earned his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees

at Louisiana State University, has been named assistant agronomist of the LSU Agricultural Experiment Station in charge of the outfield sugar cane variety tests. The outfield tests were supervised by C. B. Gouaux for many years prior to his retirement last July.

Dr. Stafford, for the past two years assistant professor of agronomy at the University of Georgia and assistant agronomist of the Georgia Experiment Station, was born in Washington parish and graduated from Franklinton High School in 1936. He studied agriculture at LSU in 1936-37 and attended Southwestern Louisiana Institute from 1938 until August 1941, when he was awarded the B.S. in agriculture by S.L.I. He volunteered for service in the Air Corps in October 1941, was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant following his graduation from Officers Candidate School in September 1942, and rose to the rank of Captain before returning to civilian life in February 1946. He worked for Singer Sewing Machine Co. from March 1946 until October, then was employed by International Harvester Co. until September 1949, when he began graduate work in agronomy at LSU.

Dr. Stafford was awarded the M.S. in agronomy by LSU, in August 1951 and during the following year completed his residence requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy degree at LSU. He joined

Dr. Thomas J. Stafford

the University of Georgia Staff in September 1952 as assistant professor and assistant agronomist of the Experiment Station and during the following year completed work on his doctorate in agronomy, being awarded the Ph.D. by LSU in Au-

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The outfield sugar cane variety tests which Dr. Stafford will conduct are carried on in cooperation with selected growers in various parts of the cane belt and are used to determine adaptability of varieties to the different soil types.

Denis J. De Arensbourg

By W. G. Taggart

On October 22 at 11:00 P. M., Denny passed away at Our Lady of the Lake Hospital in Baton Rouge, where he had been hospitalized for several months. In his passing I have lost a trusted friend and a most loyal co-worker.

Denny was a native of Lucy, Louisiana. He first joined the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Staff in 1924 when we moved the Sugarcane Research work from Audubon Park in New Orleans to Baton Rouge. Together we labored through the difficult years of developing land for sugarcane experimental work into what is now very satisfactory for field plot work. To Denny goes the major credit for executing, in a superior manner, the job of growing new seedlings and varieties from which commercial canes could be released to the Industry. He was not only an excellent field foreman, but he really lived his job. A more conscientious and a more honest man never lived.

Sugar planters from all parts of the Sugar Belt came to know Denny and to trust him and love him. I am sure that they join me in highest praise for one of our fellow workers who was a dynamic part of the Louisiana Sugar Industry for many years.

Denny was 61 at the time of his death and is survived by his wife Julia. To her and to his Sisters and Brothers we extend our deepest sympathies.

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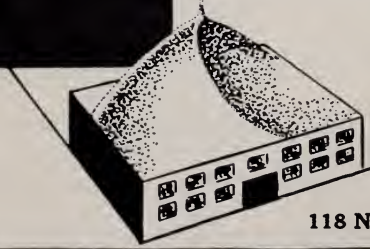

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. DYKERS

"Dear Sugar Division"

On October 1st the raw sugar price was 5.80.

By November 9th you had "talked" the price up to 6.25. Then on November 15th you increased the quotas 50,000 tons, and in little or no time the price was back down to 6.00.

On November 17th you withdrew the 50,000 ton quota increase because the market didn't act like you thought it should and by November 18th the raw sugar price was 6.15, but now it is back down to 6 cents. For Pete's sake, WHAT NEXT?

Now, honestly fellows, this is a pretty shoddy way to treat the Old Mule, and, furthermore, its down right embarrassing.

Take that piece we wrote about "eating crow" a couple of weeks ago. The printer's ink was hardly dry on that little gem of wisdom when your quota increase turned our "delicious dish" into the doggondist tasting bird we have ever stomached. We appreciate the fact that you grabbed the crow real fast and began eating it, feathers and all, but somehow-or-other this double reverse has unnerved us.

As drivers of the "Old Mule" you're got to be more careful. Pretty soon people will be saying you don't know what you're doing. For three years now the Eastern Seaboard refiners have talked you into increasing the quota at the tail-end of the year and for three years the results have been the same, i.e., cheap sugar for the refiners at the expense of the Louisiana and Florida producers. We can understand being tricked once, or even twice, but to fall for the same gag three times in a row is really amazing!

As we said before, this sort of thing is very embarrassing, so why not take our suggestion and call in some market experts before you make your moves. A few more busts like this could ruin all of us.

The Weather

On page 63 of this issue we are printing a prediction concerning the kind of weather the Louisiana sugar district will have during the month of December. This was furnished to us by the firm of Irving P. Krick, Meteorological Consultant Inc., of 460 South Broadway, Denver 9, Colorado. It is a sample prediction and was accompanied by the following letter:

"Enclosed are the forecast and art for the December 1 to 31 weather outlook for Louisiana. The next is-

(Continued on page 69)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Research

There were two rather interesting meetings held during the last month, the first of which pertained to the breeding work on sugar cane for the coming year. The second pertained to the feeding of bagasse and molasses.

At the sugar cane breeding conference were representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, Louisiana State Experiment Station, American Sugar Cane League, and the Southern Regional Laboratory. Representing the U. S. D. A. were Dr. H. M. Tysdal, Dr. E. V. Abbott, Mr. C. O. Grassl, and Dr. I. E. Stokes. The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station was represented by Dr. J. N. Efferson, Dr. S. J. P. Chilton, Mr. P. H. Dunckelman, Dr. I. L. Forbes, Dr. E. D. Paliatseas, and Mr. E. C. Simon. Dr. L. F. Martin represented the Southern Regional Laboratory. Those speaking for the industry were Mr. Stephen C. Munson, Chairman of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, Mr. Rodney Banta, Mr. Marcel Voorhies, and the writer.

At the outset of the meeting, Mr. Munson briefly reviewed the excellent cooperation which exists among the agencies working for the benefit of the Louisiana sugar industry.

Dr. Tysdal, Head, Sugar Crop Section, Beltsville, Maryland, told the group that plans were under way for a Plant Pathologist for the Canal Point Breeding Station. He also told of the breeding work done at the Canal Point Station for Louisiana and mentioned that the photo period houses there were to be redesigned in an attempt to induce flowering in canes that either normally do not flower, or flower at the wrong time for making certain crosses.

Mr. Grassl, Sugar Cane Breeder U. S. D. A, told the group that he planned to spend more time at the Canal Point and Houma Stations in the future.

The selection work done at both the Houma and L. S. U. Stations was discussed, with data being presented by Dr. Chilton and Dr. Abbott. This data indicated the crosses made during the past few years and the good plants selected from the crosses. Efforts will be made this year to make crosses which have shown good selection percentages in the past.

The outfield testing program was discussed in general, with the opinion being that the number and location of test fields should be reappraised. It was pointed out in this discussion that a test field is needed on one of the soils in the Western Area.

The group was pleased to learn from Dr. Chilton that he planned to have another scientist to do breeding and research work on sugar cane. Dr. Chilton also thanked the industry for its assistance in getting the necessary funds for this work.

Dr. Martin, of the Southern Regional Laboratory, told the group about the milling, clarification, and

(Continued on page 70)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Honor, Where Honor Is Due

Thomas H. Allen, Acting Director, Sugar Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is the man of the hour. Cane and beet sugar Senators and Congressmen are loud in their praise of Allen for his prompt, forthright correction of the tragic mistake made by the Sugar Division when it announced the unwarranted 50,000 - ton quota hike November 15th.

The announcement of this quota increase, which was to become effective upon publication in the Federal Register, caused the spot price of raw sugar, duty paid ,to toboggan from 6.25¢ to 6.00¢ in just a few hours.

On November 17th, when it became evident that some of the "smart boys" in the trade intended to use the quota hike as a lethal weapon to beat down the price of raw sugar to an unwarranted low level, Allen promptly issued his history-making 12-line press release which notified the trade that the proposed quota increase would not become effective "at the present time". An H-bomb explosion in Wall Street could not have caused more consternation in certain quarters than Allen's "stop order". The action was without precedence in the twenty years the Sugar Act has been in operation.

Unfortunately, many public servants attempt to justify their mistakes rather than seeking ways to correct them. The mistake Allen corrected was not of his making. It is a pleasure to join the host of f r i e n d s and acquaintances who heartily congratulate Tom for a job well done.

History Repeats Itself

Cuba has over-shipped its U. S. sugar quota again. Two years ago, when Cuban shipments to the U. S. exceeded the quota, the claim was made that the over-shipment was an oversight and would not happen again. However, without respect to the more than 30,000 tons over-sold under the additional 50,000 tons which would have been available had the USDA not withdrawn its quota increase proposal, Cuba has again over-shipped her quota, well-informed trade sources report.

This apparently deliberate overshipment could well be the reason the market broke suddenly as it recently did from 6.25¢ to 6.00¢. Cuban shippers undoubtedly were conscious of the fact that on the last 15 cargoes or so, there is always a chance of someone being shut out. Consequently, when the U. S. government issued its proposal to increase the quota by 50,000 tons, Cuban sellers did not wait until the quota increase was effective but started a mad scramble to dispose of the approximately 48,000 tons which would have been Cuba's share of the increase. And the market broke!

Meanwhile, the U. S. Cuban Sugar Council, a propaganda organization largely sponsored by American-owned sugar companies which operate in Cuba, has loudly denounced what it termed a "determined plan by domestic sugar growers to in-

(Continued on page 69)

CROP NEWS BY PARISHES

We sent a questionnaire to the County Agents last week to get some first hand information on the cane crop. The following reports were received by press time:

Iberia Parish:W. E. Williams reported on November 23rd that at that time approximately 315,000 tons of cane had been delivered to the mills by the farmers in his Parish. He estimates that between 590,000 and 620,000 tons of cane will be harvested this season from 38,500 to 39,000 acres in his Parish. Last year 41,000 acres were devoted to cane in Iberia Parish. This season the canes have averaged about 17.5 tons per acre. Last season's average production per acre was 18.1 tons.

Through November 23rd the canes averaged about 12.3 percent in sucrose and 75.86 in purity.

St Charles Parish: St. Charles Parish has 2,272 acres in cane this season compared with a cane acreage of 2,413 last season.

The canes are averaging about 21 tons per acre this year, which is approximately 3 tons better than last season, and A. J. Melancon, Jr., reports that the total tonnage harvested this season should be about 48,000 compared with a total of 45,000 tons in 1953-54. About 20,000 tons of cane had been delivered to the mills when the report was mailed on November 23rd. Sucrose was averaging about 12 percent and purity about 72 percent.

Pointe Coupee Parish: The cane harvest in Pointe Coupee Parish was 65% completed on November 23rd according to our report from A. B. Curet, who predicted that the total harvest would be about 170,000 tons.

About 8,060 acres are being used for the cane crop this year compared with 8,315 acres last season. The canes are averaging about 21 tons to the acre which is a ton per acre less than last year's production. Sucrose is averaging about 11½ and purity about 75½%.

Lafourche Parish: This season's cane acreage in Lafourche Parish is approximately 31,000 whereas last season's acreage was 35,000. A total of about 700,000 tons of cane is expected this season which will be 80,000 tons less than the 1953-54 crop.

C. J. Arceneaux reported on November 23rd that approximately 400,000 tons of cane had been delivered to the mills by the farmers of his Parish up to that date and that the average yield per acre was about 23½ tons. Last season's yield per acre was 20½ tons.

The sucrose this year is averaging 12.6 and the purity about 76.6 percent.

Iberville Parish: E. J. Burleigh estimates the cane acreage in Iberville Parish this year at 18,883 compared with 20,580 acres last season. Up to November 23rd the canes had averaged about 22 tons to the acre compared with 22.3 tons per acre last year.

Mr. Burleigh estimates the total cane production this season at 390,000 tons whereas last season's crop totaled 429,112 tons.

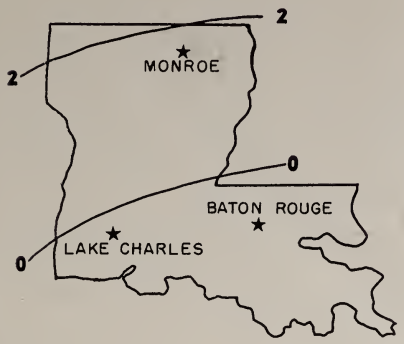
Sixty-five percent of the crop in Iberville Parish had been harvested by November 23rd with an average sucrose of 11½ and an average purity of 74½%.

St. John Parish: There are about 12,800 acres of cane in St. John Parish this season compared with 14,000 acres last year, according to the November 23rd report from V. O. Calandro. The canes have averaged about 22 tons per acre this year which is 3 tons per acre better than last year's production.

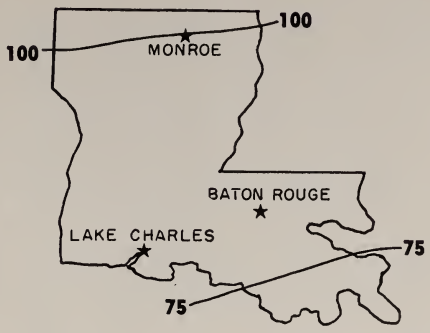
Approximately fifty percent of the crop, 110,000 tons, had been harvested up to November 23rd with

(Continued on page 69)

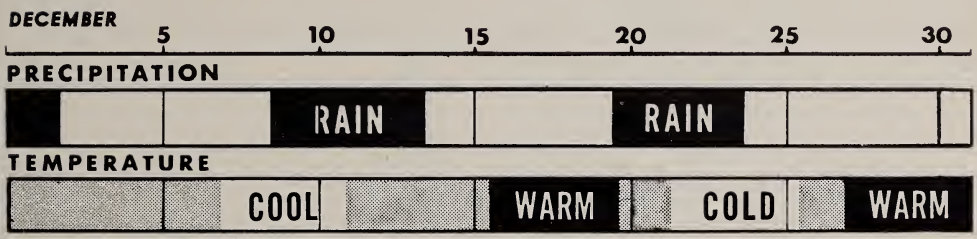
THE WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR DECEMBER



TEMPERATURES
°F. DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL



PRECIPITATION
PERCENT OF NORMAL



December weather in Louisiana will closely approximate the historical average for the month. Specifically, rainfall will be normal in the north becoming progressively less than normal toward the Gulf. Normals range from about 4 inches in the north to over 6 inches in the south. Heaviest amounts are expected to be associated with the storm period around the 8th to 13th as indicated on the timing bar. Blank intervals on the timing bar express no unusual weather and periods of transition.

Relative to temperatures, no extremely low readings are anticipated and averages for the month will be near normal. Coldest weather will accompany the cold spell in the latter part of December. Early morning temperatures at this time will be in the upper 20's and low 30's on two or three days. Maximum temperatures in the 70's are expected during the warm periods.

Protected areas such as those adjacent to bodies of water will realize more moderate temperatures. Fall-planted sugar cane, typical of these areas, will experience little or no injury. Low winter rates of evaporation and transpiration will enhance soil moisture even though rainfall will be a little below normal in the sugar cane belt.

U. S. 1954 SUGAR QUOTAS INCREASED FROM 8,200,000 TO 8,250,000 SHORT TONS, RAW VALUE

On November 15th the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced an increase in the sugar quotas for the continental United States for 1954 to a total of 8,250,000 short tons, raw value. The quantity previously established on March 16, 1954, was 8,200,000 short tons, raw value.

This action increases the quota for Cuba and the "full-duty" countries by 48,000 and 2,000 tons, respectively.

In announcing this increase in the quantity of sugar available within the 1954 quotas, Department officials pointed out that distribution of sugar by primary distribution during January - October this year was only 190,000 tons less than that during the same period of last year when distribution for the full year amounted to 8,485,000 tons. Thus, the increase announced today in the quantity of sugar available within the 1954 quotas appears necessary to assure adequate supplies of sugar throughout the remainder of the year.

Since the Department has been notified that El Salvador, Haiti and Nicaragua will be unable to ship additional sugar to the United States during 1954 the portions of the increase in the "full duty" quota which was prorated to these countries plus a slight balance in the previous proration for Haiti has been reprorated to the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru, and Unspecified countries.

The increase in quotas will be effective when Amendment 3 to Sugar Regulation 811 is published in the Federal Register.

The new quotas are as follows:

Area or country	Short tons, raw value
Domestic beet sugar	1,800,000
Mainland cane sugar	500,000
Hawaii	1,052,000
Puerto Rico	1,080,000
Virgin Islands	12,000
Republic of the Philippines	974,000
Cuba	2,718,720
Dominican Republic	29,401
El Salvador	*
Haiti	2,635*
Mexico	12,191
Nicaragua	7,832*
Peru	55,302
Unspecified Countries	5,919
Total	8,250,000

* Although all or portions of the prorations for El Salvador, Haiti, and Nicaragua have been reprorated to other countries, they may still enter 4,214; 2,722 and 7,973 tons, respectively, within their prorations.

PROPOSAL TO INCREASE SUGAR QUOTAS TO 8,250,000 TONS, NOT TO BE EFFECTIVE

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on November 17th that the proposed increase in sugar quotas for the continental United States announced on November 15, 1954, will not be made effective at this time.

Action to increase sugar requirements for 1954 from 8,200,000 to 8,250,000 short tons, raw value, appeared at the time of the November 15 announcement to be needed to maintain a desirable level of inventories. This increase was to have been effective upon publication in the Federal Register of Amendment 3 to Sugar Regulation 811.

Although there has been no change in prospective sugar needs, the reaction of the raw sugar market in the two days since the announcement indicates that availability of any additional quantity at this time would not be in keeping with the objectives of the Sugar Act.

IRRIGATION

(Excerpts from a Panel Discussion Held at Houma by the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists)

(Continued from last issue)

Mr. Malcolm Duhe

I found too that when you flood the way we do, whether it's caused from th ewater of Bayou Teche or what, but we do have more grass problems. We find too that if we have a drought period after flooding the ground will begin to crack. The ground doesn't react quite the same as after a rain, it does tend to crack and we have to work it afterwards or flood again. The time that we are flooding is varied from 10 to 17 days. I can't tell you the best period. It depends upon the weather conditions, the time of the year, but we have found that our black lands require water sooner than the sandy land. Maybe it is because the black lands crack so and dry out more but we find that our black lands require watering, but that our black lands give us a better response than the sandy lands. We find that we get better results on our black lands than we do on our sandy lands.

We find in irrigation that when its time to flood go ahead and do it, regardless of how the weather looks because usually if it looks cloudy and you think it is going to rain you keep putting it off and when you do decide to irrigate that is about the time you get the rain. When you need it just make up your mind, go ahead and do it, regardless of how bad the weather looks. You will find that it pays dividends. That extra week of waiting gives you the growth, for as I see it time is the biggest element in growing sugar cane. When it's dry you don't get the growth.

Mr. Lassaigne

Sprinkler Type Irrigation Systems.

We began irrigating in 1952, but by the time we got our irrigation system ready in July the rains began so we didn't get much use of it that season. However in September and October we experienced another drought, plant cane began to suffer, and we irrigated approximately 150 acres of black land promptly. During that year when the plant cane began to come up there was quite a bit of difference in the cane that was irrigated and that which was not. There was a better stand in the irrigated cane. In the following year 1953, we irrigated cane from April through July during the drought. Some of it was irrigated once and some twice.

Our system of irrigation is the use of sprinklers. We have an eight cylinder truck engine, the head pump and an eight inch suction hose. We have two 6″ lateral lines. While one system is sprinkling the other one is being set up so that when the first line is completed you turn the water into the second line.

Our irrigation plant delivers 3″ per acre during a period of three hours to irrigate approximately 3 acres, so during a days time we were able to cover approximately 9 to 12 acres. We can irrigate an area of 1600′ wide and 640 deep without moving the pump. The results for uniform coverage in irrigation is obtained with a wind of approximately 8 miles per hour. You have an even dispersion. If the wind was lower the water would fall more in the center area, and if it was too high it would fall more to one side. You would not get an even application.

The moving of the pipe was done by three men. It had to be handled with a truck or tractor from one area to the other. This especially in the summer time was pretty hard and laborous and required quite a bit of time. We had to run two shifts per day over approximately 16 to 17 hours period to cover a sufficient acreage. The cost per

acre of irrigation, for labor was approximately $5.33 and $2.12 per acre for gas and oil. The total cost was $7.45 per acre. The increase in yield was 3 to 6 tons per acre.

With this sprinkler system, as I said before, it is impossible to cover a large amount of acreage. Lots of times you have to come back with a second application of water after three to four weeks to maintain enough moisture so that the cane that was irrigated once wouldn't suffer again. I don't know how far we will be able to go in this program but it will take quite a bit more work with it to see what it will do economically for the sugar cane industry.

Mr. Roussel

Our type of irrigation is very different from the two that you have previously heard. I used a plot of land that has approximately 42 acres of cane for my experiment. Approximately 30 acres are irrigated and the entire 42 acres are the same type of soil. It is a stiff black-jack clay. I had 3 acres of the CP 44-101 variety of sugar cane that was irrigated. One irrigation was all that was necessary for sufficient rain came at the proper times.

My yield on the CP 44-101 was up to 54 tons per acre. That was new land and my father tells me it hasn't been cultivated in over 48 years so I don't know just what I should give credit to whether it's the new land, the irrigation or the amount of fertilizer I used. I used 120 lbs. of anhydrous ammonia per acre on that land. I think the quantity of fertilizer that I used caused me a drop on the sucrose that time. Actual field tons on three acres of irrigated CP 44-101 on that black land gave 54 tons to the acre. This compares to 3 acres of that variety on non-irrigated land which gave 45 tons per acre. That is field tonnage including trash. With CP 36-105 on a 2 acre plot that was irrigated my yield was 45 tons per acre while on the non-irrigated plot, my yield was 38 tons per acre. The sucrose was about the same on each plot. With CP 44-155 on an approximately 2½ acre plot my yield was 38 tons per acre compared with a non-irrigated plot was 29 tons per acre. On the CP 34-120 variety I had a yield of 35 tons per acre with irrigation while on the non-irrigated plots it varied from 17 to 30 tons per acre.

The type of irrigation that I use on the place is the following, I have my land pretty well crowned up. I set up a tractor driven, centrifugal pump, 4″, and I draw the water from the ditch. The discharge pipe runs to the middle row. Before that water gets to the far end of the square it seeps all the way across on both sides. That is a rather easy way of irrigating and you don't have to watch it. Just set the pump up and see that you have sufficient amount of water and close your water drain. After you irrigate once you can tell how long it will take before your water reaches the far end. Meanwhile you can do some other work, if you think that your tractor is in good condition.

I have no records on the cost of this operation. I can't say just what it would cost. However, I think that on crowned land, using a pump on the furrow is about the easiest way to irrigate. I have tried the regular ditch d a m m i n g and flooding on other plots. I think that you have more trouble doing that than you do when you try to pump it. Pumping may cost a little bit more but I think it's easier on the men. The way the labor situation is, I think we are all trying to cut down the cost of labor.

Mr. Cancienne

We first started irrigating in the summer of 1952. We made up some of our own sprayers covering an area of 10 acres. This was in black land with CP 44-101. We had some similar cane on the side of the test plot that we didn't irrigate so we could have a good comparison. We sprayed about 4 times about a 1½″ each time about 2 weeks apart, de-

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH NOV. 25, 1954

	Today	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW YORK	6.15	6.05	6.15
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW ORLEANS	6.10	6.00	6.11
WORLD SPOT RAWS (In Cuba)	3.25	3.25	3.12

SUGAR FUTURES No. 6
(Closing Bid Prices)

	Mch.	May	July	Sept.
Today	5.41	5.46	5.60	5.64
1 Month Ago	5.41	5.48	5.58	5.62
1 Year Ago	5.43	5.50	5.63	5.69

OFFSHORE RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This Month	Total Since Jan. 1st.
American	None	†2,946,170 bags
Godchaux	None	1,570,791 bags
Colonial	9,500 bags	1,259,831 bags
Henderson	16,200 bags	565,015 bags
Southdown	None	97,962 bags
South Coast	None	547,299 bags
Sterling	None	None
Supreme	None	688,017 bags
Totals	25,700 bags	7,675,085 bags

† Includes 878,787 bags (approximately 100 lbs.) from Hawaii and Peru.

pending on how the rains came.

When grinding time came we harvested each lot separately. Cane that wasn't irrigated, in black land, of CP 44-101 gave 18 tons per acre. The one that was irrigated gave 20 tons per acre on actual tons and on converted tons it gave 26 tons per acre. The increase was more sucrose than on actual tonnage in the field. In 1953 we had a lot of rainfall so no tests were made.

I find that it is heavy, and hot work for the men to have to carry pipe around in the field. This year we are trying to rig up on a cane cutting machine, put our pump on the machine, put our nozzle on the machine also and try to draw water from our field ditches. We fill these ditches with water because we are irrigating as we do for rice now. I think we can also fill up every other ditch in the cut with water and operate our machine all over the fields along the ditch bank row. We have all the mechanism of the harvester removed so that it won't harm any of the cane in that first row. We will put our nozzle on the machine. One man will be needed if it works out as we hope. I think if we had to use the irrigation pipe in the field it would take so much more pipe if you are irrigating any amount of land, that the investment would be prohibitive. This way it won't take any pipe but it will take a few flume ditches. If you have a bulldozer or drag line handy it won't take very long to get these ditches. We are going to try out our machine next week to see if we get any results with it.

Mr. Cooke (Extension Dept.)

I think the main thing is as Mr. Duhe said, if you can get a good rotation of sugar cane and oil wells you have it made. I have been here less than a year and I don't know anything about irrigating sugar cane so I'll start off from there. I have had a little experience on irrigating other crops and I will be very happy to work with anybody because I feel that I can learn a whole lot here. I started checking around thinking to dig up a little

Row of field workers' houses
Valentine Sugars, Lockport, La.
Note neat construction; asbestos siding

information to at least have it available in case any one should ask. I find that there is nothing published on the irrigation of sugar cane in Louisiana. It is something that we are all going to have to work at to find what bugs there are in it. Maybe we will come up with something. One of the things however, with irrigation of any kind is this, before you go into irrigation, you have to have drainage. There is always the possibility of putting 2 or 3 inches of water on the land and then getting a 6 or 8-inch rain on top of it. If you don't have some means of geeting rid of that excess water you are going to do more harm than you are going to do good. Down here it really amazed me the setup you have with your bayous and the river, the way you have the natural drainage away from them. Where you have the furrow irrigation that is beautiful. For a small investment you can get irrigation, when you are close to a bayou or river where you have just a little flow away from it. Dr. Green made a study of drought frequencies or how often can you expect a drought and I believe it averaged out about 8 years out of 9 that at some period during the year your crop is going to suffer. So irrigation is not one of these things, that we may need. There will be times during every year that you can use it. As I said before I will be glad to work with any of you, I work through the county agent and I would like to work with you so I can get some experience.

Chairman:

I must say that the application of anhydrous ammonia to sprinkler irrigation is a question that has been brought up for the past two or three years. We ran this past season some preliminary tests and our losses of anhydrous ran anywhere from 45 to 60%. If you are going to get a loss like that you can't afford to put it on through sprink-

ler irrigation although maybe your labor cost is very small. One other man in the state had the misfortune of injecting the ammonia into the system right next to a bronze bearing in the pump, and he had a repair bill on the pump. If you want to use it by injecting it on the suction side of the pump be sure that you have your bearing shielded, for if it is a bronze bearing you may have trouble. However, it looks as if such small quantities of ammonia would be diluted so much that it wouldn't bother you.

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CROP NEWS BY PARISHES

(Continued from page 62)

the sucrose averaging about 13 percent and the purity about 77 percent.

Assumption Parish: E. J. Lousteau advised us on November 24th that 445,000 tons of the expected 710,000 crop in Assumption Parish had been harvested by that date. Last year's crop totaled 761,894 tons.

There are 32,385 acres in cane in Assumption Parish this year as compared with a total acreage last year of 36,238.

The average production per acre this year is 24 tons. The average last year was 22.3 tons.

A 12½ percent sucrose and a 78% purity had been recorded up to November 24th.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 59)

sue will be in your hands five days prior to the 15th of December and will cover the interval from December 15 to January 15.

We are happy to accomodate your desires for a "test" forecast although I must point out that tests of this short duration are rarely conclusive. In other words, if we accurately foretell the weather for the next two months the implication would be that we were 100% accurate. This is not the case. Similarly, if we were to miss the forecast completely, it might imply an accurate capacity of zero percent, which I assure you is not the case either.

I do agree that weather information prepared by a soundly grounded scientific organization, will be of value to your readers . . . as valuable, in fact, as the hundreds of industrial forecasts we have prepared for as many clients these past 22 years.

Assuming the trial run will be successful, I hope that we will be able to perfect a long term arrangement that will be mutually beneficial."

Roland Toups

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the South Coast Corporation, held in Chicago recently, Mr. Roland L. Toups, who needs no introduction to the readers of *The Sugar Bulletin*, was elected to serve as a Director of this big Louisiana sugar enterprise.

———o———

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 61)

crease their mainland sales quota at the expense of Cuba". Lawrence Crosby, newly-elected Chairman of the Council, speaking at a luncheon in New York recently, warned that such a step would threaten serious disruption of the billion dollar trade between the U. S. and Cuba. "A cut in the Cuban quota," said Crosby, "could bring political and economic chaos to Cuba."

It is interesting to note that the arguments used by Crosby and the U. S. Cuban Sugar Council are the same as those used by opponents of the Sugar Act twenty years ago. But the fact remains that during the twenty years the Sugar Act has been in existence, the Cubans have enjoyed the most prosperous years in their country's history. The ridiculous claim has been made that the Cubans would embrace communism if the mainland cane area quota were increased by 100,000 tons. We do not believe that the Cubans would sell out to the Kremlin for any price, particularly not for one so small.

Instead of continuing to make irresponsible statements which can and will be refuted easily at the proper time, it would be much better for all concerned if Cuban sugar industry representatives were to have a conference with representatives of the domestic sugar industry with a view to working out an equitable division of the U. S. sugar market on a permanent basis.

Short, Short Hearing

The hearing in Washington November 22nd held by the Department of Agriculture prior to the establishment of partial marketing allotments for 1955 was one of the shortest on record. It lasted about 35 minutes and only six persons were present.

Although the mainland cane processors had previously signed stipulations agreeing to the 80 percent allotment, the Legal Division of the Department felt that the hearing was necessary in order to comply with the Sugar Act. The government witness read the stipulations into the record and agreed, in answer to a question, that another hearing would be held at a later date for the purpose of determining the final marketing allotments and the formula by which they would be calculated. At that time, he said, all interested parties will have an opportunity to be heard on the subject.

A similar hearing was held November 23rd for the purpose of allotting a portion of the beet crop to beet sugar processors.

———o———

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES

The weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange since the start of the 1954-55 pricing period have been as follows:

Week ending October 14, 1954
Raws 5.875, Blackstrap 9.94
Week ending October 21, 1954
Raws 5.96, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending October 28, 1954
Raws 6.00, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending November 4, 1954
Raws 6.075, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending November 11, 1954
Raws 6.175, Blackstrap 9.91
Week ending November 18, 1954
Raws 6.10, Blackstrap 9.82
Week ending November 25, 1954
Raws 6.10, Blackstrap 9.66
SEASON'S AVERAGE THROUGH NOVEMBER 25, 1954
Raws 6.041, Blackstrap 9.904

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 60)

storage project in progress in cooperation with the Audubon Sugar Factory and the American Sugar

TWO NEW IMPROVED HYBRID CORNS AVAILABLE FOR SUGAR BELT

Funk's G-737A and Funk's G-740 are the newest Funk's G-hybrids developed by the research staff of Funk Brothers Seed Company for South Louisiana.

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Funk's G-740 has a larger and more dent type ear than G-737. Farmers who think that G-737 is too flinty or hard, will like G-740. G-740 has excellent stalk quality and the ear type is more like Hills Yellow Dent.

G-737A and G-740 are both good hybrids. Try them and see which you like best on your farm.

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Producers of Funk's G-Hybrid Seed Corn

Cane League. This experiment will not only indicate factory results, but will reveal certain information applicable to the field.

At the bagasse meeting were Messrs. M. V. Yarbrough, A. J. Isacks, Dubourg Thibaut, Walter Godchaux, Jr., Leslie Joyner, C. S. Churchill, G. J. Durbin, and the writer from the industry; and Dr. Paul Brown, Animal Nutritionist from L. S. U.

The purpose of this meeting was to consider further research on feeding of bagasse in combination with molasses to livestock.

Dr. Joyner told the group that Dr. George K. Davis, Animal Nutritionist, University of Florida, had fed a mixture of seventy per cent bagasse fines and thirty per cent molasses in an experiment. This experiment indicated that the animals used responded to the mixture, and that more research work should be done on this matter.

Dr. Paul Brown, Animal Nutritionist, Louisiana State Experiment Station, presented data on an experiment being conducted at Baton Rouge to determine the feeding value of different levels of ground sugar cane begasse for winter rationing of beef cattle. This experiment was begun in 1953, and the results thus far indicate that the work should be continued. The results of a one hundred and fifty-four day feeding trial, in which sixty per cent bagasse and twenty per cent molasses was used in the mixture, indicated not only a maintenance diet for the animals, but a daily gain in weight of more than three-quarters of a pound.

Dr. Brown told the group that he planned to increase the amount of molasses in the mixture, with the hope of increasing daily weight gains in the animals.

The Committee thanked Dr. Brown for the work he and his associates were doing, and encouraged him to continue this work.

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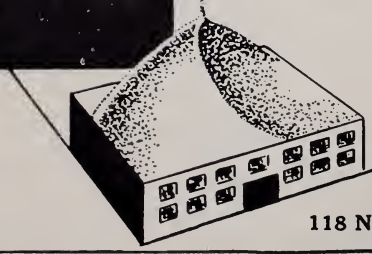

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

l. 33—No. 6 DECEMBER 15, 1954

icial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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THE
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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by

A. W. DYKERS

Season's Greetings

As time marches on, the tempo seems to quicken. Here we are going to press with the last issue of 1954 and already twenty-three issues of *The Sugar Bulletin* have joined the archives of history since we last wished all of you a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Allow us to again extend to you the Season's Greetings with our sincere hope that 1955 will see all your wishes come true.

Sugarcane Paper

Watch for the January 1, 1955, issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.* Beginning with the first issue of the New Year we will print the Bulletin on paper made by the Valentine Pulp and Paper Co., of Lockport, La., from pure Louisiana sugarcane bagasse. We hope you like it and that you will also like the off-set method of printing that will be employed beginning January 1, 1955.

Quota Increase

On November 30th the U.S.D.A. announced that the increase in the 1954 sugar quota from 8,200,000 tons to 8,250,000 tons, originally announced on November 15th and then rescinded, would become effective December 3rd. This brought to a close the history making episode of the on again, off again 50,000 ton quota increase.

The official news release covering the final order says, "Following the original announcement the Department announced on November 17, 1954, that the action would be delayed because of the reaction of the raw sugar market to the proposed increase. Spot sugar quotations which are based on a 35-day arrival period, currently reflect sugar for entry in 1955."

"It now appears necessary to permit the entry of additional sugar to assure supplies for consumption in 1954 and year-end inventory requirements."

Right here this department would like to echo the words in the December 1st issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* of our Washington Representative, Joe Ferris, when he congratulated Mr. Thomas H. Allen for the intestinal fortitude he displayed in taking prompt action to correct the obviously bad timing of the original quota increase announcement. We are not, however, very happy about the developments because we estimate that the quota increase, despite Mr. Allen's good try, has cost the Louisiana sugar industry not less than seventy thousand dollars ($70,000.00).

"Public Enemy", They Say

According to the local press, Cuba has a new public enemy No. 1. He is Senator Allen J. Ellender, the senior Senator from Louisiana. Senator Ellender has stated that he will fight to get a sugar quota increase for Louisiana and Florida and the Cubans don't like this at all.

Flo-Mix

The Plantation Fertilizers Corporation, of Houma, La., has announced that it now has its new method of complete and balanced fertilization ready for commercial application.

(Continued on page 83)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Why not be Optimistic?

How many farmers in the Sugar Belt would have estimated late in July the crop as it is turning out? Why early estimates were low can be explained in part by two points; poor stands, particularly in plant cane, and the failure of the crop to grow in height during the summer drought. Even in early September the estimates given by the many who visit all sections of the belt used a figure slightly under 19 tons per acre for the State average.

This year can certainly be used to prove the ability of a crop to recover. Late rains started the crop to a new growth. Growth rates following the late rains exceeded other years for the same period. In general this welcomed late growth had a beneficial effect upon tonnage, but also had an ill effect upon early sucrose. The late rains caused the plant to continue growth and therefore delayed maturity. However, in November sucrose and purity became better and from then on only a few reports have been had on unusually low sucrose and purity.

What seems to be most puzzling to the writer were the fields that appeared as poor stands but when cut and weighed yielded nearly as much as adjoining fields which had excellent stands. The variety C. P. 44-101 has illustrated its ability to yield well in spite of poor stands in many areas this year.

Much can be said about other contributing factors to the better than expected crop of 1954. The more widespread use of the more recently released varieties was certainly a major contributing factor to this crop. The excellent weather received during the cultivating season made the 1954 crop one of the best cultivated. It appears now that the State average will be equal to or above the 1953 crop in tons per acre.

To look into the 1955 crop now to make predictions would seem foolish, but to examine factors of production as they influence the crop is not more than good business. The cane planted for the 1955 crop is outstanding. If weather from now through March is not too severe, stands in the spring should be excellent. Sugar cane farmers have certainly learned the benefits derived from the use of fertilizer. The industry has also learned the detrimental effect of Johnson grass in the fields and has made great strides toward the destruction of this pest. The new varieties have in general spoken for themselves. The fight against the sugar cane borer has proved its value. More emphasis is now placed on better and careful cultivation. With favorable weather during the growing season, what can prevent Louisiana from another good crop in the field in 1955?

It is not intended here to discount the forces of nature, but it is the opinion of the writer that the Louisiana sugar industry has a most outstanding group of scientists working on its crop. It is through the efforts of research by the staffs of the United States Department of

(Continued on page 83)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

What Price Cuban Friendship?

Press Release No. 654 issued by the State Department November 18th and the accompanying memorandum on Cuba—U. S. Economic Discussions—November 8-17, 1954, describes the conversations between the two delegations in approximately 1265 words. The memorandum can be summarized, however, in just 12 words: Cuba wants to sell U. S. more sugar and buy less U. S. rice.

The Cuban delegation insisted that Cuba be granted the right to supply 50 percent of the sugar consumption requirements of the U. S. A most significant part of the request is that 22 percent of Cuba's sugar exports to the U. S. be in direct consumption sugar, as originally established in sugar legislation of 1934. (We wonder how the Eastern refiners will like that?).

The Cuban Government indicated it considers that additional imports of rice are not yet needed and, therefore repudiated its promise made in December 1952 to announce a preliminary supplemental low duty quota for U. S. rice.

The Cuban delegation reiterated that Cuba will continue to develop its production of rice and will only permit the importation of rice from the U. S. in such quantities as may be necessary to fill consumptive requirements above domestic production.

When asked to comment on the economic discussions between this country and Cuba, Louisiana's Senator Ellender had this to say:

"The events of the last few weeks have indicated that the Government of Cuba is determined to abide by its ill-taken decision to violate the spirit and letter of their agreement with our country to establish a quota for U. S. grown rice imports equivalent to the difference between Cuban production and consumption of rice.

"The Cubans are seeking to increase their domestic rice production and thus indirectly back down on their agreement with the U. S. Yet, the Cuban Government and the Cuban sugar interests are always the first to cry "foul" when we attempt to increase our sugar production—to give our domestic sugar producers the benefit of producing even a modicum of the increased consumption of that commodity.

"I have always been more than willing to meet our good neighbors half way; as a matter of fact, the Sugar Act gives the Cuban industry preferential treatment as far as increased U. S. consumption is concerned — to the detriment, at present, of our own industry.

"I am going to press for Congressional reconsideration of this preference just as soon as the 84th Congress convenes; I do not think it is either sound economic sense or good diplomatic policy to ignore this obvious failure of the Cuban Government to live up to its commitments. Unless the Cubans decide to abide by their agreements, I am in favor of withdrawing the preferential treatment they have been obtaining

(Continued on page 83)

THE SUCROCHEMICAL OUTLOOK

By H. B. HASS, President, Sugar Research Foundation, Inc.

Excerpts from an address to the annual meeting of the United States Beet Sugar Association, at Macinac Island, Michigan, August 17, 1954, from The Sugar Molecule.

There are people who contend that a scientist should never give the kind of talk that I am about to make. They point out that research is the least predictable of modern business activities, and that no matter how often that warning is repeated persons who are not scientifically trained will not realize it. Hence, if you tell a business man what you hope to get out of a current research and his memory is good, he will eventually conclude that you are not quite bright because your predictions are so frequently not realized.

I used to count myself a friend of the late Frederick Cottrell, inventor of the Cottrell precipitator, who had the reputation of being more successful than anyone else in getting Congressional appropriations for scientific research. "I never talked about what we hoped to do with the money we were asking for at the time," he said. "Neither I nor anybody else knew what practical things would come out of that. I always spoke of what had been done in the past. I told the committees that they wouldn't have approved any of our Bureau of Mines budgets if we had tried to explain them ahead of time because they wouldn't have understood. But on the basis of past performance the congressmen could be sure that we were to be trusted to spend the money intelligently."

For all I know this attitude may still be necessary with Congressional committees but Sugar Research Foundation operates on a different basis. Our research projects, no matter where they originate, are all screened by the Industry Advisory Committee and by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. We have in each case definite reasons for going ahead with each one. These reasons are, like everything in science, easily comprehended once the language barrier has been properly taken into consideration. The concept that most research projects do not pay off and that the ones which do must be profitable enough to carry the cost of the others is no more complicated or difficult than saying that a batting average of .300 in the major leagues represents a good performance.

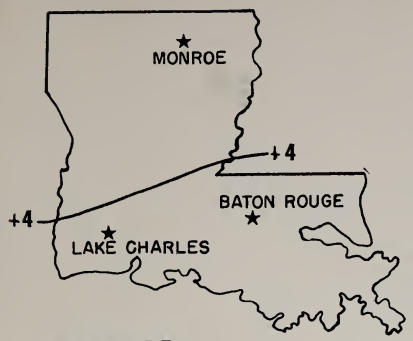
Basically, Sugar Research Foundation exists for the purpose of learning more about the science of sugar and its by-products so as to increase the usefulness of sugar to the world. The effect of this should be to increase sales of sugar over what they would be if the Foundation had never existed.

With that brief introduction, let's look at our current projects:

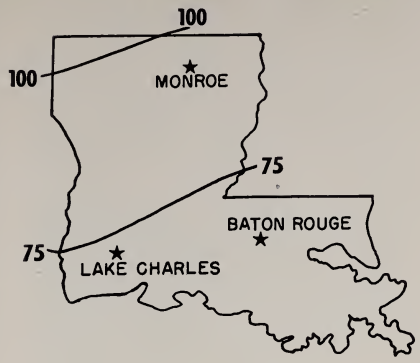
One of the categories of research is the role of sugar in the plant organism, when the sugar is sprayed on the leaves as a ten per cent solution in water. Two effects have been observed. The first is a detoxification of other materials which are applied to the leaves at the same time. Urea, for example, is a valuable source of nitrogen to the plant when it is fed through the leaves, but frequently the leaves treated with urea turn brown and die. This reaction can be prevented if sugar is used with the urea. The economics of the practice are uncertain, and are being studied by Dr. Benjamin Wolf in Southern New Jersey during the summer, and in Florida in the winter. A major new use for refined sugar is a possible out-

(Continued on page 80)

THE WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR DECEMBER 15-JANUARY 15



AVERAGE TEMPERATURES
°F DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL



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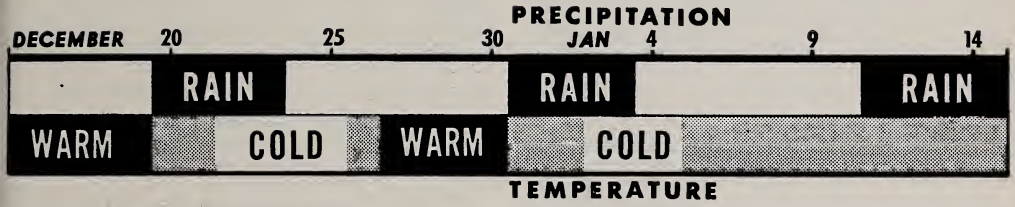
PERCENT OF NORMAL



Temperatures in Louisiana will average well above normal for the December 15 to January 15 period. Maximum daily temperatures in the middle 70's will prevail during the warm spells with the highest readings anticipated around the 17th and 28th of December. A few frosty nights but no severe freezes are in prospect. Temperatures in the upper 20's and low 30's, with some frost, will be experienced for several mornings immediately prior to Christmas. Another cold spell with minimum temperatures from 30 to 35 degrees will occur on the 3rd and 4th of January.

Precipitation, in general, will be subnormal. In the Sugar Cane Belt amounts will be 50 to 75% of the historical average of 4 to 5 inches. Heaviest falls are expected to be associated with the storminess during the second week of January. Rainfall will be near normal in the extreme northern portion of the state.

It is likely that terminal buds on standing sugar cane will be killed during the cold snap around December 22nd. The unseasonably mild weather following the freezes will probably induce fermentation and cause more rapid deterioration of damaged cane than would otherwise be expected.

Blank intervals on the timing bar express periods of transition and no unusual weather.

OUTLOOK

(Continued from page 78)

come. Molasses can not be used because its color interferes with the sunlight reaching the chlorophyll of the leaf, and as a consequence the photosynthesis of sugar in the plant is reduced.

The second aspect of leaf-feeding of sugar to plants is being studied by Dr. F. W. Went of the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena. Under conditions of low light intensity and short days, characteristic of a northern greenhouse in winter, photosynthesis is retarded. This can be corrected either by use of artificial light, or by feeding sugar to the plant. Sugar is far less expensive. Yet not all plants benefit in equal degree. Roses and carnations seem not to absorb much sugar. On the other hand, lettuce, tomatoes, peas, lemon trees, and coffee plants react favorably. Preliminary tests indicate that lemon trees are protected from frost damage by the sugar. Here we must resist the temptation to speculate until more information is gained. It is easy to see, however, that we must keep the studies in progress until we know whether or not a large new use for sugar is opening up.

Our research also deals with the study of the technology of the industries which use larger amounts of sugar. What is the function of sugar in these industries? How does it compare with competitive products such as corn syrup, dextrose, Sucaryl and saccharin? Are there advantages in the use of sugar which should be pointed out to the industries concerned?

One of these projects is directed by Dr. Emil Mrak of the University of California at Davis. Traditionally, fruit packs of finest quality have been associated with syrups of rather high density, and some canners have been led to the belief that the packs are too sweet for general acceptance. At present we are using a taste panel to try to discover the preferred level of sweetness in canned peaches. The results should have a distinct interest for commercial fruit packers.

In somewhat the same field, we are looking into the use of corn syrup solids in fresh fruit which is frozen for later incorporation in jams and marmalades. We have instituted a project with Professor H. W. Schultz of Oregon State College to determine how products so prepared compare with those in which sugar is used. It is expected that browning reactions, which cause deterioration in color and flavor in shelf-aged jams and marmalades, would be more pronounced with products containing corn syrup.

The United States Public Health Service recently reported that 1,000 communities having a population of 18,000,000, are now adding fluorides to the public water supplies. This is important because it is certain to bring about a marked reduction in tooth decay, but more than fluoridation is required.

Many diseases have been brought under control by research in chemotherapy, which simply means searching for a chemical which will treat the ailment effectively. In general, this is done by testing available substances until something effective is found, then close chemical relatives are synthesized and tested. This approach to the dental caries problem has been delayed until a suitable method was available for separating active from inactive compounds. Such a method has been devised by Professor R. S. Manly at Tufts College Dental School. During the last year he tested more than 1,400 compounds, of which about ten per cent have been found to be more effective than the antienzymes presently used in tooth paste.

It should be emphasized that this effectiveness appears only in the preliminary screening test, and that many — perhaps all — of these compounds will eventually be eliminated by considerations of toxicity, lack of

tendency to stay in the mouth, cost, etc. Nevertheless, it is the sort of research which has virtually knocked out many other diseases, and we have no reason to doubt its effectiveness against tooth decay. It should be pointed out that the work at Tufts is being supported by various chemical companies as well as the Foundation. However, it is essentially a project in carbohydrate-enzyme chemistry to which we as carbohydrate chemists should stand a good chance of making a contribution by synthesizing compounds in our laboratory which should be tested.

Another dental caries project is being directed by Dr. J. B. McDonald of the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto. His studies have confirmed the theory that vitamin A is important in helping to build teeth which are resistant to decay.

Our oldest project in human nutrition is that at McGill University Medical School which began under Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch and is being continued under Dr. J. H. Quastel. This project has provided the scientific basis for the statement that sugar is the most rapidly assimilated of all foods. The fact that diabetics now eat a normal diet in reduced quantities rather than their former high-fat diet is largely a result of the work of Dr. Rabinowitch. Dr. Quastel is a Fellow of the Royal Society and a great chemist who has been largely responsible for the discovery of herbicides such as 2,4-D, and of certain soil conditioning agents. He has just announced the discovery of fifty new chemicals active against tuberculosis. His approach is intelligent and fundamental. He directs the type of research for which definite predictions on a calendar basis are impossible. It may be that next year's work will show that we have a sugar derivative which is a partial substitute for one of the expensive feed additives.

Dr. A. A. Albanese of St. Luke's Convalescent Hospital at Greenwich, Connecticut, has produced strong evidence for a protein-sustaining action of fructose and, hence, of sugar, which forms fructose during digestion. This effect is not shown by dextrose or by the carbohydrates which form only dextrose on digestion, that is, starch, dextrin, and maltose. This is a discovery of first importance because protein costs three to thirty times as much as sugar does, and in the total problem of feeding the world protein is the limiting factor. Nutritionists and doctors of medicine have been so accustomed to thinking of protein and carbohydrate as separate nutritional entities that it will take years to re-educate them on this subject. Meanwhile we hope to learn more about this phenomenon from a biochemical standpoint, which will make the discovery more readily accepted.

Dr. J. M. Waldron of Temple University School of Medicine has discovered that eating fat causes one's blood to clot more readily than before, but that this effect is diminished by eating sugar. This research should be continued until we know whether or not this is of importance in preventing post-operative embolisms. It could result in a radical change in hospital diets in the direction of increasing their carbohydrate content.

We are all familiar with the work Dr. F. J. Stare and Dr. Jean Mayer at Harvard on the blood sugar level story. Current research is concerned with a comparison of the value of diets containing sugar with those containing the coal-tar sweeteners, saccharin and Sucaryl, for persons who wish to lose weight. We hope that this will show that sugar is a more valuable ingredient in reducing diets than its non-caloric competitors. We should have the answer a year from now.

Current work in animal nutrition includes four projects, every one of which is interesting. At Utah State Agricultural College, Professor D.

A. Greenwood is studying the advantages of feeding sugar to cattle, sheep, swine, turkeys and chickens prior to slaughter. The project is being jointly supported by two of our member companies. Advantages include a slightly higher ratio of salable meat to weight of entire carcass, improved size and palatability of liver, and improved color of meat, and more uniformity of color. It is expected that by this time next year trials will have been conducted on a large, commercial scale which will determine whether the practice should be widely accepted.

Professor D. V. Catron's work at Iowa State College on pig starter rations has been a most successful research project and has already resulted in new markets for sugar. Tests last year indicated that pigs less than one week old do not have in sufficient amount the enzyme which splits sugar into glucose and fructose. It is a practical certainty, however, that invert sugar can be used satisfactorily in the ration. It will be interesting to learn if the protein-sustaining action of fructose discovered by Dr. Albanese in humans carries over to pigs.

Dr. L. F. Wiggins, at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, is attempting to unravel the chemistry of ammoniated molasses, with a view to improving it. A toxic substance has been isolated, which is easily removed, and may be responsible for certain unfavorable results in feeding tests with ammoniated molasses. If so, this would represent a patentable improvement which might help increase sales of molasses significantly.

Dr. Morton M. Rosenberg of the University of Hawaii, has shown that cane molasses is of value in poultry nutrition at five to ten times the amount previously recommended, that is, thirty per cent instead of three to six per cent. Wide adoption of his findings would create a world molasses shortage. Current work is with beet molasses to test its value in poultry feed.

The remaining projects come under the heading of "sucrochemistry." This is a word which I coined sometime ago to cover the branch of the chemical industry which is based upon sugar and its by-products. Its meaning is obvious to a chemist familiar with petrochemicals derived from petroleum. There is overwhelming evidence that we are witnessing the birth of a great sucrochemical industry. Recently announced was a $10,000,000 plant to make glycerol out of sorbitol, and the bagasse-paper plants are going up in many different areas. Pointing in the same direction is the production of furfural, cane wax, monosodium glutamate, aconitate, and synthetic resins.

Our New York laboratory under the direction of Karl Herstein is of great assistance to us in doing exploratory work. The project at Foster D. Snell, Inc. has turned up three families of detergents made from sugar. Last year in the United States we made 992,000,000 pounds of synthetic surface-active agents. Sugar should have some of that business.

covered a basic new reaction of car-

The Penn State project has disbohydrates which yields diamines in a single step. These are relatively expensive substances used in such diverse fields as fibers of the Nylon type, rocket fuels, and dyes. Dr. Raymond Lemieux, who first made sucrose by purely chemical methods, has some interesting sulfur derivatives of sugar which will soon be tested for usefulness in permanent wave preparations. A plastic from sugar may not be too far off: Dr. L. D. Hayward of the University of British Columbia is working on that. It is estimated that in 1975 the production and consumption of plastics in the United States will amount to 8,000,000 tons. We want sugar to be a raw material for some of it.

The last project is the one which in some ways is the most interesting

of all. I mentioned earlier that the limiting factor in the broad problem of feeding the world is protein. Most vegetable proteins are deficient in three constituent building blocks which are the essential amino acids—methionine, lysine, and tryptophan. When we feed corn to a pig or a chicken we get one calorie back in meat for ten calories used up in feed. The chief reason for doing this, aside from the fact that most people like pork chops better than cornbread, is that the animal concentrates the essential amino acids and burns up and wastes the excess amounts of the non-essential ones. When used for either human or animal nutrition, vegetable proteins are much more valuable if they are fortified with the amino acids which are in short supply.

Of these three, methionine can easily be made from petrochemicals. and it is now being manufactured for use as a cattle feed additive. Lysine can be made artificially but, so far, not cheaply. No one is even close to a good synthesis of tryptophan. What we are doing in our research is to look for an organism which can start with molasses and ammonia and produce a protein rich in lysine and tryptophan. This will probably be a long, tough job and we can not guarantee that it will ever succeed. If we do, it will be possible to feed the people of the world adequately for the first time in human history.

It is easy for us in America to forget that more than half of the people in the world do not have enough to eat. It is impossible for us to estimate the geopolitical importance of a scientific development such as this may some time turn out to be.

The food industries, traditionally operating on a low margin of profit, have not taken full advantage of the onward march of science. While the pharmaceutical industry spends on research seven per cent of the sales dollar and the chemical and electrical industries three per cent, the figure for food industries is a small fraction of one per cent. This is a rough measure of the job still ahead of us, of the challenge still to be met. For nothing in the world is of more importance than the food we eat.

———o———

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 77)

with reference to the increase in U. S. sugar consumption. But even without a Cuban change of heart, I am going to press for revision of the Sugar Act so as to increase the limits presently governing domestic production, and to keep our producers from being forced out of business."

Merry Xmas and A Happy New Year

Sincerely,

Joe.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 75)

Plantation will now distribute a complete line of liquid fertilizers under its trade names of "Nitra-Flo", "Nitra-Ease", "Phos-Flo", "K-Flo" and "Flo-Mix". The Corporation will also manufacture and sell the equipment for simultaneously applying these fertilizers.

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 76)

Agriculture and the Louisiana State Experiment Station that our crop can be looked upon each year with optimism. Without their research paving the way by giving new varieties and the knowledge of the use of fertilizer, chemicals, etc., the industry would certainly be much more dependent upon the forces of nature.

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The weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange since the start of the 1954-55 pricing period have been as follows:

Week ending October 14, 1954
Raws 5.875, Blackstrap 9.94
Week ending October 21, 1954
Raws 5.96, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending October 28, 1954
Raws 6.00, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending November 4, 1954
Raws 6.075, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending November 11, 1954
Raws 6.175, Blackstrap 9.91
Week ending November 18, 1954
Raws 6.10, Blackstrap 9.82
Week ending November 25, 1954
Raws 6.10, Blackstrap 9.66
Week Ending December 2, 1954
Raws 6.00, Blackstrap 9.50
Week Ending December 9, 1954
Raws 5.96, Blackstrap 9.50

Season's Average Through December 9, 1954
Raws 6.027, Blackstrap 9.814

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THE
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Louis Wilbert, Plaquemine, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

To cut weeding costs in cane . . .

SPRAY

DuPont Karmex® W

Herbicide

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At heavier rates, "Karmex" W can be used for season-long weed control on ditchbanks, headlands and around mill yards and sidings.

Du Pont "Karmex" W is a wettable powder that mixes easily with water. It can be applied with ordinary spray equipment. "Karmex" W is non-toxic to people and livestock, non-inflammable and non-corrosive to equipment.

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. DYKERS

8,200,000 Tons

The long awaited sugar consumption estimate for 1955 was released by the Sugar Division on December 21st and The Old Mule, who had been fearfully awaiting his fate since the first of December, braced himself and hung on for dear life. It is a little too early to tell what is going to happen to our poor old beast, but right now he looks rather befuddled.

Double Talk

Our friends of the Sugar Division have become past masters at the art of double-talk. When you read the official quota announcement beginning on page 92 of this issue you will see that nobody has been forgotten. If you think the price of sugar is too low, as we do, you will be encouraged to read that the quotas have been set initially at a level below the indicated level of total sugar consumption for the year, "mainly to help stabilize sugar prices at levels required by the Sugar Act". A little further along in the announcement you will find that the quotas will be raised "to any extent warranted by a demand for additional sugar at prices consistent with the price provisions of the Act". This lets the boys on the other side of the fence feel pretty good, too. The big joker is this—nobody knows what price the Sugar Branch thinks is "consistent with the Act"! It has always been necessary to await developments to find out what interpretation they have in mind and by then time has usually run out.

Honor Mr. Myers

We note that Mr. Lawrence Myers, Head of the Sugar Division of the U.S.D.A., has been unanimously elected Chairman of the International Sugar Conference. This is an honor which Mr. Myers richly deserves. He received it at the meeting of the Council held in London, England on November 26th.

Mr. Myers has looked after the interests of the producers of foreign sugars for a number of years. Back in 1952 he reported to the Council that his "price action" had successfully reduced the production of beet sugar in this country from 1,800,000 tons to 1,600,000 tons, thereby creating a beet sugar deficit, for the benefit of foreign sugar producers.

We congratulate the Council for the good judgment they have shown in selecting the Head of the Sugar Division of the U.S.D.A. as their leader.

Hawaiians Elect

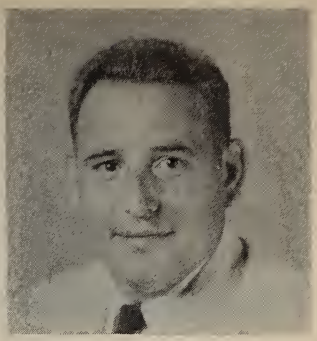
The Annual Meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association was held in Honolulu, T.H., on December 6th and Mr. Alan S. David, president of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., was elected to serve as the new President of the Association. Mr. George W. Sumner, head of American Factors, Ltd., was elected 1st Vice-President, and Mr. A. G. Budge, president of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., was chosen 2nd Vice-President.

Our good friend Mr. Ernest W. Green, of Washington, D. C., was

(Continued on page 90)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden



Check With Your Neighbors

Did you make as much cane per acre as your neighbor? Do you usually make as much cane per acre as your neighbor? If the answer to each of these questions is no, then it is time for you to start finding out why your neighbor makes heavier crops than you do. It is good to first determine whether plant cane or stubble cane is responsible for your lower average yield per acre. If soils are the same, you can start asking yourself these questions, starting with plant cane. What varieties were used? Where was each variety placed, on light soils or heavy soils? How was the crop planted, lightly or heavily, planted with care or haphazardly? Was the best cane used for seed? How was the soil prepared? Was there a legume crop turned under prior to planting? When was the crop planted, was the soil packed after planting? Was the plant cane shaved or not shaved? How much fertilizer was used on the plant cane? What was the Johnson grass infestation, were chemicals used or hand methods used to control this pest, or both? Did you have a borer infestation, was the crop dusted; if so, with what? When was cultivation stopped? Were late cultivations only surface or deeply worked? Was great care taken in cultivation? Do you have a heavy infestation of the new disease known as the Stunting Disease?

The quality of stubble is determined to a large extent by the plant crop that preceded it. However, there are many questions that can be looked into here. Was stubble shaved or not shaved? How much fertilizer was used on the stubble? Was only first stubble kept? If second stubble was kept, what was the variety? How was the stubble worked, when was cultivation stopped? Was it in the stubble cane that Johnson grass really became a pest?

It is granted that each crop is, and must be, worked to some extent differently because of weather conditions, but many things must be done the same each year and those things are basic to a good crop.

It has been generally observed that those farmers with higher yields per acre have followed the recommendations of the scientists of the Louisiana State Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture and have spent some time with their County Agent.

Many experiments are conducted each year on the crop you grow. The scientists give reports on their work at the Contact Committee meetings of the American Sugar Cane League in March at L.S.U. and in June at the U.S.D.A. Houma Station.

Upon invitation from the County Agents the writer and the staffs of the Houma and L.S.U. Stations attend most of the Parish Field Days, where some phase of the research program is discussed. Much time and money is spent on sugar cane

(Continued on next page)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

U. S. - Philippine Trade Pact

The United States and the Republic of the Philippines have agreed to radically revise the 1946 Reciprocal Trade Agreement. The proposed revisions must be ratified by the U. S. Senate and the Philippine Congress.

A State Department spokesman described the revisions as a move to "put the trade agreement into a more equitable balance" between the two countries.

One of the important revisions of the agreement provides for a U. S. import duty on Philippine sugar after January 1956. The rate of duty would be gradually increased through the life of the pact from 5% to a full 100% of the tariff by the end of a 20-year period.

The revised agreement also provides that the present absolute quotas (952,000 short tons, raw value, and 56,000 short tons, refined) shall be without prejudice to any increase which the U. S. Congress might allocate to the Philippines in the future.

Members of the Philippine delegation have been quietly feeling out members of Congress and representatives of domestic sugar producing interests with a view to determining how much, if any, quota increase the Philippines might be able to get when the Sugar Act is reviewed.

Marketing Allotment Hearing

The hearing on marketing allotments for 1954 will probably be held in New Orleans the middle or latter part of February.

Sugar Division officials say they are in a better position this year than in past years as far as having on hand data pertinent to the hearing. They also say they do not have quite as many hearings to schedule early in the year. Therefore, they hope to be able to present the Government's proposal to mainland cane processors sufficiently in advance to provide ample time for careful analysis and study of the proposal prior to the hearing.

IN THE FIELD

research by the U.S.D.A., L.S.U., and the American Sugar Cane League. Our industry has survived only through the efforts of research. It will be an inspiration to all of us working in research on sugar cane if in 1955 more farmers attend these two meetings and the Parish Field Days.

Remember, all recommendations pertaining to sugar cane from both the L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. Stations are published in your SUGAR BULLETIN, so read THE SUGAR BULLETIN and keep abreast with what is new in sugar cane.

—o—

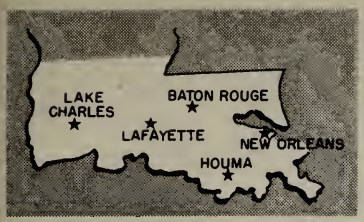
UP FRONT

(Continued from page 88)

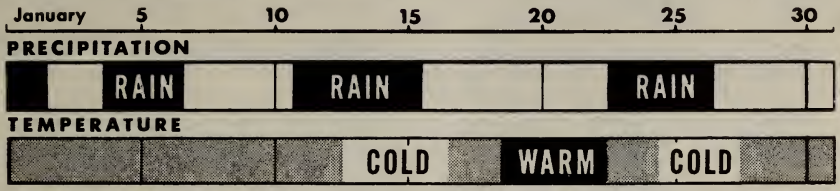
re-elected Vice-President, and Mr. Slator M. Miller, also of Washington, was renamed Assistant Vice-President.

We print below the annual report of retiring President R. G. Bell

THE WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR JANUARY



STATION	TEMPERATURE		PRECIPITATION	
	HISTORICAL AVERAGE	ESTIMATE	HISTORICAL AVERAGE	ESTIMATE
BATON ROUGE	52°	56°	5.5"	4 - 4½"
NEW ORLEANS	56	59	4.8	3 - 3½
LAFAYETTE	54	58	5.7	4 - 4½
LAKE CHARLES	52	56	4.8	2 - 2½
HOUMA	56	59	4.5	2 - 2½



January weather will be mild and relatively dry. Temperatures will average four degrees or more above seasonal normals throughout southern Louisiana with monthly means approaching 60 degrees. Cold spells are anticipated, however, and temperatures of 32 to 36 degrees will occur between January 12th to 16th. More cold weather, although less intense, is expected from the 24th to 27th when minimum temperatures will range from 36 to 40 degrees. No general freeze is expected, although, local frosts in low, wind-protected areas will accompany the first cold snap.

Four storm periods are in prospect but rainfall amounts will be less than the historical averages. Lake Charles, for example, will realize only 2 to 2½ inches. Precipitation, in general, will be 50 to 75% of January normals as described in the table above.

Freeze damage will be at a minimum in fields planted last fall and no injury is expected in older established stands.

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which we are sure you will enjoy reading.

"Next month we begin the 120th year of the Hawaiian sugar industry. Obstacles that faced the three young New Englanders from Maine and Boston who established the first mill at Koloa, on the island of Kauai, would dwarf many of our present problems.

The story goes that coins were scarce in those days, so Koloa printed their own money—redeemable at the store. The manager, in one of his reports, complained bitterly that he was excessively annoyed for want of money and had to knock off laying brick to make some. You see, money has long been a problem in the sugar business.

Koloa produced 12 tons of sugar cane per acre. After nearly a century and a quarter of constant cultivation, yields are now 10 times greater.

The introduction of the sugar centrifugal into Hawaii and its sucessful operation in October of 1851 gave great impetus to the industry. The centrifugal reduced from weeks to minutes the time required to separate sugar crystals from molasses. At the same time, the quality of the sugar was much improved. David M. Weston, who came from the Mainland to set up a sugar mill at Lihue, Kauai, installed Hawaii's first sugar centrifugal on the island of Maui.

(Continued on page 94)

SUGAR QUOTAS TOTALING 8,200,000 TONS ANNOUNCED FOR 1955

Sugar quotas for 1955 totaling 8,200,000 short tons, raw value, were announced on December 21st by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. This figure compares with initial quotas totalling 8,000,000 tons and final quotas totaling 8,250,000 tons for 1954. (Sugar quotas govern the supply of new sugar from all sources, foreign and domestic, available for marketing in the continental United States.)

"As in the past two years," Secretary Benson said in commenting on the level of the quotas for 1955, "the quotas have been set initially at a level below the indicated level of total sugar consumption for the year. This is done partly to make allowance for possible error in the estimate of demand for sugar but mainly to help stabilize sugar prices at levels required by the Sugar Act.

"For 1955 total consumption of sugar in the United States is currently indicated at 8,500,000 short tons. For the reasons just given, the sugar quotas for the year have been set at a level 300,000 tons below this figure."

Secretary Benson indicated, however, that he expected to raise the quotas during the course of the year. "The quotas will be raised," he said, "to any extent warranted by a demand for additional sugar at prices consistent with the price provisions of the Act. During 1954 the demand for additional sugar required two increases above the quotas originally announced for 1954. On March 19, the quotas were raised from a total of 8,000,000 tons to 8,200,000 tons, and on December 3 this was raised further to 8,250,000 tons."

Sugar quotas for individual areas and countries for 1955 are as follows:

Area or country	Short tons, raw value
Domestic beet	1,800,000
Mainland cane	500,000
Hawaii	1,052,000
Puerto Rico	1,080,000
Virgin Islands	12,000
Republic of the Philippines	977,000
Cuba	2,667,840
Dominican Republic	27,605
El Salvador	4,136
Haiti	2,671
Mexico	11,445
Nicaragua	7,823
Peru	51,922
Other countries	5,558
Total	8,200,000

The Secretary's determination was based on the following "Statement of Bases and Considerations":

Sugar consumption in the continental United States for the calendar year 1955 is expected to be about 8,500,000 short tons, raw value. This expectation is based on data for the twelve-month period ended October 31, 1954, adjusted for population growth to the end of 1955.

Distribution of sugar by refiners, importers, and processors during the twelve-month period ended October 31, 1954, amounted to about 8,300,000 tons. Since invisible inventories (those of wholesalers, retailers, and industrial users) appear to have been reduced by approximately 50,000 tons during the twelve months ended October 31, 1954, actual sugar consumption during that twelve-month base period was around 8,350,000 tons. Using this as a base, an allowance for an increase of 1.75 percent in the population of the United States gives an indicated sugar consumption for the calendar year of 1955 of approximately 8,500,000 tons.

The inventories of importers and refiners on October 31, 1954, were lower than a year earlier. Quota balances available to them were lower also. This indicates a low inventory level for these groups on December 31, 1954. There is no adequate basis, however, for projecting this level to the end of 1955, since recent experience indicates that the

(Continued on page 95)

This aerial view is of the plant of Valentine Pulp & Paper Company, Inc., located in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, about six miles below Lockport, in the heart of Louisiana's sugar cane belt.

The plant went into initial commercial operation in August, 1954. It is engaged in the manufacture of bleached papers of various types, including news-type paper, using sugar cane bagasse as a basic cellulose fibre material.

It is the only plant of its kind in the United States using bagasse in its operations.

Initial designed capacity of the plant was fifty tons per day of finished product. Additional construction now underway will increase the designed capacity of the plant to seventy-five tons per day.

The plant employs approximately one hundred fifty people, and is a significant addition to the industrial development of Louisiana. Its construction and operation is an important step in the growth and full development of the domestic sugar industry.

PRELIMINARY 1955 MILLING MARKETING ALLOTMENTS

On December 27th the Department of Agriculture announced preliminary 1955 mill marketing allotments. The final allotments will not be announced until orders can be issued on the basis of public hearing to be held early in 1955. This interim action is necessary because the quantity of sugar from the 1954 crop that will be available for marketing early in 1955 might otherwise make it possible for some allottees to market a quantity of sugar larger than their eventual allotments based on the hearing record. The preliminary 1955 allotments are equal to 80% of each processor's allotment for 1954 established in Sugar Regulation 814.21. These preliminary allotments will be effective January 1, 1955. The following is the list of factories with amount allotted each one. The unallotted tonnage is 100,000 tons:

Factory	Short Tons Raw Value
Albania	4,018
Alice C	4,636
Alma	4,509
J. Aron	8,733
Billeaud	5,605
Breaux Bridge	3,825
Burton-Sutton	6,293
Caire & Graugnard	2,273
Caldwell	7,713
Catherine	4,385
Columbia	3,665
Cora-Texas	1,468
Cypremort	3,296
Dugas & LeBlanc	7,929
Duhe & Bourgeois	5,057
Erath	3,295
Evan Hall	12,552
Evangeline	2,978
Fellsmere (Florida)	6,865
Frisco	529
Glenwood	6,965
Godchaux	24,191
Helvetia	4,360
Iberia	8,882
Lafourche	10,118
Harry L. Laws	6,254
Levert-St. Johns	5,905
Loisel	3,844
La. State Penitentiary	1,790
La. State University	100
Lula	7,920
Meeker	2,347
Milliken & Farwell	8,153
Okleelanta (Florida)	10,644
M. A. Patout	5,880
Poplar Grove	3,776
E. G. Robichaux	3,071
St. James	7,479
St. Mary	7,502
Slack	2,241
Smedes	2,985
South Coast	25,907
Southdown	32,986
Sterling	4,916
J. Supple's	2,470
U. S. Sugar (Florida)	78,107
Valentine	6,661
Vermilion	1,721
Vida	2,933
Wilbert's Myrtle Grove	5,694
Youngsville	4,574
Total	400,000

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 91)

Hawaii has played an interesting part in the progress and growth of the sugar business, and through the years, sugar has continued to be our largest island industry. Last year our production reached an all-time high—almost 1,100,000 tons. The drought of 1953, combined with unusually wet weather this year, has reduced the current crop slightly and slowed production, but we will finish 1954 with well over a million tons.

If there is one factor to which Hawaii can attribute the continued growth of the industry, it must be the spirit of cooperation. We have our differences just like everyone else—but we try to work together in solving mutual problems.

The year before Mr. Weston introduced the sugar centrifugal, 127 individuals, including sugar cane planters, formed an agricultural society. An after-growth is the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, for which I have the honor of serving as president this year.

Today, the Hawaiian sugar industry is composed of 28 plantations located on the four major islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui and Hawaii. HSPA is the non-profit organization

(Continued on page 97)

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH DEC. 27, 1954

	Today	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW YORK	5.92	6.15	6.05
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW ORLEANS	5.87	6.10	6.00
WORLD SPOT RAWS (In Cuba)	3.17	3.25	3.30

SUGAR FUTURES No. 6
(Closing Bid Prices)

	Mch.	May	July	Sept.
Today	5.40	5.46	5.56	5.60
1 Month Ago	5.41	5.46	5.60	5.64
1 Year Ago	5.48	5.54	5.68	5.74

OFFSHORE RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	This Month	Total Since Jan. 1st.
American	25,295 bags	†2,971,465 bags
Godchaux	None	1,570,791 bags
Colonial	None	1,259,831 bags
Henderson	None	565,015 bags
Southdown	None	97,962 bags
South Coast	None	547,299 bags
Sterling	None	None
Supreme	22,100 bags	710,117 bags
Totals	47,395 bags	7,722,480 bags

† Includes 878,787 bags (approximately 100 lbs.) from Hawaii and Peru.

1955 QUOTAS

(Continued from page 92)

demand for an increase in year-end inventories appears to rest on short-range considerations that cannot be anticipated very far in advance.

Deliveries of sugar in the last two months of 1954 for consumption in 1955 (so-called "constructive deliveries") are expected to be much smaller this year than they were a year ago, and, under new regulations, such deliveries in the closing months of 1955 are expected to be even smaller than they are this year.

The general demand factors affecting sugar are not expected to change much in 1955. Domestic sugar prices were relatively stable during 1954. New York wholesale refined sugar prices were about the same as a year earlier. Raw sugar and actual refined sugar prices in most areas of the country, however, averaged lower than heretofore in relation to New York basis refined sugar prices. The latter prices, moreover, in 1954 were more than 1.2 cents per pound below the level required to be considered under the Sugar Act, a level that would maintain the relationship between the Consumers' Price Index and the price of sugar that existed under price control in 1947.

In view of all these considerations, it is believed to be necessary to establish sugar quota supplies for 1955 at a level about 300,000 short tons, raw value, below the level of anticipated consumption. This reduced level will make allowance (1) for the sugar "constructively delivered" in the closing months of 1954 for consumption in 1955, perhaps 50,000 tons, (2) for stabilizing prices at levels that will maintain the domestic sugar industry, and (3) for a margin of error in the projection of anticipated requirements.

Accordingly, establishment of sugar requirements for the continental United States for 1955 at 8,200,000 short tons, raw value, is expected to provide a quota supply that will be consumed at prices that are not excessive to consumers and that will maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry.

1954 SUGAR QUOTA DEFICITS PRORATED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on December 23rd the proration to the domestic beet and mainland cane sugar areas, Puerto Rico and Cuba of a total of 10,500 short tons, raw value, consisting of portions of 1954 sugar quotas which Hawaii and the Virgin Islands are unable to fill. The increases for the areas and the new quotas are as follows:

	Increase	Adjusted Quotas
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Domestic beet sugar	3,099	1,803,099
Mainland cane sugar	861	500,861
Puerto Rico	1,859	1,081,859
Cuba	4,681	2,723,401

The increases for the three domestic areas also were allotted to individual processors. All processors in these areas participated on the basis of allotments previously allotted to them, except nine beet processors who previously had released allotment or indicated that they would be unable to fill additional quantities allotted to them.

The increases in allotments and the new total for each of the allottees are shown in the tables below:

MAINLAND CANE SUGAR AREA

Processor	Increase in Allotment	Revised Allotment
	Short tons, raw value	
Albania Sugar Coop., Inc.	9	5,032
Alice C. Ref. & Plntg., Inc.	10	5,805
Alma Plantation, Ltd.	10	5,646
J. Aron & Company, Inc.	19	10,935
Billeaud Sugar Factory	12	7,018
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop., Inc.	8	4,790
Burton-Sutton Oil Co., Inc.	14	7,880
Caire & Graugnard	5	2,846
Caldwell Sugar Coop., Inc.	17	9,659
Catherine Sugar Co., Inc.	9	5,490
Columbia Sugar Company	8	4,590
Cora-Texas Mfg. Company, Inc.	3	1,838
Cypremort Sugar Company, Inc.	7	4,127
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	17	9,928
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co., Inc.	11	6,332
Erath Sugar Company, Ltd.	7	4,126
Evan Hall Sugar Coop., Inc.	27	15,717
Evangeline Pepper & Food Products, Inc.	6	3,728
Fellsmere Sugar Producers Assn.	15	8,597
Frisco Cane Company, Inc.	1	662
Glenwood Coop., Inc.	15	8,721
Godchaux Sugars, Inc.	52	30,291
Helvetia Sugar Coop., Inc.	9	5,459
Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc.	19	11,121
LaFourche Sugar Company	22	12,669
Harry L. Laws & Company, Inc.	13	7,831
Levert-St. John, Inc.	13	7,394
Loisel Sugar Company, Inc.	8	4,813
Louisiana State Penitentiary	4	2,241
Lula Factory, Inc.	17	9,917
Meeker Sugar Coop., Inc.	5	2,939
Milliken & Farwell, Inc.	18	10,209
Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc.	23	13,328
M. A. Patout & Son, Ltd.	13	7,363
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co., Inc.	8	4,728
E. G. Robichaux Company, Ltd.	7	3,846
St. James Sugar Coop., Inc.	16	9,365
St. Mary Sugar Coop., Inc.	16	9,394
Slack Bros., Inc.	5	2,806
Smedes Bros., Inc.	6	3,737
South Coast Corp., The	56	32,440
Southdown Sugars, Inc.	71	41,303
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	11	6,156
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Inc.	5	3,092
United States Sugar Corp.	168	97,802
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	14	8,340
Vermilion Sugar Co., Inc.	4	2,155
Vida Sugars, Inc.	6	3,672
A. Wilbert's Sons Lbr. & Sh. Co.	12	7,130
Young's Industries, Inc.	10	5,728
Louisiana State University	0	125
All other persons	0	000
Total	861	500,861

(Continued on page 98)

SWEET PLEAS!

"They're still pouring in," says Eleanor Gardner, secretary to Joseph W. Mooney, Vice President of The American Sugar Refining Company. Reasons for her sweet smile are the hundreds of letters coming in every day requesting copies of the new reducing booklet, "Keep Slim and Trim with Domino Sugar Menus."

Now going into its second printing, this new booklet was prepared with the help of a well-known medical consultant and nutritionist. Based on the proven fact that no single food, including sugar, is fattening, the booklet provides appetizing menus to take the drudgery out of reducing and restore the pleasure of attractive meals. Copies of "Keep Slim and Trim with Domino Sugar Menus" may be obtained, free of charge, from American Sugar Refining Company, Consumers Service Division, Department T, 120 Wall Street, New York 5, New York.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 94)

serving these plantations. The association has also made valuable contributions to general agriculture. Our Major work—and over $1,750,000 in money annually—is devoted to scientific research.

I feel this has been a year of progress in which sugar has contributed toward a better life for everybody in Hawaii. However, prospects are that this will not be a very profitable year for the plantation companies.

The average raw sugar price in the year 1954 will probably be $4 a ton less than last year. The difference this makes to the average

(Continued on next page)

DEFICIT (Continued from page 96)

DOMESTIC BEET SUGAR AREA

Processor	Increase in Allotment	Revised Allotment
	100-pound bags	
Amalgamated Sugar Co., The	—	4,298,752
American Crystal Sugar Company	15,176	4,509,704
The Buckeye Sugar Company	411	124,774
Franklin County Sugar Company	654	192,325
Garden City Company, The	—	106,664
Great Lakes Sugar Company	—	400,757
Great Western Sugar Company, The	—	8,500,907
Gunnison Sugar, Inc.	766	228,673
Holly Sugar Corporation	17,587	5,221,436
Lake Shore Sugar Company	—	182,196
Layton Sugar Company	393	114,117
Menominee Sugar Company	355	106,984
Michigan Sugar Company	—	1,164,757
Monitor Sugar Div. of Robert Gage Coal Co.	—	390,963
National Sugar Manufacturing Co., The	—	141,227
Spreckels Sugar Company	11,999	3,566,477
Superior Sugar Refining Company	486	142,969
Union Sugar Div. of Consolidated Grocers Corp.	—	1,313,832
Utah-Idaho Sugar Company	10,093	2,995,266
Total	57,920	33,702,780

PUERTO RICO (Mainland Allotments Only)

Processor	Increase in Allotment	Revised Allotment
	Short tons, raw value	
Antonio Roig, Sucesores, S. en C.	76	27,026
Arturo Lluberas (Estate of) y Sobrinos	12	5,926
Asociacion Azucarera Cooperativa	54	33,863
Central Aguirre Sugar Company, a trust	175	109,877
Central Coloso Inc.	90	56,860
Central Lureka, Inc.	64	39,635
Central Guamani, Inc.	19	10,767
Central Igualdad, Inc.	68	26,585
Central Juanita, Inc.	69	42,056
Central Mercedita, Inc.	121	55,400
Central Monserrate, Inc.	42	26,686
Central San Vicente	104	66,070
Compania Azucarera del Camuy, Inc.	23	14,726
Compania Azucarera del Toa	56	35,373
Cooperativa Azucarera Los Canos	61	38,989
Corporacion Azucarera Sauri & Subira	19	10,700
Eastern Sugar Associates, a trust	189	106,296
Fajardo Sugar Company	179	113,648
Land Authority of Puerto Rico	112	71,325
Mario Mercado e Hijos	54	33,540
Mayaguez Sugar Co., Inc.	16	10,206
Plata Sugar Company	83	52,009
Soller Sugar Company	20	12,741
South Porto Rico Sugar Co. of Puerto Rico	153	81,555
All other persons	0	00
Total	1,859	1,081,859

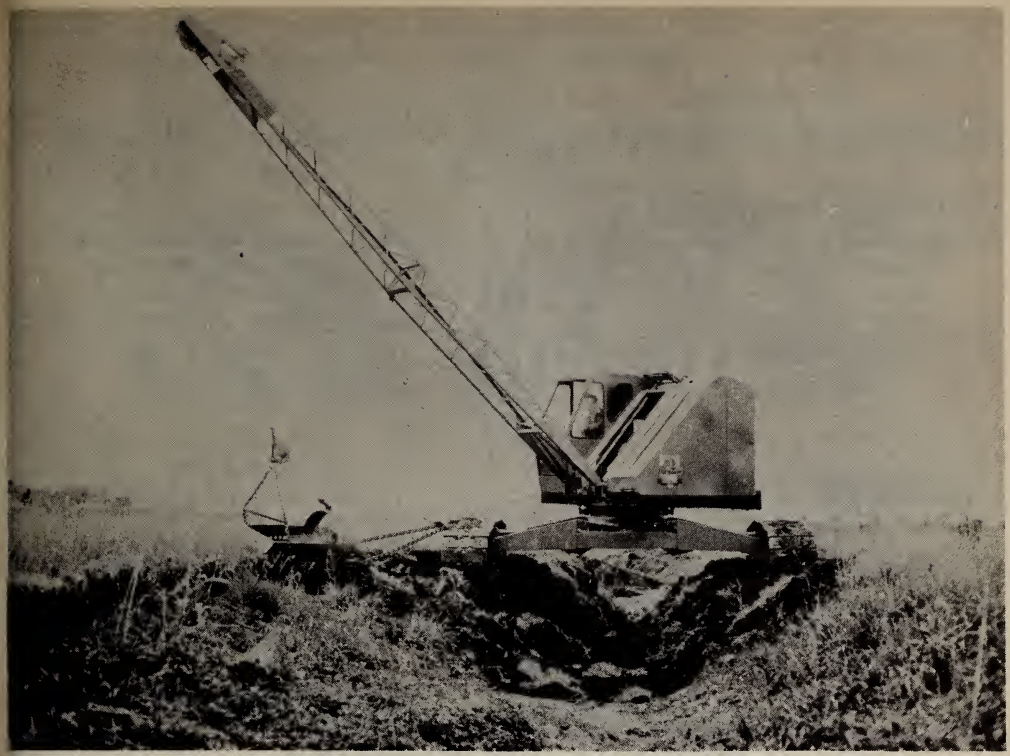
UP FRONT

consumer is less than 1 cent a week. To the plantation producer, who grows and markets thousands of tons of sugar a year, it may mean the difference between a reasonable profit and a serious loss.

Greatly increased beet sugar production in the natural marketing area for our C & H sugar—which is the 11 Western states—necessitated selling larger amounts of sugar in raw form, rather than as refined, and having to send more refined sugar into Midwestern states, where it meets competition from Gulf Coast refiners and others.

Preliminary estimates indicate these extra costs will materially decrease the net amounts that plantations will receive from their sugar. Our costs continue to increase. Cash wages for employees, averaging some $10.55 per day this year, are increased by the institution of new pension plans and other fringe benefit costs.

We have few greater satisfactions than watching the rapid growth of home ownership and increasing standard of living of our plantation employees. In contrast to most agricultural areas over the world, our sugar plantations provide employment



The Schield BANTAM Company of Waverly, Iowa, world's largest producers of truck-mounted power cranes and excavators, has announced the introduction of a new wide-base version of its 3/8-cu. yd. crawler-mounted crane-excavator. The new rig is specially designed for drainage and irrigation work, ditch cleanout, and mosquito control operations and will be known as the Schield BANTAM Wide-Base Crawler Model C-35.

practically year-round. Stable employment, at the highest annual agricultural wages in the world, provides permanency seldom found in other areas. As a result, home ownership has grown rapidly. Complete new towns have developed on some of our plantations.

We are very proud of the standard of living our employees enjoy. However, increasing costs, with reduced income, pose as much of a real financial problem for a company as your personal budget.

One hundred and twenty years ago the young men who started the Hawaiian sugar industry had greater problems. Somehow, I think we will find answers to surmount our present obstacles.

It is probable that sugar legislation will be considered by the Congress in 1955. The present Sugar Act legislation expires on December 31, 1956. Revisions of quotas will probably be discussed because beet sugar and mainland cane areas have, in recent years, exceeded their respective quotas and are now under restriction of marketings and acreages.

Every area, foreign and domestic, would like to have a greater share in the United States market. Hawaii does not ask for a greater quota at this time, but we do expect to share with our fellow domestic producers in any portion of the increased consumption of the U. S., which may be allocated to the domestic industry in future legislation.

As we enter another year, I place my duties as association president in new hands. I hope the year will be one of peace, growth and continued cooperation."

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. DYKERS

1954 Distribution

The final 1954 distribution figure, showing a total for the year of only 8,189,000 tons, has started people talking. The "trade" is wondering why the Sugar Division fixed the initial 1955 quotas at 8,200,000 tons. One big brokerage house reported in a recent circular that, in New York, comment was heard to the effect that this is the first time that the initial quota set for a forthcoming year has been larger than the final distribution of the previous year. In setting a quota of 8,200,000 tons the report continues, "it, therefore, becomes apparent that Washington is counting heavily on an increase in consumption due to the population increase factor."

It seems appropriate to point out that the distribution data and the quota charges for a given year usually do not jibe because of inventory changes.

There is one thing the inventory figures seem to have definitely proved and that is that there was no need for the extra 50,000 tons of sugar that was released in December. The reaction of the sugar market to that release showed that the sugar was not needed and the fact that the refiners closed the year with more sugar on hand than they had on December 31, 1953 is further proof that the increase was a major blunder.

Quota Resolution

From time to time we have reported to you concerning the very fine co-operation that the Louisiana sugar industry has received from various organizations in Louisiana, backing the efforts of the American Sugar Cane League to bring about an increase in the sugar quota of the Mainland Cane Area.

It is now a pleasure to be able to report that the Florida State Chamber of Commerce has also adopted a strong resolution in support of the Mainland cane area. We are quoting that resolution below:

Whereas, The Sugar Marketing Quota of the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (comprising the States of Florida and Louisiana) under provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, is 500,000 tons of sugar, raw value; and

Whereas, production of sugar in the States of Florida and Louisiana for the crop years 1952 and 1953 approximated 606,000 tons, raw value, and 532,000 tons raw value, respectively; and

Whereas, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, acting pursuant to said Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, has allotted sugar cane production acreage to farmers in the said States of Florida and Louisiana for the 1954 Crop at 90% of base area established in 1953 and for the 1955 Crop at 82% of base area established in 1953; and

Whereas, these drastic reductions of sugar production have caused financial losses to many farmers in Florida and Louisiana and will adversely affect the overall economy in these production areas,

(Continued on page 112)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Views and Opinions

It has been said by many that sugar cane farmers and processors have little time to spend on anything else other than harvesting during the grinding season. The writer will add his name to the list by saying that once grinding starts it is very difficult to arouse much interest in a research project other than one which pertains directly to the harvest. It is good to add, however, that once harvesting operation is over, interest is again renewed.

On that subject, Mr. F. Evans Farwell of Milliken and Farwell, like many others in the industry, is interested in seeing some studies in cultivation started. Mr. Farwell has land and equipment available and is willing to cooperate in any way in a cultural study project. To the men in research this is an opportunity.

Mr. E. C. Simon, Agronomist, La. State Experiment Station, has indicated that the spring meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists will meet in New Orleans this year.

Mr. Claude Levet of San Francisco P. & M. Co., Lions, Louisiana, has indicated that it is his opinion that deep tillage in the middle of the rows early in the year increased his yields considerably on a seventy-five acre tract. Our industry has been in need of a study on this subject for some time. Mr. I. L. Saveson, U.S.D.A. Agricultural Research Service, Soil and Water Conservation Research Branch, and Mr. Harold Barr, Head Agricultural Engineering Department, Louisiana State University, reports that several experiments on deep tillage are under way in the sugar cane belt.

Stands of plant cane throughout the belt are generally good. The writer has not heard or seen any exceptionally poor stands thus far. On this subject, Mr. Ridley LeBlanc and Mr. Sidney Giroir of Godchaux Sugars, Raceland, Louisiana, indicated that a good stand of plant cane was received on a seventy acre tract of very heavy clay that had not produced a stand of cane before. They credited the use of chlordane as recommended at the time of planting for this unprecedented good stand on this seventy acres.

Mr. Hector Dufresne, McLeod Plantation, Lockport, Louisiana, indicated he would not plant C. P. 44-154 to any great extent any more. The reason given for this is that the variety C. P. 44-154 became too tall and was very difficult to cut because of lodging. However, he also said that the yield was near forty tons per acre. As an after thought, Mr. Dufresne also admitted that other varieties on McLeod Plantation lodged and were also difficult to harvest. The writer observed more hand cutters in the field this year than usual. It is well to point out here that C. P. 44-154 was released and recommended for planting only in the Western area, and in that area sucrose is also marginal.

The members of the St. James

(Continued on page 111)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Sugar is in the national spotlight. A major battle in the 84th Congress is in the making over the quota provisions of the Sugar Act. No domestic area is satisfied with its present quota. Mainland cane producers suffered acreage cuts of 9 percent in 1954 and an additional cut of 8 percent has been ordered for 1955. Beet sugar producers also have been forced to drastically reduce their acreages. Both areas have a large surplus of sugar in excess of their quotas which they cannot sell. What are American farmers to do with the land taken from cane and beets? They can't plant cotton; they can't plant corn; and they can't plant wheat. They can't sell all their sugar, and they can't borrow money to live on.

Under the Sugar Act, as the use of sugar in the United States increases, which it does at the rate of about 150,000 tons per year, due to the increase in population, the percentage share reserved for domestic producers shrinks and Cuba gets all the benefit. Naturally, U. S. producers are griped. They feel as U. S. sugar consumption rises, domestic producers of both sugarcane and sugar beets should share that portion of the market increased by their own annual "crop" of babies.

Without interference from the Chief Executive and the Administrative Branches of the Government, Congress promptly would correct the glaring inequality of the Sugar Act which requires U. S. sugar producers to cut acreages and thereby destroy capital investments merely to satisfy the ego of certain starry-eyed theorists in our government who labor under political and economic delusions that envision the United States as the big brother and guardian of every country in the whole wide world.

The problem Congress will be asked to solve may be made more complex by demands from Puerto Rico for the same liquid sugar privilege enjoyed by continental producers. The U. S. cane refiners are violently opposed to this. The refiners also oppose any increase in continental beet sugar quotas. Industrial users are expected to recommend a change in the Act which would result in a sugar price of not less than 75 percent and no more than 90 percent of parity.

Shabby treatment of domestic sugar producers by their own Government is an old story. They are accustomed to it but they do not like it and are determined to have a showdown. They do not agree with the proposal of Cuban-American Government officials that they should be willing to sacrifice a great and invaluable industry in order to "co-exist" with all the world's people.

On one point there is complete agreement—the battle will be hard fought and bitter.

SUMMARY OF TEN YEARS WORK WITH COMPLETE FERTILIZERS ON SUGAR CANE

By M. B. Sturgis and D. S. Byrnside, Jr., Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

The observations of Gouaux through many years of varietal test field work and analytical soil studies by Worsham and Sturgis (Soil Sci. Soc. Amer. Proc. 6:342-347. 1941) had by 1941 established the fact that the productive capacities and the available nutrient content of the soils in the sugar cane area were variable and in many cases low. Soil nitrogen was generally low. Forty per cent of the soils tested were so low in easily soluble phosphorus that it was apparent that sugar cane on these soils could be expected to respond to added phosphates. Over fifty per cent of the soils tested were low in exchangeable potassium and response to potash fertilizers could be expected on the soils testing low in potassium. It was also recognized that other factors such as high soil acidity associated with low availability of calcium and especially magnesium, the development of a plow pan in the soil, and soil acidity in relation to the choice of nitrogen fertilizers might affect the response of sugar cane to complete fertilizers.

The results of experiments reported in the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Crops and Soils Department Annual Reports, 1948-1953, show that responses from sugar cane to dolomitic limestone or to soluble forms of magnesium have not been established.

Generally, as the depth to the plow plan or to the natural clay pan increases there is less response to added fertilizers especially with normal moisture (Soil Sci. Soc. Amer. Proc. 16:148-150. 1952). In dry years this relationship would be reversed since the deeper surface soils would furnish more available moisture which would be a more limiting factor for growth than fertilizer nutrients.

The effects of sources of nitrogen in relation to soil acidity have not been extensively studied, especially with high rates of nitrogen. The studies that have been made (Sugar Journ. 12: 16-18. 1950), show that all the materials ammonia, ammonium nitrate, urea, calcium cyanamid, and sodium nitrate, were equally effective. It might be expected, however, that, after the use of high rates of the ammonium type of nitrogen carriers for many years, soil acidity could become a problem.

In beginning the experiments with complete fertilizers on sugar cane, locations were largely limited to stubble cane on the Pleistocene terrace soils. The treatments were placed in randomized blocks and replicated. The plot size chosen at each location was sufficient to yield at least a sling of cane. The fertilizers were applied in the off-bar furrow. The treatments and the average yields of cane and sugar at five locations each on Olivier silt loam, Lintonia silt loam and Iberia silt loam during the period 1942-1944 are given in Table 1. At the low level of nitrogen, 36 pounds per acre, on Olivier silt loam there was a 6.7 ton increase from the nitrogen with less than a ton response from phosphate and potash. In later experiments, Table 4, on Olivier silt loam at the 60 pound per acre level of nitrogen, the response to phosphate and potash amounted to 4.6 tons of cane and 865 pounds of sugar per acre. At the low level of nitrogen Lintonia silt loam reacted like the Olivier silt loam. Experiments with stubble cane on Iberia silt loam have consistently shown responses to complete fertilizers. At the 36 pound per acre level of nitrogen, Table 1, there was a 3.3 ton response to nitrogen, but when phosphate and

(Continued on next page)

Table 1. Response to fertilizers from stubble cane on Pleistocene terrace soils, 1942-1944.

Pounds per acre plant nutrients	Average of 5 locations on Olivier silt loam		Average of 5 locations on Lintonia silt loam		Average of 5 locations on Iberia silt loam	
N^1-P_2O_5-K_2O	Tons /A cane	Lbs. /A sugar	Tons /A cane	Lbs. /A sugar	Tons /A cane	Lbs. /A sugar
0-0-0	14.40	2738	21.15	3811	15.12	2957
36-0-0	21.05	3976	25.07	4246	18.41	3510
36-24-0	21.55	4094	24.85	4299	19.18	3755
36-0-36	21.96	4086	26.55	4615	19.66	3660
36-24-36	21.70	4007	26.75	4670	21.53	4144

[1] Nitrogen from nitrate of soda; P_2O_5 from 20% superphosphate; K_2O from 50% muriate of potash.

Table 2. Response to fertilizers from plant cane on Pleistocene terrace soils, 1945-1953.

Pounds per acre plant nutrients	Average of 3 locations on Olivier silt loam		Average of 3 locations on Iberia silt loam	
N^1-P_2O_5-K_2O	Tons /A cane	Lbs. /A sugar	Tons /A cane	Lbs. /A sugar
0-0-0	21.83	3491	21.32	3678
40-0-0	27.46	4126	22.15	3916
40-0-60	28.10	4355	25.33	4422
40-40-60	29.68	4760	26.98	4746
60-0-0	27.20	4178	23.69	4201
60-0-60	28.26	4522	25.31	4281
60-40-60	30.37	4742	25.56	4239

[1] Nitrogen from ammonium nitrate; P_2O_5 from 20% superphosphate; K_2O from 60% muriate of potash.

Table 3. Response to fertilizers from plant cane on alluvial soils, 1945-1953.

Pounds per acre plant nutrients	Average of 4 locations on Baldwin silt loam		One location on Commerce very fine sandy loam		Average of 4 locations on Mhoon silty clay loam	
N^1-P_2O_5-K_2O	Tons /A cane	Lbs. /A sugar	Tons /A cane	Lbs. /A sugar	Tons /A cane	Lbs. /A sugar
0-0-0	25.25	4563	31.51	5125	23.91	4532
40-0-0	29.41	5258	30.16	4870	27.72	5255
40-0-60	29.79	5014	32.12	5325	27.41	5024
40-40-60	30.93	5587	36.40	6025	27.27	5140
60-0-0	30.47	5275	31.63	5135	28.66	5401
60-0-60	31.82	5523	33.58	5495	28.06	5317
60-40-60	32.96	5780	33.17	5370	30.32	5778

[1] Nitrogen from ammonium nitrate; P_2O_5 from 20% superphosphate; K_2O from 60% muriate of potash.

potash were added to the mixture the response to the complete fertilizer was 6.4 tons of cane and 1187 pounds per acre of sugar.

Experiments with plant cane at the low level of nitrogen at three locations were conducted on Olivier and Iberia soils in 1942 and 1943. The highest yields in all cases were obtained with complete fertilizers. This led to testing the responses of plant cane on the Pleistocene terrace soils at higher levels of nitrogen, phosphate and potash. Data in Table 2 show that the average response of plant cane on Olivier silt loam was

(left to right)—F. A. Graugnard, Jr., Gilbert J. Durbin, and J. P. Duhe: 1st Vice-President, General Manager, and President of the American Sugar Cane League.

Table 4. Response to fertilizers from stubble cane on Pleistocene terrace soils, 1945-1951.

Pounds per acre plant nutrients	Average of 3 locations on Olivier silt loam		Average of 5 locations on Richland silt loam		Average of 8 locations on Iberia silt loam [2]	
N^1-P_2O_5-K_2O	Tons /A cane	Lbs. /A sugar	Tons /A cane	Lbs. /A sugar	Tons /A cane	Lbs. /A sugar
0-0-0	16.45	3021	20.57	3326	19.41	3355
60-0-0	21.35	4005	26.09	3785	24.02	4132
60-0-60	20.36	3737	25.82	4217	27.52	4792
60-40-60	25.97	4870	28.05	4511	28.72	4937

[1] Nitrogen from ammonium nitrate; P_2O_5 from 20% superphosphate; K_2O from 60% muriate of potash.
[2] At two locations 80-40-60 gave the highest yield.

5.6 tons per acre increase from 40 pounds of nitrogen. The increase from 40 pounds of nitrogen with 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of of K_2O was 7.9 tons of cane and 1269 pounds of sugar per acre. Plant cane on Iberia silt loam, Table 2, showed a more definite response to the complete fertilizer. The response to 40 pounds of nitrogen for three locations averaged less than a ton of cane per acre while the response to 40 pounds of nitrogen with 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of K_2O gave an average in-

(Continued on next page)

Table 5. Response to fertilizers from stubble cane on alluvial soils, 1945-1951.

Pounds per acre plant nutrients	Average of 6 locations on Baldwin silt loam [2]		Average of 5 locations on Commerce very fine sandy loam [3]		Average of 5 locations on Mhoon silty clay loam [4]	
N^1-P_2O_5-K_2O	Tons /A cane	Lbs. /A sugar	Tons /A cane	Lbs. /A sugar	Tons /A cane	Lbs. /A sugar
0-0-0	19.30	3206	15.41	2646	14.73	2596
60-0-0	24.39	4028	23.92	4134	22.84	4086
60-0-60	26.96	4436	25.06	4398	23.94	4377
60-40-60	26.78	4352	25.60	4572	25.52	4696

[1] Nitrogen from ammonium nitrate; P_2O_5 from 20% superphosphate; K_2O from 60% muriate of potash.
[2] At one location 80-40-60 gave the highest yield.
[3] At three locations 80-40-60 gave the highest yield.
[4] At one location 80-0-60 gave the highest yield and at another 80-40-60 gave the highest yield.

crease of 5.7 tons of cane and 1068 pounds of sugar per acre.

The response of plant cane on the Recent alluvial soils to complete fertilizer is quite varied. The averages of four locations on Baldwin silt loam, Table 3, show a 5.2 ton response to 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre and a 7.7 ton increase from 60 pounds of nitrogen with 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of K_2O. Only one experiment was located on Commerce very fine sandy loam with plant cane. At this location there was no response to nitrogen alone, but 40 pounds of nitrogen with 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of K_2O gave an increase of 4.9 tons of cane and 900 pounds of sugar. The averages from four experiments with plant cane on Mhoon silty clay loam show a response of 4.8 tons of cane to 60 pounds of nitrogen alone. The response to 60 pounds of nitrogen with 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of K_2O was 6.4 tons of cane and 1246 pounds of sugar per acre.

The effects of fertilizers at the higher levels of nitrogen on the Pleistocene terrace soils with stubble cane from 1945 to 1951 indicate marked benefits from the complete fertilizers. The averages of results at three locations on Olivier silt loam, Table 4, show that 60 pounds of nitrogen alone increased the yield of cane 4.9 tons per acre. The same amount of nitrogen in combination with 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of K_2O gave an increase of 9.5 tons of cane and 1849 pounds of sugar per acre. The averages or results from five experiments with stubble cane on Richland silt loam show 4.5 tons of cane benefit from 60 pounds of nitrogen alone, while 60 pounds of nitrogen with 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of K_2O gave increases of 7.5 tons of cane and 1185 pounds of sugar per acre. Eight experiments with stubble cane on Iberia silt loam showed marked response to complete fertilizers. The average increase from 60 pounds per acre of nitrogen alone was 4.6 tons of cane. The increase from 60 pounds of nitrogen and 60 pounds of K_2O was 8.1 tons of cane while the increase from 60 pounds of nitrogen with 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of K_2O was 9.3 tons of cane and 1581 pounds of sugar. The response to potash was very marked. At two locations with stubble cane on Iberia silt loam 80 pounds of nitrogen with 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of K_2O gave the highest yields.

The response of stubble cane on Recent alluvial soils to complete fertilizers, while not so marked as to nitrogen alone, is consistent with approximately 2 tons of increase being derived from phosphate and potash and 7 tons of increase com-

Experts View Photoperiod Experiment at L. S. U.

ing from 60 pounds of nitrogen alone. Six locations on Baldwin silt loam, Table 5, returned an average increase of 5.1 tons of cane from 60 pounds of nitrogen alone and an increase of 7.7 tons of cane and 1230 pounds of sugar per acre from 60 pounds of nitrogen with 60 pounds of K_2O. The averages of five experiments with stubble cane on Commerce very fine sandy loam show 8.5 tons of benefit from 60 pounds of nitrogen alone and increases of 10.2 tons of cane and 1926 pounds of sugar from 60 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of K_2O. Five locations on Mhoon silty clay loam planted to stubble cane gave an average increase of 8.1 tons of cane for 60 pounds of nitrogen alone. The average increase from the complete application carrying 60 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of K_2O was 10.8 tons of cane and 2100 pounds of sugar per acre.

—o—

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 105)

Cooperative have become conscious of the Stunting Disease. The writer has observed symptoms of this disease in the area in general. A recent survey by Dr. R. J. Steib, Department of Plant Pathology, Louisiana State University, has convinced the members of the presence of this disease in the area. These farmers are now thinking in terms of a control.

The Iberia Cooperative has also become conscious of the Stunting disease and are formulating plans now to interest members in some method of control. The writer was especially pleased at the interest shown by the Board of Directors in a talk made on methods of treating

(Continued on next page)

seed cane in an effort to control the Stunting Disease. It is interesting to note that Southdown Sugars, South Coast Corporation, and Terre Haute Plantation have already constructed treating chambers for seed treatment against this disease.

Mr. Alfred Delaune, Lockport, Louisiana, has preliminary figures on a new loader that has reduced trash considerably on one of the plantations operated by Valentine Sugars.

Mr. Lenance Breaux, sugar cane farmer, Franklin, Louisiana, indicated a saving was realized in his harvesting operation this year by joint ownership of a mechanical loader.

Several mills in the Western area complain bitterly about the milling qualities of C. P. 36-105 this year. Mr. Clegg Caffery, Franklin, Louisiana, indicated the juice volume on C. P. 36-105 was considerably lower than on other varieties tested in this area. He also indicated that he used very large samples in measuring differences.

Dr. E. V. Abbott, Superintendent, U.S.D.A. Sugar Station, Houma, Louisiana; Mr. Stephen C. Munson, Chairman Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, and sugar cane farmer; Mr. Rodney Banta, member of the League, and sugar cane farmer, Jeanerette, Louisiana; and the writer plan a visit to the Canal Point, Florida cane breeding station to confer with Dr. H. M. Tysdal, Head of the Sugar Crop Section, U.S.D.A., Mr. Carl O. Grassl, Sugar Cane Breeder, U.S.D.A.; Mr. Bascom Belcher, Agronomist, U.S.D.A.; and Mr. Preston H. Dunckelman, Sugar Cane Breeder, Department of Plant Pathology, Louisiana State University, on the cane breeding work. It is good to point out here the excellent cooperation which exists among the agencies working in research. Mr. Dunkelman, of the Department of Plant Pathology, L. S. U., spends at least two months each year during the crossing season at the U.S.D.A. Station at Canal Point, Florida, to assist in the breeding work, and the League lends financial support to this work each year.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 104)

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Florida State Chamber of Commerce in meeting assembled at Miami, Florida, on November 16, 1954, does hereby petition the members of the Congressional Delegations representing the Sovereign States of Florida and Louisiana to continue their vigorous efforts to amend and modify provisions of existing legislation for control of production and marketing of sugar in such a manner as to increase the basic quota of the Mainland Cane Sugar Area from 500,000 tons of sugar, raw value, to not less than 600,000 tons, of sugar, raw value, or, in other words, increase the basic quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area by not less than 100,000 tons of sugar, raw value; and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Florida State Chamber of Commerce in meeting assembled at Miami, Florida, on November 16, 1954, does hereby express appreciation to each and every member of the Congressional Delegations representing the Sovereign States of Florida and Louisiana for their many hours of work and continuous efforts in support of this project; and

Be It Further Resolved, that the Secretary of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce be, and he hereby is, delegated and instructed to cause copies of these resolutions to be transmitted to (1) the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, (2) each United States Senator and each Congressman representing the Sovereign States of Florida and Louisiana in the 84th Congress of the United States of America, (3) the President of the Louisiana Association of Chamber of Commerce Managers, and (4) the

Mellard Eldredge and County Agent W. E. Williams see League Exhibit at Festival.

Vice President and General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans.

Mr. J. Paulin Duhe, President of your League, Mr. W. C. Kemper, Chairman of the League's Executive Committee, and Mr. Gilbert J. Durbin, General Manager, are in Washington as this report is written trying to consolidate the forces of the Domestic Sugar Industry for an all out effort to get the domestic quotas increased this year.

Hugh Junca, Sr., Dies

It is with extreme regret that we report the death of Mr. Hugh Junca, Sr. Mr. Junca passed away on January 9, 1955, after an extended illness.

Mr. Junca was the President of the Louisiana Sugar Producers' Club (Western Division) and also headed the big St. Mary Sugar Cooperative, of Jeanerette, Louisiana. He was an outstanding leader among the sugar cane farmers of our state and will be sorely missed by our industry.

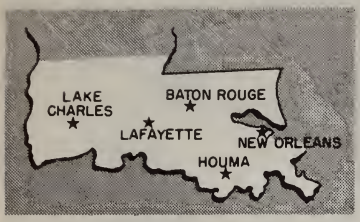
We extend deepest sympathies to his family and friends in their hour of sorrow.

Antipicketing Upheld

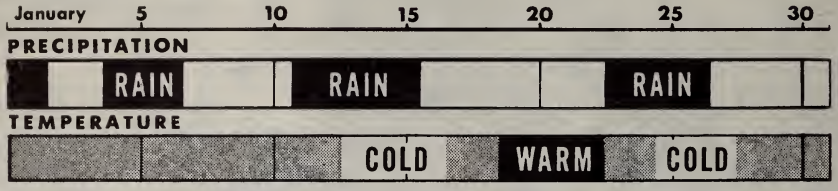
The Louisiana Supreme Court has affirmed a lower court decision during the field workers strike of 1953 prohibiting picketing of the properties of Godchaux Sugars, Inc., and the South Coast Corporation by members or officers of the National Agricultural Workers Union. The State Supreme Court's decision sustained a permanent decree issued during the 1953 strike by Judge J. Louis Watkins in favor of Godchaux Sugars, Inc., and the South Coast Corporation.

It is noted, however, that the Union still has the right to apply to the State Supreme Court for a rehearing and, if that is refused, they can take the case to the United States Supreme Court. The wheels of justice turn slowly.

THE WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR JANUARY



STATION	TEMPERATURE		PRECIPITATION	
	HISTORICAL AVERAGE	ESTIMATE	HISTORICAL AVERAGE	ESTIMATE
BATON ROUGE	52°	56°	5.5"	4-4½"
NEW ORLEANS	56	59	4.8	3-3½
LAFAYETTE	54	58	5.7	4-4½
LAKE CHARLES	52	56	4.8	2-2½
HOUMA	56	59	4.5	2-2½



January weather will be mild and relatively dry. Temperatures will average four degrees or more above seasonal normals throughout southern Louisiana with monthly means approaching 60 degrees. Cold spells are anticipated, however, and temperatures of 32 to 36 degrees will occur between January 12th to 16th. More cold weather, although less intense, is expected from the 24th to 27th when minimum temperatures will range from 36 to 40 degrees. No general freeze is expected, although, local frosts in low, wind-protected areas will accompany the first cold snap.

Four storm periods are in prospect but rainfall amounts will be less than the historical averages. Lake Charles, for example, will realize only 2 to 2½ inches. Precipitation, in general, will be 50 to 75% of January normals as described in the table above.

Freeze damage will be at a minimum in fields planted last fall and no injury is expected in older established stands.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES

The weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange since the start of the 1954-55 pricing period have been as follows:

Week ending October 14, 1954
Raws 5.875, Blackstrap 9.94
Week ending October 21, 1954
Raws 5.96, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending October 28, 1954
Raws 6.00, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending November 4, 1954
Raws 6.075, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending November 11, 1954
Raws 6.175, Blackstrap 9.91
Week ending November 18, 1954
Raws 6.10, Blackstrap 9.82
Week ending November 25, 1954
Raws 6.10, Blackstrap 9.66
Week ending December 2, 1954
Raws 6.00, Blackstrap 9.50
Week Ending December 9, 1954
Raws 5.96, Blackstrap 9.50
Week ending December 16, 1954
Raws 5.90, Blackstrap 9.50
Week ending December 23, 1954
Raws 5.90, Blackstrap 9.50
Week ending December 30, 1954
Raws 5.86, Blackstrap 9.625
Week ending January 6, 1955
Raws 5.89, Blackstrap 9.75
Week ending January 13, 1955
Raws 5.91, Blackstrap 9.75
SEASON'S AVERAGE THROUGH JANUARY 13, 1955
Raws 5.979. Blackstrap 9.747

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. DYKERS

The Market

The Old Mule has perked up a bit recently but most observers attribute this to a slight case of nerves brought on by the Far East situation. This is one type of stimulant that we would just as soon have nothing to do with.

Sugar Legislation

The efforts of the American Sugar Cane League and their allies to allow the domestic sugar producers a share of the increased sugar consumption in this country seem to be bearing some fruit. It's a good bet right now that new sugar legislation will be enacted this year and that the present unfair setup, that gives all the increase in consumption to foreign producers, will be corrected.

Just how much of a quota increase Louisiana and Florida will receive remains a big question mark but with Senators Ellender and Long and Congressman Willis and Boggs spearheading our cause, we have every reason to feel encouraged regarding the final outcome. It goes without saying, of course, that this will be a hard fight.

Free Trade

After listening to the advocates of "Free Trade" expound their theories, we are more convinced than ever that most of them are one way free traders. In other words, they are for free trade on the other fellow's products but not their own.

Of course, the U. S. companies with plants in foreign countries are for free trade on everything because they could then produce their products with cheap foreign labor and ship them into this country to compete with our domestic producers. Which brings up this question. Why not just bring in the cheap labor? The results on our economy would be just about the same.

Freight Rates

After three years of hearings and legal action, the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission increasing freight rates on sugarcane, sugar and molasses in the State of Louisiana. The final ruling was in the form of a denial by the Supreme Court of a petition for rehearing filed by the Louisiana Public Service Commission.

The increased railroad freight rates actually began in June of last year and this final ruling does not change the rates now in effect. The hope was that the Supreme Court would deny the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the grounds that the increased rates would hurt more than help the railroads because of the resulting loss in pay loads. The Supreme Court did not go along with this idea and the case is now closed.

Although we are disappointed in the final decision, our fight was not in vain for the increases were postponed three years while the question was under consideration by the State Public Service Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the courts.

(Continued on page 130)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Cuban Propaganda Backfired

"Working Like Beavers" or "As Busy As A Bee" might describe the newest frenzied activity on the part of the Wall Street-Cuban sugar producers to displace American producers in the American market.

The letterhead of the U. S.-Cuban Sugar Council describes the organization in these words, "A group of companies owning or operating sugar properties in Cuba, the stockholders of which are predominantly U. S. citizens." The Council maintains plush offices in Washington, and according to the records of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate, maintains a staff of lobbyists, publicists, and lawyers drawing an aggregate of $73,000 per year as salaries, and, we are quite confident they also enjoy liberal expense accounts.

For the past year employees of the Council have been hysterically proclaiming the perfidy of domestic sugar producers who have indicated a desire to have Congress modernize and re-evaluate the Sugar Act. That Act restricts the domestic production of sugar and gives the bulk of the U. S. sugar market to Cuba. Technological improvements in field and factory have resulted in domestic cane and beet sugar production in excess of the quotas for those areas. Therefore, U. S. farmers have had to drastically reduce their acreages of sugarcane and sugar beets.

But, "the best-laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley."

The latest Wall Street-Cuban sugar brainstorm was to circularize every Rotary Club in the U. S. with a letter signed by the District Governor of Rotary in Havana. The letter subtly but plainly suggests that "Rotary Clubs * * * can play a leading role at this moment in favor of Cuba" and "in the spirit of Rotary cordially request that you see fit to devote a session of your Club to disseminating the data enclosed." The data enclosed state that "every effort in avoiding the cut in Cuban sugar quota is both plausible and necessary;" "that it does not appear sensible to hurt the countless concerns who have been able to make Cuba an excellent market * * * just in order to give additional advantage to a handful of domestic farmers." The letter winds up with the veiled threat that unless the Cubans have their way, then Cuba "might be forced to implement a defensive policy of negotiating bilateral trade agreements with other countries."

This amazing development has been brought to the attention of Members of Congress from Louisiana and Florida and other states through indignant letters from leaders of Rotary in many sections. One of the top officials of Rotary International has taken note of the Havana letter, describing it as "unfortunate" and added "however, I feel quite certain that there is no reason for deep concern on the part of others as to its effectiveness. The widespread response that has come

(Continued on page 130)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Canal Point Cane Breeding Station

A recent trip to the Canal Point, Florida, Cane Breeding Station revealed several things that should be of interest to the Louisiana sugar industry. It is well to point out here that for more than two decades practically all of the commercial varieties of cane grown in Louisiana have been bred at the Canal Point Cane Breeding Station.

The Station had a very good crossing season, making over 350 crosses. Many of the crosses requested at the pre-season breeding conference were made. Certain weather and physiological conditions made others impossible. Of the more than three hundred and fifty crosses made, about one hundred were made in the field, the others were made in a very small greenhouse and in a photoperiod house modified to serve as a greenhouse.

Because of the limited amount of greenhouse space available, Mr. Bascom Belcher, Superintendent of the Station, and Mr. Carl Grassl, Cane Breeder, erected a temporary shelter made of wooden slats covered with a muslin cloth material for the protection of canes already crossed. This structure allows the seed to ripen without being damaged by wind. Figure I pictures this structure. Note the many flowers and the way the canes are placed in a concrete trough. Each stalk of cane in this trough has its own set of roots. These roots were made to form on each stalk in the field prior to the crossing by placing wet Sphagnum moss around the node and covering this material with a cellophane-like material as illustrated in Figure II.

According to the two cane breeders who made the crosses at Canal Point this year, Mr. Carl Grassl, U.S.D.A., and Mr. Preston Dunckelman, L.S.U., there was an abun-

(Continued on page 124)

Preston Dunckelman, Pathologist, L. S. U.

Figure I

Canes in temporary shelter at the U. S. D. A. Cane Breeding Station

Figure II

Placing wet Sphagnum moss around cane nodes to develop root system above ground Canal Point, Florida

dance of flowers of most varieties, but certain crosses were nevertheless impossible to make because of either temperature or some physiological factor. There is much more than just placing two canes together to make cross; involved is science and skill. Certain cane parents can be used as a male only above a certain temperature. Below this temperature, the anther, or male part of the flower, rarely opens to produce pollen for the female parent, and as a result the seed from the female parent will produce plants that are called "selfs".

Because of the difficulty of making certain crosses involving temperature, certain parents should be marcotted early or brought into a greenhouse early at the time the floral initial is formed to prevent a dieback of the flower or reverting to vegetative growth. The ultimate goal in this is the production of a male parent. Because of the lack of greenhouse space this has not always been possible.

At a conference at Canal Point, Dr. H. M. Tysdal, Head, Sugar Section, U.S.D.A., told Dr. E. V. Abbott, Superintendent, Houma Sugar Station, Mr. S. C. Munson, Chairman of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, and the writer, that funds were available to cover only the cost of the concrete slab for a new greenhouse. Dr. Tysdal also indicated, however, that small, inexpensive temporary greenhouse structures will be erected on this slab until funds become available for a large permanent greenhouse.

A new seedling glass house, a valuable addition to the Station, was erected in 1954. Now, with the possibility of getting a new greenhouse and the modification of the old

(Continued on page 130)

TALK BY J. P. DUHE, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, AT THE SOUTHERN FARM FORUM, JAN. 27, 1955

I appreciate the opportunity of appearing here today to discuss the Louisiana sugar industry. First let me get in a "plug" for the product we produce.

Sugar is one of our most important foods. It is pure; it is the cheapest source of human energy; and it makes other foods taste better. Sugar has a rightful place in the diet of every healthy person, whether it is intended to reduce weight, to maintain weight, or to gain weight.

Because sugar is an essential food, each of the great consuming countries of the world has created, by legislation and preference, its own sugar orbit in order that its people may be assured an adequate and stable supply of sugar at reasonable prices. For example, the United Kingdom draws cane sugar from British Commonwealths and Colonies, and beet sugar from domestic production in England. France depends principally upon beet sugar produced in France and cane sugar produced in its colonies. Every country, which can possibly do so, produces some of its own sugar needs and makes special arrangements with sugar exporting countries for the remainder of its needs.

The United States recognizes the importance of a stable supply of sugar. We have a domestic sugar industry which produces a little over one-half of the sugar which we consume in this country. We have special arrangements with foreign countries which send us the remainder of our sugar needs.

The Louisiana sugar industry is an important part of the domestic sugar industry and produces more sugar than any other state. I would like to review with you briefly the progress we have made in recent years in the Louisiana sugar industry and to mention some of the major problems which now face us.

The Louisiana sugar cane growers have made great strides in the last fifteen years in mechanization. You now find very few mules on the Louisiana sugar cane farms. Tractors have replaced practically all the mules.

Immediately before World War II, only about ten per cent of the Louisiana sugar cane crop was harvested with mechanical harvesters. Now we harvest about ninety per cent with machines.

The only major phase of Louisiana sugar cane production which is not mechanized is the planting operation. Several people are now trying to develop mechanical planters. Incidentally the American Sugar Cane League is financing the experimental work on one of these planters.

The Louisiana sugar cane growers and processors are great believers in research. We work very closely with the State and Federal scientists in trying to find ways to improve our cane yields and it appears that the research, which has been carried on for many years, is beginning to pay dividends. Our yield of cane per acre from the 1954 crop was the highest yield which has been made in the last fifty years.

Like all farmers, we face the problem of continually rising prices of the things we must buy to produce a crop. Unlike most farmers since World War II we have not enjoyed an increase in the price of the product we produce and sell. The price of raw sugar has remained below the price under O.P.A. controls. Under O.P.A. price controls we received $6.32 per hundred pounds for raw sugar. The price for our 1954 crop will probably average less than $6.00 per hundred pounds.

In spite of rising costs of the

(Continued on page 129)

REPORT ON MOLASSES SUPPLIES FOR 1954

Mr. Gaylord L. Walker, who is in charge of the molasses end of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Fruit and Vegetable Division, U.S.D.A., has prepared a very interesting report on industrial molasses. It is titled "Industrial Molasses —An Annual Market Review" and has to do with the year 1954.

The following report on supplies has been taken from Mr. Walker's annual review.

Supplies

In contrast with the record molasses supplies available in 1953, the supply picture for 1954 is more in line with the historical pattern. During the postwar period supplies increased steadily from a low of 263.9 million gallons in 1946 to a peak of 625.3 million gallons in 1953.

As was pointed out in "Sugar Reports" No. 21-M, the chief reason for increased imports last year was delayed shipments of the large 1952 Cuban cane-molasses crop. These shipments reached the U. S. market during the first half of 1953. Along with the above-normal Cuban imports in 1953, imports from other foreign countries continued at a high level. With the sudden increase in domestic prices in 1950, molasses was attracted to this country from new foreign sources (see graph). From 19 million gallons in 1950, imports from these sources jumped to 56 million the following year and have continued at that same general level, despite a subsequent decline in domestic prices. Imports from Mexico and the Dominican Republic have not fluctuated greatly during this period and are expected to be about 32 and 26 million gallons, respectively, during 1954. Notable increases of molasses imports have come from Taiwan (Formosa). Although that country had not been a regular exporter of molasses to the U. S. before 1951, it shipped 5 million gallons during that year, 3 million in 1952, and over 18 million in 1953. Imports from Jamaica and France also have increased since the war. Imports from these smaller foreign suppliers are following the same trend and will total approximately 68 million gallons during 1954.

Molasses supplies were augmented this year by a large volume of high-sugar-content molasses which entered the U. S. market during the latter half of 1954. As mentioned in the summary a total of slightly over 131 million gallons of high-test molasses was available for export from Cuba. This total compares with a nominal production of 17 million gallons in Cuba last year. The only other period during which sizeable quantities of Cuban high-test molasses was produced was during World War II. The United Kingdom purchased about 50 million gallons of the 1954 production, with the remaining 80 million coming to the U. S.

Domestic supplies are not expected to vary appreciably from the postwar level of 140 to 150 million gallons. The amount of domestic beet and cane sugar which may be marketed annually is limited by the quota provision of the Sugar Act, which consequently restricts the amount of molasses produced. An increase in beet-molasses production is expected from the current crop, which should total about 43 million gallons—5 million more that the 38 million produced during 1953. Offsetting this is an expected decrease in mainland cane production, which will amount to approximately 42 million gallons as compared with the 1953 crop of 49 million. Total domestic supplies for 1954 will amount to about 232 million gallons. A similar quantity was produced in 1953. Puerto Rican and Hawaiian inshipments this year will approximate the 1953 volume of 80.3 million gallons. Supplies of industrial molasses from

Table 1. - U. S. industrial molasses supplies, by source, calendar years 1952 and 1953, and supplies potentially available in 1954

Source	1954 1/	1953	1952
	Million gallons	Million gallons	Million gallons
Domestic:			
Hawaii 2/	45	48	38
Puerto Rico 2/	38	33	52
Beet	43	38	33
Mainland cane mills	42	49	52
Refiners' blackstrap	36	36	36
Hydrol	19	19	18
Citrus	9	7	9
Total domestic	232	230	238
Foreign:			
Cuba	200 3/	291	186
Mexico	32	32	22
Dominican Republic	26	26	28
Other countries	68	61	60
Total foreign	326	410	296
Exports	- 12	- 15	- 5
GRAND TOTAL	546	625	529

1/ Estimated.

2/ Includes only those quantities shipped to U.S. Mainland

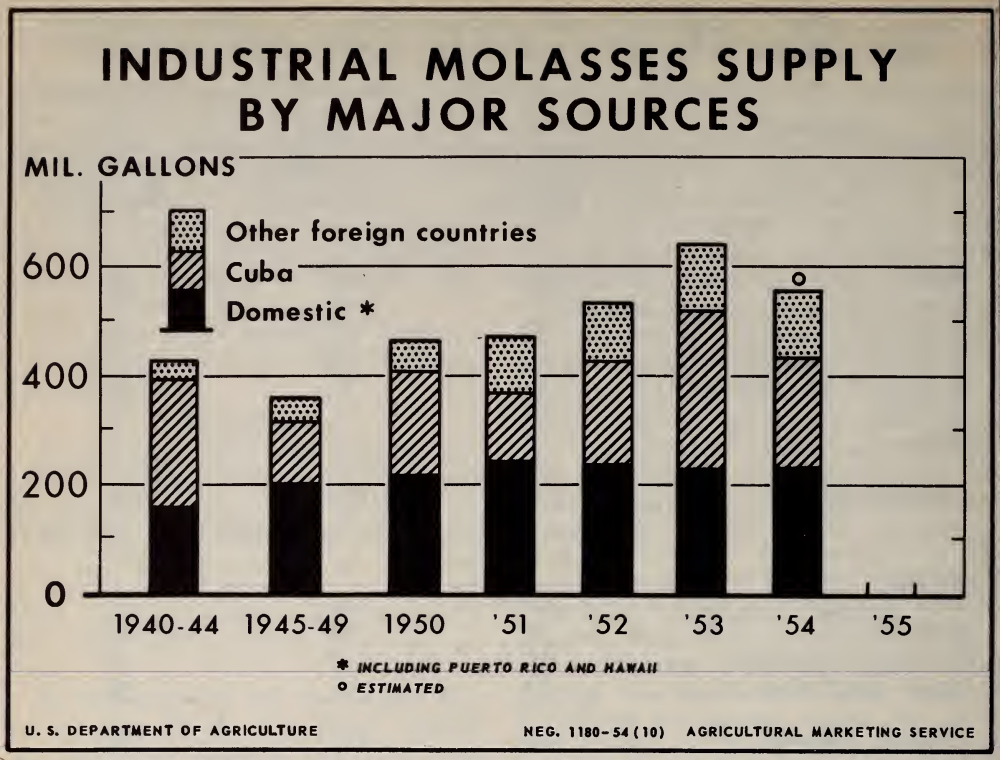
3/ Includes 80 million gallons of high-sugar-content molasses.

all sources are shown in table 1.

As in the past the volume of Cuban sugar production is the most important factor affecting the blackstrap molasses supply to U. S. markets. Apparently, Cuba will have a sugar crop in 1955 amounting to about 4.25 million Spanish long tons, as compared to the 1954 production of 4.75 million. If the molasses yield does not vary appreciably from that of the 1954 crop (40.98 gallons per Spanish long ton of raw sugar), a blackstrap molasses production of about 212 million gallons may be expected during 1955. Assignment of molasses for domestic utilization in Cuba will probably account for 112 to 115 million gallons, leaving an exportable balance for U. S. markets of approximately 100 million gallons. Increasing local consumption in Cuba and possible sales to the United Kingdom may tend to lower this figure somewhat.

Future annual supplies for the U. S. may be expected to total about

(Continued on next page)



475 million gallons, with the possibility of a slight increase as expanded feed molasses demand continues to attract molasses from countries outside the Caribbean area. There is a strong possibility of additional high-test production in Cuba next year, which would raise the expected total market supplies for 1955.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES

The weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange since the start of the 1954-55 pricing period have been as follows:

Week ending October 14, 1954
Raws 5.875, Blackstrap 9.94
Week ending October 21, 1954
Raws 5.96, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending October 28, 1954
Raws 6.00, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending November 4, 1954
Raws 6.075, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending November 11, 1954
Raws 6.175, Blackstrap 9.91
Week ending November 18, 1954
Raws 6.10, Blackstrap 9.82
Week ending November 25, 1954
Raws 6.10, Blackstrap 9.66
Week Ending December 2, 1954
Raws 6.00, Blackstrap 9.50
Week Ending December 9, 1954
Raws 5.96, Blackstrap 9.50
Week ending December 16, 1954
Raws 5.90, Blackstrap 9.50
Week ending December 23, 1954
Raws 5.90, Blackstrap 9.50
Week ending December 30, 1954
Raws 5.86, Blackstrap 9.625
Week ending January 6, 1955
Raws 5.89, Blackstrap 9.75
Week ending January 13, 1955
Raws 5.91, Blackstrap 9.75
Week ending January 20, 1955
Raws 5.91, Blackstrap 9.75
Week ending January 27, 1955
Raws 5.94, Blackstrap 9.75
SEASON'S AVERAGE THROUGH JANUARY 27, 1955
Raws 5.972, Blackstrap 9.747

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH JAN. 25, 1955

	Today	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW YORK	6.00	5.92	6.00
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW ORLEANS	5.95	5.87	5.97
WORLD SPOT RAWS (In Cuba)	3.18	3.17	3.32

SUGAR FUTURES No. 6
(Closing Bid Prices)

	Mch.	May	July	Sept.
Today	5.50	5.55	5.63	5.68
1 Month Ago	5.40	5.46	5.56	5.60
1 Year Ago	5.46	5.49	5.64	5.69

OFFSHORE RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	To Date 1955	Same Date 1954
American	13,282 tons	9,649 tons
Godchaux	12,167 tons	8,148 tons
Colonial	13,455 tons	9,825 tons
Henderson	2,733 tons	1,329 tons
Southdown	None	None
South Coast	None	None
Sterling	None	None
Supreme	5,373 tons	3,352 tons
Totals	46,998 tons	32,303 tons

J. P. DUHE

(Continued from page 125)

things which we must buy and declining prices of the product we sell, we have been able to increase the wages we pay our workers. Further increases in the wages we pay will depend upon further improvements in production efficiency or higher prices for sugar or a combination of the two factors.

The biggest problem which we face is the need for an amendment to the Federal Sugar Act which would grant us the right to sell more sugar. Under the Sugar Act, each domestic and foreign area supplying sugar to the continental United States is granted a marketing quota. Due to the better farming practices, the mainland cane area, comprised of Louisiana and Florida has produced more than its marketing quota of sugar in five of the last six years. As a result of our improved production, we were required to reduce our acreage nine per cent in 1954 and an additional eight per cent for the 1955 crop.

Primarily because of the rapidly growing population we are consuming about 150,000 tons more sugar each year in this country than we did during the previous year. At present foreign countries are given the exclusive right to supply all of this increased demand for sugar. We are now asking Congress to recognize our ability and our desire to produce more sugar and to also recognize our right to supply at least part of the increase in the demand for sugar in this country.

Research holds the answer to many problems facing the Louisiana sugar industry and I am sure that this is true with respect to all types of farming.

I am optimistic concerning the possibilities of further increasing our cane yields, but unless Congress allows us to sell the resulting increased sugar production, we will not be able to reap the benefits of our improved farming practices.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 121)

to my notice indicates quite the contrary."

Another high official of Rotary International commented, "I am confident that the District Governor (of Havana) has had communications . . . which make it clear to him, and to Rotarians in Cuba generally, that such a circularization is not in harmony with accepted practice in Rotary."

As a coincidence, if it was a coincidence, at the same time that the District Governor of Rotary in Havana circulated his letter to the Presidents of all Rotary Clubs in the United States, the U. S.-Cuban Sugar Council also wrote a form letter to all County Agents in the United States. This followed the pattern of previous misleading and inaccurate statements which the Wall Street Cubans have pursued in their efforts to beguile the American farmers into yielding their market to a foreign country. However, the letter was intended to serve a two-fold purpose: First, it was to seek information from County Agents to try to prove some of the very things which the data sheet in the District Governor's letter to Rotary Clubs stated as fact, and second, in plain language, to lobby the County Agents in favor of the 16 large Wall Street-controlled companies producing Cuban sugar represented by the Council.

Many of the statements and statistics submitted to the Rotary Clubs were equally misleading and erroneous. For instance, instead of a "handful" there are over 46,000 American farmers engaged in producing sugarcane and sugar beets in the mainland of the United States alone, and many thousands of others in the domestic areas of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

The rest of the Council's statements follow the familiar line of self-interest at the expense of American farmers and taxpayers. This threat of reprisal against American concerns is seldom phrased as baldly as in the Rotary letter and apparently indicates that the Council is going all-out in its efforts to defeat the legitimate aims of American sugar producers. The implication as to what will happen if we do not knuckle under is so plain that it cannot be mistaken.

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 124)

photoperiod house, the Station will be very well equipped.

Dr. Edward Todd, Plant Pathologist, was recently added to the Canal Point staff. Dr. Todd will work on the Ratoon Stunting Disease and variety resistance to the disease.

Canal Point is an ideal location for a variety resistance study since the sugar cane borer is not a problem, allowing identifying symptoms to be more positive, also a large volume of material is available to work with, and the internal symptoms of the disease are more easily detectable in Florida than in Louisiana. Dr. Todd is a valuable addition to the Station and will undoubtedly contribute to the Louisiana sugar industry in the future.

The writer wishes to thank Dr. Tysdal for the fine work schedule prepared and the arrangement and accommodations made for our visit to the Canal Point Station.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 120)

Old River

It is with great pleasure that we note that President Eisenhower has recommended the start of the Old River Project to keep the Mississippi River from diverting its course into the Atchafalaya basin. As you know, Mr. Elliott Jones has made several trips to Washington to testify before various committees regarding the need for this project and we want to congratulate Mr. Jones for his fine work.

DR. H. M. TYSDAL
Head Sugar Crops Section, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

Morale

Generally speaking, the sugar market ain't doing too good. Occasionally the Old Mule shows signs of moving along, but most of the time he just stays put and bemoans his fate. The poor old critter seems to have a shattered morale or something and a thing like that ain't good for man nor beast.

Speaking of morale, we are reminded that Lloyd L. Lauden is on a diet, and that's news, folks. It seems somebody hurt Lloyd's morale a little by telling him he was too fat, which was a ridiculous thing to say because our boy was still taller than he was broad when the statement was made.

Anyhow, Lloyd straightway goes on the "sugar diet" and in a fortnight he is down to a trim one hundred and ninety-six pounds, and he is still trimming!

It is doubtful, of course, that Lloyd will ever reach the point where he can hide behind a cane stalk like I can (sideways, that is, because facing front I show a little) but hiding behind a cane stalk isn't very dignified anyway, especially for a cane agronomist.

The Sugar Act

The American Sugar Cane League joined with the sugar industries of Florida, the 22 sugar beet states, and Hawaii in officially presenting recommendations for amendments to the Federal Sugar Act in a meeting with the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., February 11.

Everyone seems to agree this is the year to amend the Sugar Act but not everyone agrees on just what changes should be. The domestic beet sugar area, mainland cane area, and Hawaii are in complete agreement that the Act should be amended to include the following changes:

(1) Grant an advance credit, in the form of an increase in the fixed marketing quota for 1955, to the domestic beet sugar and mainland cane sugar areas—to give some immediate relief from the economically impossible situation in which they now find themselves due principally to a combination of increased yields and a temporary waiver for Cuba's benefit of sharing in the growth in the United States sugar market.

(2) Restore to all domestic areas their historic right to share on a pro rata basis, according to their fixed quotas, in future increases in the United States sugar market.

(3) If deficits arise in any domestic areas because of additions to domestic quotas resulting from application of the growth formula, require that those deficits be shared first by other domestic areas to the extent of their ability before those deficits are shared by Cuba or any other foreign area.

Puerto Rico has not yet agreed with the other domestic areas primarily because she wants an immediate flat increase in her quota. The Cane Sugar Refiners Association opposes any immediate increase in the beet and mainland cane quo-

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

A group of Congressmen and Senators met with President Eisenhower on January 27 and discussed sugar legislation. The President was asked to give his approval to the introduction of legislation to amend and extend the Sugar Act this year. Also the President was asked to designate Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to assume the responsibility of presenting a Bill to Congress which would meet the pressing needs of the domestic sugar industry.

Presidential Press Secretary James Hagerty issued the following statement after the conference: "The White House said the Administration will sponsor immediate study of a new Federal Sugar Act to replace the law that expires at the end of 1956". Hagerty, in making the announcement, indicated that this does not necessarily mean that the President will seek immediate revision of the Act. He made clear that the only commitment is to study the situation promptly.

Representatives of all domestic sugar producing areas met on February 11, in response to an invitation issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with Under Secretary Morse and Assistant Secretary McConnell, Sugar Branch Director Myers and officials from the State Department. A single spokesman, Frank Kemp, President Great Western Sugar Corporation, did a magnificent job of presenting the case for immediate revision of the Act on behalf of the Mainland Cane, Continental Beet and Hawaiian areas. Various spokesmen appeared for Puerto Rico, U. S. Cane Refiner's Association and independent refiners.

Proposed changes in the Act were submitted in writing to the Chairman, Assistant Secretary McConnell. At the request of the industry spokesmen, McConnell appointed a Subcommittee to work with members of his department in drafting a bill for presentation to and discussion by all segments of the domestic industry at the earliest date practicable.

Members of the sub-committee include: 2 for the beet area, 1 from mainland cane, 1 from Hawaii, 2 from Puerto Rica, and 1 representing the cane sugar refiners.

Wallace Kemper will represent the mainland cane area and Josiah Ferris will be his alternate.

---

tas and suggests that all domestic areas wait until next year before they begin receiving small annual quota increases as a result of population growth.

The U.S.D.A. appointed a small committee to continue efforts toward a general agreement on changes in the Sugar Act. W. C. Kemper, Chairman of the American Sugar Cane League's Legislative Committee, represents the mainland cane area on the committee.

The Crop

We have not as yet received the

(Continued on Page 146)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Stunting Disease

In early February the Committee working on the Control of Stunting Disease met in Baton Rouge. This Committee is composed of A. H. Feske, Jr., Chairman, Dr. E. V. Abbott, Dr. S. J. P. Chilton, Mr. Louis Arceneaux, Mr. Elliott Jones, Dr. J. N. Efferson, Mr. W. G. Taggart, and the writer. Also present at the meeting were Dr. Irvin L. Forbes, Assistant Director, Louisiana State Experiment Station, Dr. R. J. Steib, Pathologist, L.S.U., and Dr. Charles Schexnayder, Pathologist, U.S.D.A. The program is a cooperative project of the United States Department of Agriculture, Louisiana State Experiment Station and the American Sugar Cane League.

The main business of this meeting was to hear the report of the 1954 treating operation, discuss the possibility of making blueprints for one large heating unit, and one small heating unit for distribution to those in the industry who plan to construct a unit in 1955, and to hear reports about the disease from the scientists of the two experiment stations.

The report on the 1954 operation indicated that approximately 150 tons of seed cane were treated at 14 secondary increase stations, geographically located throughout the belt. It is estimated from preliminary figures that 25 hundred tons will be in increase from the 1953 and 1954 operations by the fall of this year. All the seed treated in 1953 was increased. Germination of the seed from the increase of the 1953 operation appears very good. Germination of the seed treated early in 1954 also appears to be good. The later treated seed from the 1954 operation has not yet germinated. Later this year the Committee will decide whether or not to release this seed in 1955.

After two years experience, the Committee now recognizes the great difficulty in maintaining even distribution of heat in a chamber filled with cane when the source of heat is hot air. Because of this, and the request by many in the industry for blueprints of a heating chamber to treat seed in 1955, the committee is now making performance runs on two heating units that were in operation last fall. The Committee is fortunate to have available cane at this late date for this operation. This cane will only be used to check temperatures and it is not the intention to plant this seed. Through this work it is hoped that the committee will ultimately be able to print plans for those desiring to construct a large unit in 1955. The Committee will also have plans for small units for those desiring to construct such a unit. It is well to point out here that each unit constructed has offered a different problem in balancing temperatures. A small change in inside dimensions of a chamber creates another air distribution pattern and, therefore, it is the opinion of the committee that results will be better if dimen-

(Continued on Page 147)

SUGARCANE RESEARCH PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS

By E. V. Abbott, Principal Pathologist, Sugar Crops Section, Field Crops Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(Invitation Paper Presented at the Puerto Rico Sugar Congress of 1953, San Juan, Puerto Rico; reprinted from the proceedings of the Congress)

That sugarcane research pays big dividends may seem to you to be so self-evident it would appear unnecessary for me to come before you to present any argument that it does. The mere existence of most of the sugarcane industries of the world today in the face of the many problems that have arisen in the past quarter century is itself evidence that research does pay, for to a very large extent every sugarcane industry has survived these difficulties because of its own research or that of other countries from which it has profited. If we, then, accept as a fact that sugarcane research does pay, it may still be of interest to consider certain specific accomplishments to see why they have paid.

The most productive research, whether it be by the industry itself or by government agencies, has been directed toward specific objectives, often those peculiar to a particular country or area. At times the solution of these specific problems has resulted in markedly increased production of cane or sugar, but at other times, and equally important, it has meant that an industry has been able to maintain an economically productive level in the face of situations that would otherwise have been fatal to it, even though it did not bring about a rise in production. To illustrate this point I should like to discuss a few examples of the dividends that have accrued to the Louisiana industry as a result of the coordinated research efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League, the latter an organization of growers and processors. Outstanding among these is the development through breeding and selection of (1) varieties resistant to diseases; (2) varieties adapted to mechanical harvesting; and (3) varieties tolerant of cold damage.

You are doubtless all familiar with the story of the decline of the Louisiana industry nearly to the point of extinction in the mid-1920's as the result of disease injury. A gradual downward trend in the State's sugarcane yield curve began early in the present century, corresponding with the identification of the red rot disease there. This disease of seed cane causes losses in stands of susceptible varieties often amounting to complete failures, and it was an important contributing cause to the collapse of the industry when the effects of mosaic, identified in the State in 1919, were superimposed on those of red rot and other diseases already present. The sugarcane breeding station of the United States Department of Agriculture was established at Canal Point, Florida, in 1919, following the discovery of mosaic disease in Louisiana. There began the task of assembling mosaic resistant or immune breeding stocks for use in cross breeding to produce resistant, commercial-type canes, and though varieties produced from that breeding program had not been developed to a point where they could replace the old varieties when they finally failed in 1925-26, a stop gap was provided by distribution to growers of the P.O.J. varieties that had been introduced some years earlier by the Department. These varieties, while susceptible to infection by mosaic, were tolerant of its effects. They were also more resistant to red rot disease, and their

(Continued on next page)

L.S.U. FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUGARCANE FOR 1955

By M. B. Sturgis and David Burnside

On all plant cane, except where large crops of legumes have been turned under prior to planting cane, apply at least 40 to 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre by use of any of the common carriers. Where the green weight of legumes turned under ahead of planting cane is as much as 8 to 10 tons per acre, it is not necessary to fertilize the plant cane.

On stubble cane on the medium textured to heavy alluvial soils of the Mississippi or Red River bottoms, apply 80 to 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Where known deficiencies of phosphorus and potassium exist, which is usually in the very fine sandy loam and silt loam types, 25 to 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 40 to 60 pounds of K_2O should be applied in addition to nitrogen. In some cases the plant food may be supplied by the application of 500 pounds of 6-8-12, 10-5-10 or 0-10-20 per acre supplemented with 50 to 80 pounds of nitrogen from either solid or liquid materials.

To stubble cane on the medium to light textured soils of the Pleistocene Mississippi terraces, apply 80 to 100 pounds of nitrogen, 25 to 40 pounds of P_2O_5, and 40 to 60 pounds of K_2O.

Nitrogen may be supplied from any commonly available solid or liquid materials. Where anhydrous ammonia is being used to supply nitrogen, minerals may be applied either before the ammonia or in the same operation from hoppers mounted on the sides of the tractor. The practice of splitting applications of nitrogen to stubble cane on medium textured soils where as much as 80 or more pounds of nitrogen is applied is proving profitable in some cases. Half of the nitrogen can be applied four inches deep in the middles at the last cultivation. Ammonia and other highly soluble carriers of nitrogen are especially adaptable to split applications.

Over a period of years the highest efficiency in extra production of sugar cane from fertilizer nitrogen has been one ton of cane for each increment of 6 pounds of nitrogen. Where phosphate and potash were needed for sugar cane, the addition of 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of K_2O per acre increased the yield of cane 5 tons per acre above the use of 60 to 100 pounds of nitrogen alone.

---

immediate and widespread utilization by the industry resulted in a sharp rise in production of sugar from 47,000 tons in 1926 to 204,000 tons in 1929. The industry was not only saved from extinction; it was restored to productiveness. Beginning in the early 1930's the first varieties bearing the Canal Point label were released, and in the ensuing years a succession of C. P. varieties has come to occupy an increasing proportion of the sugarcane acreage of the State. In the 1953 crop, 94 per cent of the acreage was devoted to C. P. varieties.

In these varieties the high degree of vigor, disease resistance, and erectness of growth habit of representatives of the wild species, *Saccharum spontaneum*, the early maturity and adaptability to Temperate Zone conditions of the Indian canes, *S. barberi*, and the low fiber, large barrel, and good juice qualities of the Noble canes, *S. officinarum*, have been blended into trispecies hybrids, representing, it is true, some compromise with the ideal with respect to certain qualities, but combining to a satisfactory degree the varied and specialized

U.S.D.A. FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUGARCANE FOR 1955

By Lester G. Davidson

In the Western section, average results of field fertilizer experiments indicate that plant cane will respond profitably to the use of about 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Stubble cane responds profitably to about 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre.

In the Eastern section, average results indicate that plant cane will respond profitably to the use of about 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre on light soil, and 60 to 80 pounds of nitrogen on heavy soil. The use of about 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre on stubble cane, on both light and heavy soil, will usually result in profitable yield increases.

Although stubble cane on light soils in both the Western and Eastern sections shows its major response to nitrogen, highly profitable yield increases have been obtained in some experiments from the use of phosphate and potash when combined with the higher rates of nitrogen fertilization.

In the Western section, on Baldwin soil on Albania Plantation, large yield increases have been obtained from the use of complete mixtures as compared to nitrogen alone. In the Eastern section, on Commerce very fine sandy loam, a very light, well drained soil often slightly elevated above the surrounding land, large yield increases from complete mixtures as compared to nitrogen alone were obtained in experiments on St. Rose, Forest Grove, Webre, Mary and Alma Plantations. It is reasonable to assume that other growers with cane on this soil type might increase their yields by using complete mixtures. The highest yielding complete mixture on this soil type supplied 100 pounds each of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash. While 100 pounds of nitrogen is apparently required for highest yields, it is believed that the phosphate and potash applications were considerably higher than the economic rate. Small yield increases have also been obtained in some experiments on the light soils in both the Eastern and Western sections from the use of complete mixtures as compared to nitrogen alone.

Based on average results, the use of the recommended amounts of fertilizer will almost always give profitable yield responses. However, the soils vary greatly in fertility, and on the less fertile soils more profitable responses may be obtained from the use of somewhat higher rates of fertilization than those specified.

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requirements of the Louisiana environment. In the varietal improvement program in Louisiana the sights were set high on disease resistance, rigid disease resistance testing methods were developed, and many seedlings that satisfactorily met requirements in other respects were rejected because they did not measure up in resistance to mosaic or red rot. But it is from these exacting standards that dividends have accrued, for at present 94 percent of the sugarcane acreage in Louisiana is in varieties that are so highly resistant to mosaic that the disease need scarcely be taken into consideration in growing them. Effects of this disease on production have been largely eliminated. Eighty percent of the acreage is in varieties that are highly resistant to red rot, and fluctuations in the yield curve attributable to it have been very greatly reduced.

The role of the recently identified ratoon stunting disease on deterio-

(Continued on Page 144)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF JOHNSON GRASS AND OTHER WEEDS IN SUGARCANE

By Ernest R. Stamper and S. J. P. Chilton, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Plant Pathology

The following recommendations for Johnson grass control in sugarcane are based on the results from over six years of research by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. While the recommendations are not considered to be the ideal ones, they are the best available, both from the research results obtained, and use by various individuals on their own plantations. There is no doubt that new chemicals will eventually reduce costs considerably and also will increase the efficiency of a chemical weed control program, but no one can afford to wait until the ideal program is found.

Johnson Grass Control In Sugarcane Fields

Fallow Plowing: It is necessary to plow thoroughly six to eight times all land to be planted to sugarcane in order to kill the Johnson grass plants and their rhizomes from the previous stubble cane crop. There is no substitute for fallow plowing.

Plant Cane Crop: A chemical control program is essential in order to prevent reinfestation of the plant cane from Johnson grass seedlings. In most areas where large amounts of Johnson grass occur in stubble crops, seed are produced. These seed will germinate and reinfest plant cane with Johnson grass seedlings.

Fall Treatment: (For cane planted August 1 to October 15)[1]

1. Surface of soil should be made firm by rolling or cultipacking immediately after planting and covering the cane.

2. Apply a drill spray of 1 lb. acid equivalent of the amine salt of 2,4-D on band 36″ wide on top of the row.

3. Approximately three weeks later, or after a rain, apply 4 to 7 lbs. of 90% sodium TCA per acre on 24″ drill area, depending on the number of seedlings escaping the 2, 4-D treatment.

4. Cultivate middles and sides of rows as needed, and rogue carefully.

Spring Treatment:

1. Immediately after shaving and offbarring, if shaving is practiced, apply 4 lbs. of 90% sodium TCA on 24″ to 30″ band on drill.

2. One month later or immediately after fertilizing the cane, apply same amount of TCA as given in 1, plus 1 lb. acid equivalent of amine salt of 2,4-D on 24″ to 30″ band on drill.

3. Rogue as necessary to remove Johnson grass plants which have escaped the chemical.

4. Apply 2 lbs. acid equivalent of 2,4-D as blanket spray (the whole area of row) immediately after layby.

5. A careful roguing is recommended after layby.

Stubble Cane: Recommended for badly infested stubble and for stubble from plant cane under a control program if the stubble is *shaved* and *offbarred.*

1. Shave, offbarr, and if possible use a rotary hoe or stubble digger.

2. Apply 11 lbs. of 90% sodium TCA plus 1 lb. Amine 2,4-D on a band 24″ to 30″ wide on drill. This should be applied *immediately* after shaving and offbarring, and before the Johnson grass has sprouted.

3. Apply 2 lbs. acid equivalent of amine salt of 2,4-D per acre as a blanket spray immediately after layby.

4. Knife escaped Johnson grass heads to reduce seed production.

Spot Treatment: Recommendations where only an average of one stool of Johnson grass can be seen heading every 50 ft. of row or less, and seedlings are known not to be

too plentiful.

1. Apply 1 lb. acid equivalent of the amine salt of 2,4-D per acre on 24″ to 30″ band on drill, either after shaving, or if cane is not shaved, when offbarring is done.

2. Spray the Johnson grass plants when they flower and can be seen above the cane, with one of the two following solutions:

a. 1 to 1½ lbs. of sodium chlorate plus ½ to ¾ lb. of calcium chloride per gallon of water.

b. ¾ lb. of 90% sodium TCA per gallon of water.

Either of above solutions will kill Johnson grass plants, but where there are a considerable number of Johnson grass stools per acre, the sodium chlorate is considerably cheaper. It is necessary to be sure the Johnson grass plants are covered with the spray solution.

Ditchbanks and Headlands Infested With Johnson Grass

1. Spray at rate of 600 pounds per acre of sodium chlorate plus 300 lbs. of calcium chloride in 400 gallons of water. Spray when Johnson grass is beginning to flower.

2. Spot spray with same strength solution the next two or three years those plants which were missed or escaped the first chemical treatment.

Chemical Weed Control in Sugar Cane Where Johnson Grass is Not A Problem

In areas where Johnson grass seedlings are not a problem but other grasses and broadleafed weeds are a problem, it is advisable for the sugarcane grower to follow the recommendations for Johnson grass seedling control in plant cane using the TCA, 2,4-D treatment.

In areas where grass is not a problem and broadleafed weeds are the main problem, follow the same steps recommended for Johnson grass seedling control using 2,4-D alone and leaving the TCA out of the spray solution.

For trial in 1955 where Johnson grass seedlings, Johnson grass rhizomes, or Bermuda grass are not a problem CMU (Karmex W) should be tried on a small scale to determine its value to the individual grower.

CMU is not selective in that seedlings of both broadleafed weeds and grasses are affected. It is a preemergence weed killer and should be used where cane is shaved. An application of 1¼ lbs. per acre of 80% CMU should be used on the drill (24 to 30″ wide) after shaving and offbarring and before the weed seedlings have appeared. A layby spray of 2 lbs. of 2,4-D (blanket, the entire area) should be applied.

CMU is not a water soluble compound and unless there is a mechanical agitator in the sprayer and larger nozzle tips and screens are substituted for those normally used, trouble will very likely be encountered in application. The changes needed are given in the manufacturer's recommendations.

Cautions and Hazards in Using The Recommended Chemical Herbicides

2,4-D is a plant killer. Extreme care should be taken to prevent the drift of spray solutions to sensitive plants such as cotton, bell peppers, ornamental shrubs, etc. The use of 2,4-D in areas where cotton is grown should be restricted to use in early spring, before cotton is planted or to the fall after cotton has been harvested.

Sodium chlorate is a fire hazard. Care should be taken to change clothing after applying it, and it should never be used unless calcium chloride is added as a safener. Smoking or open flames should be avoided.

TCA in concentrated liquid or powder will burn the skin. Care in handling is important.

The recommendations on the manufacturer's label for handling all chemicals should be followed.

(Continued on next page)

A Promising New Chemical For Weed Control

for the first time on a field scale, in the 1954 growing season, Dalapon (Sodium 2,2-dichloropropionic acid) gave good results in killing Johnson grass in stubble cane. It also appeared promising at relatively the same rates in controlling Bermuda grass. The experiments indicated that application rates for effective Johnson grass control in stubble cane were from 4 to 5 lbs. of the commercially prepared product (85% sodium salt). Toxicity was evident in all cases when over 6 lbs. per acre were used on the drill. The tests also indicated that better results were obtained with Dalapon when applied after the Johnson grass had sprouted in the stubble than before it had sprouted.

Sucrose analyses at harvest indicated no decrease at rates of 4 to 5 lbs. per acre. In plant cane toxicity was found to occur often enough at rates of 2½ lbs. per acre to require considerably more experimental work.

From the results summarized above it appears that if the coming year's work bears out the promise shown in 1954, a valuable chemical will be available as another tool for the control of Johnson grass and Bermuda grass in sugarcane fields. However, it is essential that further data be obtained on this chemical as to its effect on weeds and sugarcane and on maturity and sucrose, before it will be safe for use on any scale other than an experimental one. Also, until the Food and Drug Administration has approved this chemical for use in sugarcane fields, it will be dangerous to use on other than an experimental scale. The recently passed Miller Act requires this approval before a chemical can be recommended by a company for use in a commercial crop. This approval will not be available until after the chemical will have been applied in the 1955 growing season.

For these reasons it is felt, that while prospects are good for a very useful new chemical in the sugarcane weed control program, only small scale trials should be made in 1955 by those interested. A drill-spray of 4 lbs. per acre[1] of the commercial material in stubble cane when the Johnson grass is 8-12 inches high can be tried. This application time is usually right after cane is fertilized. Since Dalapon does not kill broadleafed weeds, one lb. of 2,4-D should be used on the drill in time to kill any broadleafed weeds present before the Dalapon is applied. If this has not been done the 2,4-D should be put with the Dalapon.

[1] This is the actual amount to be used per acre of cane.

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RESEARCH

(Continued from Page 141)

ration of varietal yields remains to be determined, but the evidence thus far obtained indicates that if this disease can be brought under control, sugarcane production will be further stabilized.

Diseases, however, are not the only problem that Louisiana sugarcane growers have had to overcome in the recent past in order to stay in business. A diminishing labor supply affected Louisiana much earlier than it did many other sugar-producing areas, and the eventual need for replacing hand labor with machines, particularly in harvesting operations, was becoming evident nearly 20 years ago. This prospective future need was taken into account in the breeding and selection work in the mid-1930's, so that by the time mechanical harvesters were becoming generally used in the early 1940's, varieties that could be mechanically harvested were available, and by 1942, 70 percent of the sugarcane acreage of the state was in varieties with growth habit acceptable for machine cutting. A prime requirement of newly released varieties since that time has been adaptability to machine cutting, which means more than sufficiently erect growth of the stalks to permit

the machines to cut them. A further requirement of a good machine cane is that the stalks comprising the stool be of uniform height so they will be properly topped. At present 90 percent of the acreage is in varieties that can be successfully cut by machines, and at least a third of that acreage is in varieties that are very uniform in stalk height. The industry itself has developed the harvesting machines while the experiment stations have produced the varieties of the required type. This, then, has meant that through the application of research to a specific objective the Louisiana industry has been able not only to survive, which it could not have done in the face of the present critical labor situation, but has maintained a profitable level of production of cane and sugar per acre.

Cold damage is a third problem that the Louisiana industry faces. While it is not entirely peculiar to this area, the problem is probably more serious there than anywhere else. When labor was plentiful and cheap the threat of freeze damage to mill cane was met by the practice of windrowing, which consisted of cutting the cane in advance of cold weather, and laying it down in the "middles" with the tops left on to provide a protective covering. Later, at a convenient time, it was taken up by hand, topped, and sent to the mill. With the sharply declining supply and increasing cost of labor that began in the late 1930's, the practice of windrowing had to be abandoned and since the early 1940's mill cane in Louisiana has had to bear the effects of cold weather standing in the field. In most years, fortunately, severe freezes do not occur early enough in the grinding season to cause disastrous losses, but in 1951 and 1952, unprecedented early killing freezes occurred. During the first week of November, 1951, minimum temperatures of 28-29° F. were recorded, followed a few days later by minima of 23-25° F. In all, nine freezes occurred during the 1951 harvest season, a situation that would have meant virtually complete destruction of the crop with the varieties grown 20 years ago, yet Louisiana produced that year 297,000 tons of sugar.

In 1952, the earliest killing freeze on record occurred, with minimum temperatures of 25-28° F. recorded in different parts of the sugarcane district on October 30, only two weeks after the harvesting season had started. There was widespread apprehension that a considerable portion of the crop would be lost since milling of the record tonnage could not be completed for at least 6 to 8 weeks. Further freezes occurred in late November. Even those of us who had been working on the development of cold-tolerant varieties, and knew that important progress had been made, were uncertain as to how well these varieties would stand up under this severe test. Testing and selecting varieties for cold tolerance is handicapped by the fact that when freezing temperatures occur they seldom provide the gradations in temperature desirable for determining small but important differences in degrees of plant tolerance, and methods for artificially simulating the conditions accompanying naturally occurring low temperatures in the field have not been developed.

The final results of the 1952 season exceeded our expectations. The cane frozen in late October and November was milled throughout November and December, with, it is true, some loss in tonnage and sugar, but nevertheless with a satisfactory yield. Louisiana produced in 1952, 451,000 tons of sugar, which was approximately 20 percent above the previous 10-year average, including years with no comparable freeze damage.

This discussion is not designed to leave the impression that all of Louisiana's problems have been solved. On the contrary, the margin on

which the Louisiana grower operates is probably as narrow as it is elsewhere. Nor do I wish to imply that what has been done in Louisiana necessarily surpasses the accomplishments of research efforts in other countries. A similar story could be told for other sugar-producing areas. The evidence is clear, however, that without these accomplishments of research, in which the industry itself has played a large part through its active support and close liaison with the research activities of the Federal and State experiment stations, the Louisiana industry would not have survived the ravages of diseases, the shrinkage of labor supply, or the destructive effects of the weather. Perhaps it is safe to say that no sugarcane grower in the world is more convinced than his brother in Louisiana that sugarcane research does pay big dividends.

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UP FRONT

(Continued from Page 137)

official figures on the 1954-55 cane crop but the unofficial estimate shows that the sugar production this season was a shade over 478,000 tons, raw value. This is only 2,633 tons less than the 1953 sugar production despite the fact that the acreage for sugar and seed this season was only 276,000 acres. The 1953 acreage was 300,654.

The net cane tonnage this season is approximately 5,625,000 tons as compared with a net for 1953 of 5,759,310 tons.

We will print the complete production figures as soon as they are released by the U.S.D.A.

Marketing Hearing February 25th

The Sugar Division of the USDA will conduct a public hearing in New Orleans on Friday, February 25th, to receive recommendations from the Louisiana and Florida cane sugar producers regarding 1955 sugar marketing allotments.

A special committee of the American Sugar Cane League, headed by Mr. W. S. Chadwick, has been working overtime gathering information and preparing formulas for presentation at the Hearing which will be in the Claiborne Room of the St. Charles Hotel, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning.

ASSCT Annual Meeting Scheduled

The Annual Meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists will be held in New Orleans on Thursday, March 1st, at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the USDA beginning at half past nine in the morning. The Laboratory is located at 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard.

The following program has been arranged:

9:30 A. M.

Presiding—President E. C. Simon.

Welcome to the Southern Utilization Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Dr. C. H. Fisher, Dir.

9:45 A. M.

Presiding: Mr. J. T. Landry, Jr., Chairman, Manufacturing Section

———

Report on Study of Corrosion in Evaporators in the Louisiana Sugar Industry
Miguel Avalos and Arthur G. Keller

———

Effect of Delay in Grinding on the Processing Qualities of Sugar Cane
W. F. Guilbeau, E. E. Coll and L. F. Martin

———

Milling Characteristics of New Cane Varieties
Wilhelmus Melis and C. W. Stewart

———

Pollution Abatement in Sugar Factories
J. E. Wheeler and Arthur G. Keller

———

Centrifugal Pumps—A film by the Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.

There will be a short discussion period following each paper.

12:00 Noon
Adjournment for lunch.

1:30 P. M.
Presiding—Mr. E. C. Simon, President

There will be a short business meeting of the Society.

1:45 P. M.
Presiding—Mr. Richard McCarthy
Chairman, Agricultural Section

Field-Made Soil Conditioners—
Humus
F. Evans Farwell

Soil Testing Studies
Dr. Walter Peevy, LSU

Small Scale Fertilizer Tests
Dr. Leslie Joyner, Godchaux Sugars, Inc.

1954 Sugar Cane Planter Studies
R. M. Ramp

The Sugar Cane Borer Situation
A. L. Dugas

4:30 P. M.
Adjournment

6:00 P. M.
Annual Banquet, St. Charles Hotel

Averages

The Season's average price of raw sugar through the week ending February 10, 1955 is 5.967 and the average for blackstrap molasses is 9.7475. The Louisiana Pricing Period for cane settlement purposes ends on Thursday, February 24, 1955.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from Page 138)

sions are not changed when copying a unit.

Much work is being done on the Stunting Disease by the United States Department of Agriculture, L.S.U., and the American Sugar Cane League, and results thus far indicate that the disease is very important in varietal yield decline and is presently reducing yields throughout the belt.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

Sagging

The Old Mule has shown signs of weakness during the past two weeks, and the price of raw sugar is now down to 5.86 which is the lowest price recorded during the entire Louisiana Pricing Period. The experts who report the market say that pressure of new crop sugars, meaning Cuba, is causing the present trouble, but the reason the Old Mule's knees are buckling looks to us like a plain case of overloading.

Season's Average Prices

The 1954-55 Louisiana Pricing Period came to a close at 2 P.M. on Thursday, February 24th. The quotation committees of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange met in the office of the Exchange one hour later and shortly thereafter announced that the average price of raw sugar, delivered New Orleans, for the twenty weeks covered by the period, was $5.9592 per hundred pounds and that the average price of Louisiana Blackstrap Molasses, was 9.7477 cents a gallon f.o.b. plantation.

These prices have been submitted to the Sugar Division for final approval for cane settlement purposes. The approval is expected momentarily.

Marketing Allotments

As we prepare to go to press with this issue of *The Sugar Bulletin,* a hearing is in progress in the Claiborne Room of the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans to arrive at a formula for fixing 1955 mill marketing allotments. The hearing is being conducted by the Sugar Division with Jack Baine, Harry Frohme, and Donald M. Swartz, representing the Government.

The Florida cane sugar producers are represented at the hearing by Charles E. Wetherald, President, Harry T. Vaughn, Executive Vice-President, and Forest P. Tralles, General Counsel, of the U. S. Sugar Corporation, of Clewiston, Florida, and Salustiano Garcia, President, Manuel de Quintana, Vice-President, and George Salley, Secretary, of the Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, of South Bay, Florida.

Josiah Ferris, who represents both Louisiana and Florida in Washington, is also attending the hearing.

W. S. Chadwick, of Bayou Goula, La., will be the chief spokesman for the Louisiana sugar mills but others will probably testify. We will have more to say about the hearing in our next report.

New Members

Three new members have been selected to serve on the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League. They are John B. Levert, of New Orleans, who is the Executive Vice-President of Levert-St. John, Inc. of St. Martinville, La., Charles C. Savoie, who is the Secretary-Treasurer of Savoie Farms, Inc., and Lula Factory, Inc. of Belle Rose, La., and Horace Wilkinson III, Vice-President of the Poplar Grove Planting & Refining Co., Inc., of Port Allen, La.

The three vacancies on the Executive Committee were brought about

(Continued on Page 162)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

More Wall Street Cuban Propaganda

The loud bombastic wailing of the Wall Street Cuban sugar daddies over impending sugar legislation seems to be generating sympathy—not for themselves—but for Mexico and the Philippines.

When Louisiana and Florida sugarcane farmers a year ago asked Congress for a small quota increase which would have permitted them to sell part of their surplus production, the U. S. - Cuban Sugar Council's glib, well-paid, nimble-witted lobbyists got into high gear quicker than a hound dog under a dipperful of hot water. Since then they have been hysterically bombarding Members of Congress with a most amazing conglomeration of misleading data purporting to prove that Cuba's economy will be completely ruined if the Sugar Act is amended to permit domestic farmers to raise more sugarcane and sugar beets.

Representative James B. Utt (Republican of California) in an interview with the United Press several days ago, reported that the 30-man California Congressional Delegation had agreed to support sugar quota increases for domestic areas, Mexico and the Philippines. Utt reported that he, himself, broached the idea of quota concessions to Mexico and the Philippines during a meeting of the bi-partisan 12-man agricultural committee which he heads. The committee was in session to hear domestic industry proposals for revising the Sugar Act. The committee viewed favorably, Utt said, an increase of Mexico's quota to 100,000 or 150,000 tons and some similar concession to the Philippines.

As for the proposed immediate increase in Mainland cane and beet quotas by 165,000 tons and, additionally, a 55 percent slice of future market expansion for domestic areas, Congressman Utt said:

"We agreed that the industry is leaning over backwards in not asking for a bigger share of this expanding American market.

"We also felt," he said, "that Cuba is very much out of line with her propaganda that we would be sabotaging her economy in taking for ourselves and our other friends abroad a share of our own market expansion.

"After all, it was as a temporary and voluntary help to Cuban postwar readjustment that we have been giving Cuba the lion's share of all increases since 1948."

A year ago the Cubans could have settled cheaply with domestic sugar producers who, at that time, only asked for a quota increase of 100,000 tons. Today, although there are fewer acres planted to sugarcane and sugar beets, domestic surpluses of over-quota sugar have increased to alarming proportions and it will require 165,000 tons for the Mainland cane and beet areas. Also, while not in the same enviable statistical position as the Mainland cane and beet areas, Puerto Rico is demanding a 40,000-ton quota increase.

The Cuban's most powerful argument in their behalf is that Cuba is

(Continued on Page 162)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Contact Committee Meeting at L. S. U. March 9 and 10

On Wednesday and Thursday, March 9 and 10 the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League will hold its Annual Meeting on the L. S. U. campus to hear reports from the Scientists of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station who work on sugar cane. Members of the Louisiana sugar industry are invited and urged to attend this meeting.

By attending this meeting cane farmers will get first hand information directly from the men who carry on the research work. The important thing is farmers will have an opportunity to ask questions and, in many cases, receive answers that perhaps would not be found in a publication on the work. Many times questions point the way to new research studies and this makes a meeting of this nature stimulating to both the industry and to the men who carry on the research.

This Annual Meeting of the Contact Committee is not alone for members of the Committee but is held for the benefit of owners, management, and overseers. The writer is especially anxious, therefore, to see more farmers and overseers attend the meeting. The information to be reported will be material that farmers and overseers can use to good advantage in their everyday farming practices.

The reports will include information on fertilizer work by Dr. M. B. Sturgis, and Mr. David Burnside of the Agronomy Department; variety testings on the station by Mr. E. C. Simon, Agronomist, and outfield variety testing by Dr. T. J. Stafford, Agronomist.

Mr. Ernest Stamper, Sugar Cane Weed Control Expert, will talk on the control of Johnson Grass and other weeds, and will probably mention the new chemical Dalapon, and discuss work done with this chemical thus far.

Work on sugar cane breeding will be discussed by Dr. S. J. P. Chilton and Mr. Preston Dunckelman, Plant Pathology Department. The work done by Dr. R. J. Steib and Mr. Percy Mills on the stunting disease will also be discussed as will the work of Dr. Elais Paliatseas on sugar cane breeding.

Mr. A. L. Dugas, Entomologist and Sugar Cane Borer Control Expert, will discuss the work on the control of the sugar cane borer. Mr. Dugas will give results of the test carried on last year by him and his associates.

Mr. I. L. Saveson, U.S.D.A., and Mr. Harold Barr, Head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering will give reports on work done on drainage and deep plowing in other phases of agricultural engineering studies.

Dr. Jos Campbell, who has taken over the work formally done by Dr. Norman J. Efferson, Agricultural Economist, will give a report on cost studies.

Other valuable information will be given at that meeting.

The Chairman of the Contact

(Continued on Page 160)

CURRENT STATUS OF SUGARCANE-INSECT INVESTIGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Ralph Mathes, J. W. Ingram and D. D. Questel, U.S.D.A. Agr. Res. Adm., Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, W. H. Thames, Florida Everglades Experiment Station, and A. L. Dugas, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

The most destructive insect pests of sugarcane in the continental United States are the sugarcane borer, the lesser cornstalk borer, aphids that transfer mosaic, and wireworms and other soil pests. The sugarcane beetle, armyworms, white grubs, and the sugarcane weevil also cause serious damage. Investigations for the control of these pests are conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Louisiana and Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, Fellsmore Sugar Producers Association, U.S. Sugar Corporation, American Sugar Cane League, and various plantations in Louisiana and Florida.

The Sugarcane Borer

Of all insects that attack sugarcane in the United States the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* (F.)) is the most destructive. Losses caused by the borer are estimated to be about $5,000,000 each year. Several lines of investigation are being conducted for control of this insect.

Control with Insecticides

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine discontinued its investigations with insecticides for control of the sugarcane borer in Louisiana in 1952, to permit more thorough research on other sugarcane-insect projects and to eliminate duplication. However, the Bureau is continuing its insecticide research on this pest in Florida, and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station is working on this phase of the problem in Louisiana.

Climatic conditions are much more favorable for control of the borer with insecticides in Louisiana than in Florida. In Louisiana the first cold weather causes the larvae to go into hibernation. As only the full-grown larvae are able to survive, all are practically mature in the spring. The warm days of spring cause most of the overwintering borers to transform to pupae and to moths in a short period of time. A 90% control of these first-generation borers can be obtained with only four applications of an insecticide at weekly intervals.

At the present time cryolite and ryania, applied as either dusts or sprays, are our best insecticides. They have been recommended and are used commercially in Louisiana. Over 60,000 acres were dusted in the State in 1950. Both insecticides gave a control of about 85% of the first-generation and 50% of the second-generation borers. In small-plot tests a toxaphene-emulsion spray has given even better results than cryolite or ryania. Sprays, especially high-gallonage sprays, are more effective than dusts, and emulsion formulations are better than wettable powders because they penetrate deeper into the leaf whorl and down between the leaf sheath and stalk where most of the young borers are found. However, it was noticed for the first time in the 1951 experiments in Louisiana that oil-emulsion sprays were causing burning, dead hearts, and stunting of the plants. In some instances there was an abnormal enlargement of the stalk just above the surface of the ground. These conditions were not observed in experiments conducted the two previous years. Possibly this injury can be overcome

(Continued on Page 158)

EXCERPTS FROM "THE SUGAR SITUATION"

(Published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture)

United States Distribution and Consumption

Distribution of 1954 quota sugar by primary distributors for domestic consumption totaled 8,186 thousand tons, about 4 percent less than in the record year 1953. Total sugar actually delivered, however, was somewhat larger as 126 thousand tons of beet sugar, charged against the 1953 quota, moved into consumption in 1954. Although beet sugar was similarly marketed in 1954 for consumption in 1955, the quantity involved was much smaller. Also distribution data indicate that stocks held by retailers, wholesalers and industrial users, which were high on January 1, 1954, were reduced during the year. Civilian consumption per person is currently estimated to have been 96 pounds, about the same as in 1953.

The initial 1954 quota of 8 million tons was increased twice during the year. One increase of 200,000 tons announced on March 16 eliminated the "allowance for price" (that quantity of sugar determined to be required for consumption but not included in the quota). The other of 50,000 tons was announced on November 15 and made effective on December 3. It provided additional supplies for consumption and inventory requirements.

The initial sugar quota for 1955 of 8,200 thousand tons was announced by the Secretary on December 21. This year's quota was set at a level 300 thousand tons below indicated consumption to allow for a possible error in estimating demand but mainly to help stabilize sugar prices at levels required by the Sugar Act.

Prices

In 1954 both the "world price" and the United States price of raw sugar declined somewhat while the wholesale price of refined sugar at New York averaged the same as in 1953. As a result, there was another increase in the "refiners theoretical margin" (the difference between the price of raw sugar, duty paid, New York and the net cash price of refined sugar, New York.). Retail prices declined fractionally resulting in a slight reduction in the price spread between the refiner and the consumer.

The price of raw sugar, duty paid, New York, averaged 6.09 cents per pound in 1954, .20 cents less than in 1953. The price of raws fluctuated quite a bit in 1954 but within narrower limits than in the year earlier.

The net wholesale price of refined sugar at New York (quoted price less 2 percent discount) ended the year as it began—at 8.48 cents per pound. There were three price changes during the year. The price rose to 8.62 cents per pound on March 15 and declined to 8.53 cents on September 14 and to 8.48 cents on September 15. The average for the year 1954 was 8.55 cents, same as in 1953.

The price per pound at retail was 10.5 cents throughout 1954, a tenth of a cent less than the average for 1953.

In 1954 the "refiners theoretical margin" was more than 10 percent greater than in 1953. The price spread between the refiner and consumer, however, diclined 5 percent during the same period.

The average price received by farmers for sugar beets in 1954 was estimated in December to be $11.10 per ton, 50 cents less than in 1953. Preliminary estimates indicate a decline of 55 cents per ton in the price received by farmers for sugarcane. The 1954 estimated average of $6.69 per ton compares with $7.24 in 1953.

Federal payments under the Sugar Act in 1954 are expected to average $2.40 per ton for beets, up 5 cents

DR. TODD JOINS CANAL POINT STAFF

Dr. Edwin H. Todd has been recently appointed as Sugarcane Pathologist with U.S.D.A. with headquarters at Canal Point, Florida, on the staff of U. S. Sugar Cane Breeding Station as announced by Dr. H. M. Tysdal, Head of Sugar Crops Section, Field Crops Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, Maryland.

Dr. Todd, who was reared in St. Augustine, Florida, earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees at the University of Georgia and his Ph.D at Louisiana State University. He served as rice pathologist with U. S. D. A., Beaumont, Texas, 1952-54, prior to his assignment as sugarcane pathologist on Canal Point station staff. Dr. Todd will work on the Ratoon Stunting Disease of sugarcane and variety resistance to the disease.

Dr. Todd is a valuable addition to the station at Canal Point. He is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and American Phytopathological Society. He served in the Army during World War II, 1942-1945 with overseas duty in the European Theater. Entered University of Georgia in 1945. He now resides in Pahokee, Florida with his wife and young son.

DR. EDWIN H. TODD

Other professional members of the station staff are Mr. Carl O. Grassl, botanist and cane breeder, and Mr. Bascom A. Belcher, agronomist and superintendent of the station. All will now have year around headquarters at Canal Point with occasional trips to the Louisiana stations.

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from 1953, and $1.15 per ton for sugarcane, down 4 cents from 1953.

Domestic Production

The 1954 U. S. sugar beet crop is estimated at 14,027 thousand tons, 16 percent above the 1953 crop and the largest on record. The 878,000 acres harvested was 18 percent more than in 1953, but yield per acre fell slightly from 16.2 to 16.0 tons per acre. Production of sugar from the 1954 crop is expected to total about 2,037 thousand tons, raw value, compared with 1,817 thousand tons in 1953.

Production of sugarcane for sugar from the 1954 mainland sugarcane crop was estimated in December at 6,555 thousand tons, 9 percent smaller than in 1953, but about 9 percent above average. Sugar production from this crop was expected to total 555 thousand tons, raw value, compared with 630 thousand tons in 1953. Recent information on the Louisiana cane crop indicated that U. S. sugarcane production in 1954 will be about 6,900 thousand tons and that sugar production will reach 600 thousand tons, raw value. Proportionate shares (acreage allotments) were in effect in 1954 for the first time since 1941.

Acreage allotments will be in effect for both sugarcane and sugar beets in 1955. Allotments are necessary because the indicated sugar supplies in both the mainland cane and beets acres are greater than the quantity needed to fill quotas and provide a normal carryover.

STATUS

(Continued from Page 154)

through the use of different formulations.

Investigations are being conducted to determine the most satisfactory type of dust diluent, as it is much easier and cheaper to treat large acreages of sugarcane with dust than with a high-gallonage spray. Insecticide manufacturers usually do not use a type of diluent suitable for a particular insect. Their main requirements for a diluent are that it dusts well, gives a uniform coverage, and sticks to the leaves. For the sugarcane borer complete leaf coverage may place most of the insecticide where it will be of little value, as many of the borers migrate into the leaf whorl and leaf sheath immediately upon hatching. Those that do eat on the leaves must soon crawl into either of these two locations to get into the stalk. It is believed that the heavier diluents with a high flowability carry more of the insecticide down into the leaf whorl and into the leaf sheath.

Various diluents to form a 40% ryania dust are being tested in the field. These tests are being made with one material ground into dusts having different weights and particle sizes, and also with different materials having similar weights and particle sizes.

Biological control

Work is being conducted on the biological control of the borer through the introduction, breeding, and release of parasites. Three species of parasites are well established in certain areas of Florida and aid in control of the borer. *Trichogramma minutum* Riley, a native egg parasite, parasitizes up to 90% of eggs late in the season. The Cuban fly (*Lixophaga diatraeae* Towns.), an imported larval parasite, parasitizes up to 80% of the larvae in some fields, with an average of 20% at Fellsmore, Florida. *Agathis stigmaterus* (Cross.) is an imported wasp that has become well established throughout Florida, where it parasitizes about 8% of the borers. The last parasite has also been able to overwinter in limited numbers in Louisiana, as a few have been recovered several years after the last liberation. This parasite can now be reared in the laboratory by a method originated by W. H. Thames and C. E. Soiler, of the Florida Everglades Experiment Station. The only parasite of economic importance in Louisiana is *Trichogramma.*

Three introduced parasites, the Peruvian fly (*Paratheresia claripalpis* V. d. W.), the Amazon fly (*Metagonistylum minense* Towns.), and the wasp *Ipobracon rimac* Wolcott, have been recovered in limited numbers, the first two in Louisiana and Florida and the last only in Louisiana. Nine species of parasites of the European corn borer were released in Louisiana in the hope that they might attack the sugarcane borer, but none were ever recovered.

Climatic conditions are not as favorable for the biological control of the borer in Louisiana, where the insect has a winter dormant period, as they are in Florida, where all stages are present throughout the year. Even when a larval parasite successfully overwinters in Louisiana, it will usually emerge in the spring at the time the borer moths emerge and there are no borer larvae of sufficient size for it to parasitize. This failure of the parasite to synchronize with the borer has been the major deterrent to successful biological control with introduced larval parasites in Louisiana. However, conditions in Louisiana today are more favorable to parasite establishment and maintenance than they were 10 or more years ago, when most of the introductions were made. Present cultivation methods uncover infested cane trash at different times in the spring. This extends the period over which first-generation moths emerge and lay eggs. Moreover, the number of over-

wintering borers is greater today because (1) more of the newer sugarcane varieties are susceptible, (2) there is a higher percentage of heavily infested, unshaved, summer-planted cane, and (3) more trash capable of harboring borers remains in the field after harvest because of the uneven topping of the cane by mechanical harvesters and the high labor costs limiting scrapping.

Effect of 2, 4-D on the borer and its parasites

Laboratory and field studies are being conducted to determine the effect of various herbicides on the abundance of the sugarcane borer, its egg parasite *Trichogramma,* and its larval parasite *Lixophaga.* Observations thus far indicate that none of the forms of 2, 4-D are detrimental to moths of the sugarcane borer. There is no indication that either the sodium or the amine salt of 2, 4-D increases the borer infestation or reduces the parasitism by *Trichogramma* or *Lixophaga.* However, the esters of 2, 4-D are injurious to *Lixophaga.* This was evidenced by a marked increase in parasite mortality in the laboratory and by reduced parasitism in the field when they were applied. The esters of 2, 4-D have also increased the borer infestation in fields by decreasing parasitism by *Trichogramma.*

Varietal resistance

Varieties of sugarcane differ widely in their borer susceptibility, and the planting of the more resistant ones is a very effective way of controlling the borer. Two plantations in Florida were able to reduce their borer population by one-half by replacing susceptible with borer-resistant varieties. This type of control entails no additional cost of labor or materials and does not interfere with the cane-culture program.

The plant breeders tell us that resistance of sugarcane to the sugarcane borer is not due to any one plant character. Many characters are involved, but only a few are yet known. Some of the plant characters that make for resistance are the unattractiveness of certain varieties to the moths for the laying of their eggs. In general, varieties having narrow erect leaves spaced far apart on the stalk are the least attractive to the moths. Good examples of such varieties are C.P. 34/120 and C.P. 34/79. A good example of a susceptible variety is C.P. 29/103. Some varieties are resistant because they offer unfavorable conditions for the young borers to become established in the plant. Varieties that shed their lower leaves do away with much needed shelter for young borers. Variety Co. 290 is a good example of this type of resistance. Unfortunately, however, it is so susceptible in other ways that this advantage is more than offset. Variety C.P. 44/101 is a good example of one that trashes poorly.

After a borer becomes well established in the plant, its rate of growth varies in different varieties. Work done several years ago shows that the time required for the young borer to reach the pupa stage is as much as one-fourth longer for some varieties than others. Not only is there a difference in the rate of development but there is also a difference in the size of moths produced and in the number of eggs they can lay. These variations are due to differences in nutrition and physical structure. Low fiber canes, such as Co. 290, are generally more suited to borer development than high fiber canes, such as C.P. 34/120. Another form of resistance might be called tolerance, or the ability to yield well in spite of a high infestation. For the same percentage of joints bored, some varieties suffer a drop in sucrose that is twice that of other varieties. In Florida the loss is twice as much for Co. 290 as it is for C.P. 34/79. The loss in stalk weight also varies, as well as the amount of stalk breakage and stunting.

Investigations on the resistance of different varieties of sugarcane to the borer are being conducted to discover new parent varieties that produce resistant progeny for use in the breeding program, and to determine the resistance of the more common commercial varieties and promising unreleased varieties.* Thirty-eight new varieties were selected this year in order that the resistance of their progeny might be studied. All had a very low borer infestation and were satisfactory agronomically. The desirability of these varieties as parents is to be determined by the borer resistance and agronomic qualities of 100 progeny from each. Each year new prospective parents will be selected, and those found to be unsatisfactory will be discarded until a stock pile of dependable parents is accumulated. These varieties will then be used as a source of borer resistance in the general breeding program.

Cultural control

Cane trash left on the field after harvest is the most important source of borers that infest the new growth the following spring. Practically all borers overwintering in cane trash do so in pieces of millable cane. Thorough clean-up of these pieces during harvesting greatly reduces the number of overwintering borers. Cane leaves left in the fields after harvest help to protect the borers in the trash. Burning this trash destroys approximately three-fourths of the borers overwintering in it.

In field where the stubble is to be retained for next year's crop, the trash should be plowed under in the middles before February and allowed to remain covered to the end of May, if possible. The soil covering the trash will prevent many months from escaping. Borer survival in cane stubble can be reduced by cutting the stalks close to the ground.

Large numbers of borers overwinter in shoots of summer-planted cane. The number may be greatly reduced by shaving summer-planted cane fields in March, plowing the shaved shoots under in the middles, and not uncovering this material until the middle of May.

Cutting and burning all large grass stalks during the winter will eliminate most of the overwintering borers in this material.

The present high cost of labor makes it impractical to cut out and destroy borers in dead hearts.

Mechanical harvester attachment for destroying borers in cane tops

Since normal harvesting operations reduce the borer population to a very low level, harvesting is the opportune time to attempt to destroy the few remaining borers in the field. Extensive investigations show that over 90% of the borers left in the field after harvest are in the cane tops and pieces of millable stalks scattered about the field. Plans are being formulated for the construction and testing of an attachment to a mechanical harvester for destroying borers in cane tops. This project is in cooperation with R. M. Ramp, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. It is hoped that, in addition to killing the borers, the attachment will cause the tops to decompose more rapidly and facilitate cultivation.

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* In cooperation with E. V. Abbott, plant pathologist, C. O. Grassl, sugarcane geneticist, and L. P. Hebert and B. A. Belcher, agronomists, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering; S. J. P. Chilton, R. J. Steib, P. H. Duncklеman, plant pathologists, E. C. Simon and C. B. Gouaux, agronomists, and C. E. Smith, entomologist, of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station; and Thomas Bregger, sugarcane geneticist, and N. C. Hayslip, entomologist, of the Florida Everglades Experiment Station.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from Page 154)

Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, Mr. Stephen C. Munson, invites the industry to attend the meeting which will begin at 9:30 a.m. on March 9th on the L. S. U. Campus.

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH FEB. 25, 1955

	Today	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW YORK	5.90	6.00	6.15
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW ORLEANS	5.86	5.95	6.13
WORLD SPOT RAWS (In Cuba)	3.17	3.18	3.38

SUGAR FUTURES No. 6
(Closing Bid Prices)

	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
Today	5.43	5.55	5.61	5.62
1 Month Ago	5.46	5.63	5.68	5.67
1 Year Ago	5.65	5.75	5.79	5.81

OFFSHORE RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	To Date 1955	Same Date 1954
American	50,289 tons	41,728 tons
Godchaux	34,333 tons	29,582 tons
Colonial	29,034 tons	37,868 tons
Henderson	10,898 tons	11,614 tons
Southdown	None	None
South Coast	None	5,550 tons
Sterling	None	None
Supreme	9,408 tons	17,938 tons
Totals	133,962 tons	144,280 tons

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES

The weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange since the start of the 1954-55 pricing period have been as follows:

Week ending October 14, 1954
Raws 5.875, Blackstrap 9.94

Week ending October 21, 1954
Raws 5.96, Blackstrap 10.00

Week ending October 28, 1954
Raws 6.00, Blackstrap 10.00

Week ending November 4, 1954
Raws 6.075, Blackstrap 10.00

Week ending November 11, 1954
Raws 6.175, Blackstrap 9.91

Week ending November 18, 1954
Raws 6.10, Blackstrap 9.82

Week ending November 25, 1954
Raws 6.10, Blackstrap 9.66

Week Ending December 2, 1954
Raws 6.00, Blackstrap 9.50

Week Ending December 9, 1954
Raws 5.96, Blackstrap 9.50

Week ending December 16, 1954
Raws 5.90, Blackstrap 9.50

Week ending December 23, 1954
Raws 5.90, Blackstrap 9.50

Week ending December 30, 1954
Raws 5.86, Blackstrap 9.625

Week ending January 6, 1955
Raws 5.89, Blackstrap 9.75

Week ending January 13, 1955
Raws 5.91, Blackstrap 9.75

Week ending January 20, 1955
Raws 5.91, Blackstrap 9.75

Week ending January 27, 1955
Raws 5.94, Blackstrap 9.75

Week ending February 3, 1955
Raws 5.935, Blackstrap 9.75

Week ending February 10, 1955
Raws 5.92, Blackstrap 9.75

Week ending February 17, 1955
Raws 5.91, Blackstrap 9.75

Week ending February 24, 1955
Raws 5,865, Blackstrap 9.75

Season's Average Prices
Raws 5.9592, Blackstrap 9.7477

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IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 153)

the sixth best customer of the U. S., but the Mexicans in a quiet, dignified, business-like manner, point out that Mexico is the third largest buyer of U. S. goods! And, of course, the Philippines also substantiate some good claims along that line.

The day of reckoning for Cuba is as inevitable as death and taxes. The Cubans, and particularly the Wall Street Cubans, will have to shoulder the responsibility for their shortsightedness in not reducing their production during the time so generously given them by the domestic sugar industry, under the Sugar Act, for that purpose.

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UP FRONT

(Continued from Page 152)

by the death last October of Louis Wilbert, and the retirement of Stephen C. Munson and David W. Pipes, Jr.

A month ago Mr. Munson and Mr. Pipes, both of whom are past presidents of the American Sugar Cane League, and both of whom have received Life Membership Awards for their outstanding services to the Louisiana Sugar Industry, asked the Executive Committee for permission to withdraw from active participation on the Committee. Permission was reluctantly granted but not until Mr. Pipes and Mr. Munson agreed to serve as honorary members of the Executive Committee.

We are very happy that the names of S. C. Munson and D. W. Pipes are still carried in the masthead of *The Sugar Bulletin* and we hope they will remain there for many years to come.

Contact Committee Meeting

Your attention is called to the announcement of the coming Annual Meeting of the Contact Committee which has been ably covered by Lloyd L. Lauden on page 154 of this issue.

Mr. Stephen C. Munson, Chairman of the Contact Committee, wants us

to remind you that the meeting, which will be held on the L.S.U. campus for two days, March 9th and 10th, is open to everyone interested in the Louisiana Sugar Industry. Read Lloyd's column for the details.

Farm Machinery

The Farm Machinery Advisory Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, of which Mr. J. J. Shaffer, Jr. is Chairman, held a meeting at the U.S.D.A. Sugar Experiment Station, Houma, La. on February 24th to discuss the experiments being conducted by Mr. R. M. Ramp, Engineer of the U.S.D.A.

Lloyd L. Lauden, of the League staff, attended the meeting and advises us that a thorough discussion was held regarding the work to be done on the U.S.D.A. harvester-cleaner-loader combination, the top cutter, and the mechanical cane planter. Lloyd reports that Mr. Ramp has been encouraged to continue his experiments and has also been asked to install the mechanical planter on a tractor.

The Committee unanimously agreed that the most outstanding feature of the machines designed by Mr. Ramp are their simplicity which should reduce maintenance to a minimum.

Mr. H. L. Miller of the Farm Machinery Section of the U.S.D.A. with headquarters at Batesville, Maryland, also attended the meeting.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

Jackass

We hate to say it, but our Old Mule is acting like a Jackass. Here he is sliding backwards when the script says he should be prancing forward. The Louisiana Pricing Period is over and everyone knows that the price of sugar is supposed to go *up* now. What in the world could have happened? The driver must be losing his touch!

Worry-Warts

If you are a worry-wart, like we are, you may be getting a little jittery about the time it is taking to get quota relief legislation started in the legislative halls of our Nation's Capitol. We thought, therefore, that it perhaps would be a little soothing to our fellow hypertentioners to know that we have been counselled by folks who know to "keep our shirts on".

Sugar legislation has more angles to it than a modernistic painting of the man on the flying trapeze, and getting squared away takes time. The squaring process is going on now.

Free Trade

There was an interesting account in a local newspaper the other day concerning what Mr. Donald Tansill, president of a big textile enterprise, had to say about the bill now in Congress giving the President the authority to enter into trade agreements with foreign countries.

"The bill now in Congress," Mr. Tansill said, "spells lower tariffs on goods from abroad, including cotton textiles from Japan". He pointed out that thirty-five percent of the cost of cotton textiles consists of *wages* and that wages in Japan are about *one-tenth* those earned by the textile workers in this Country.

Rebuttal

The following paragraph is taken from an editorial appearing in the February 26 issue of the *Times-Picayune* titled "Cuba: Felicitations".

"The new president's (General Batista's) worries are economic rather than political. The outlook is not improved by the fight the domestic sugar producers are making in the U. S. to get a larger slice of the U. S. market by bringing about a reduction in the imports permitted from Cuba. But the general will make a good effort to keep the islands economic head above the water. Cuba is this country's sixth best customer and reportedly buys $1.14 of U. S. goods for each dollar's worth of sugar it sells here. President Batista is not one to let us forget the advantages of trading with Cuba, or that he has kicked the Commies out."

We thought you would like to read what Mr. F. Evans Farwell wrote to the editor of the *Times-Picayune* about the "Cuba: Felicitations" editorial. Mr. Farwell wrote—

It was a shock to us to realize that our old friend, *The Times-Picayune*, that is so widely read in the Louisiana sugar belt, would fall for the sugar propaganda that is presently being ground out by the Wall Street Cubans.

First, that Cuba "reportedly buys

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EXCERPTS FROM "THE SUGAR SITUATION"

(Published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture)

World Production

World production of centrifugal sugar in 1954-55 was estimatd in late November 1954 at 39.2 million tons raw value, about one million tons less than in 1953-54, but the second largest of record. Since November beet sugar production estimates for Western Europe have been revised upward by at least 540,000 tons. Production in Eastern Europe may be 200,000 tons higher than the previous estimate. Thus the estimate of world production for 1954-55 will be only slightly less than that for 1953-54. Production will again exceed consumption and the carryover at the end of the season will be larger than the 12 million tons at the beginning.

Cane

World production of cane sugar in 1954-55 is estimated at 24 million tons, about the same as the record crop of 1951-52.

Crop restrictions are again in effect in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Production in Cuba will decline about 7 percent from 1954 and Puerto Rican production will remain at about 1.2 million tons. Production in most other North American countries will probably increase a little.

In Asia production of cane sugar in the 1954-55 season is expected to be 4.7 million tons, up 200 thousand tons from the previous season and about the same as the large crop of 1952. Production in India and Indonesia is up sharply from 1953-54.

Cane sugar production in South America probably set a new record in 1954 of 4.7 million tons, up 100 thousand tons from a year earlier. New records are also currently indicated for Africa and Oceania of 2.1 and 1.6 million tons, respectively.

World sugar production estimates for 1954-55 will be revised upward to about 16 million tons from the estimate of 15.2 million made in November. This compares with the record of 16.4 million tons in 1953. While European beet sugar production declined about 800 thousand tons, output in both North America and Asia increased.

Non-centrifugal Sugar [1]

World production of non-centrifugal sugar is expected to be about 6.6 million tons in 1954-55, an increase of 5 percent from the previous season.

International Sugar Council

A goal of the International Sugar Agreement is to stabilize the world sugar price level between 3.25 and 4.35 cents per pound, raw value, f. a. s Cuba. In 1954, world sugar prices averaged 3.26 cents. In trying to keep the price from falling below the minimum, the International Sugar Council cut back the export quotas for free market sugar, which had been assigned to the exporting countries, by 20 percent, the maximum amount permitted under the agreement. The Council also recommended that exporting countries not ship sugar to the full amount of their reduced quotas. Export quotas established by the Council for 1955 have continued the 20 percent reduction.

One of main reasons why the world price did not decline further is that Cuba withheld from the market 500 thousand tons of its world free market quota during the first half of 1954. After the release of this sugar and the subsequent decline in price the Cuba Government decreed in August that about 350 thousand tons of sugar be turned over to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. The Institute was not to sell this sugar as long as there was sufficient free market sugar to meet demand.

[1] Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than the centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panelo, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Seed Increase From Cane Treated To Control Stunting Disease

The American Sugar Cane League, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and Louisiana State Agricultural Experiment Station, treated seed cane in an effort to control Stunting disease at fifteen Secondary Increase Stations during the last planting season.

The industry is especially grateful to the Agricultural Engineering Department of L.S.U. for their valuable assistance in this project by supplying a truck, the potentiometer, thermocouple leads, technical advice, and many other services.

About 15 tons of seed were treated at each of the following Secondary Stations: Smithfield, Cinclare, Reserve, Shirley, Billeaud, Orange Grove, Enterprise, Oaklawn, McLeod, Raceland, Glenwood, Westfield, Little Texas, Armant, and Angola.

The treatments were made in a mobile heating unit constructed on a very large trailer. The Unit had a capacity of 5 tons per treatment. The cane was treated by warmed air with air temperatures ranging from 130°-135° F. for an eight hour period. All did not go smoothly in these treatments. Many mechanical failures, temperature control instrument failures, and heat distribution difficulties caused many delays. The League was very fortunate to have in its employ two very good pathologists, Mr. Luther R. Farrar and Mr. Robert L. Tippett, who managed to accomplish the undertaking in spite of the great difficulties encountered.

Special thanks should be extended to those on Secondary Increase Stations who cooperated in this project. The Treating Unit was at some of the Stations during the normal planting time, however, for others the unit did not arrive until the grinding season. In either case this caused a delay in the Station's normal operation, not to mention the drain on the Station's labor force. The first treatment began in early September, the last treatment ended in early December.

A recent check of the plots where this seed was planted indicates good germination occurred for the seed treated early but stands from the late treated seed do not appear good at this time. It is hoped that stands will fill in later in order to increase this treated seed to the greatest extent for future distribution.

The three agencies working in cooperation through the Committee on the Control of Stunting Disease also treated seed in 1953. The stands of the plant cane increase from the 1953 treatments are very impressive at most Stations. It is in this increase that stands are so impressive early in the spring. It must be pointed out that it is not intended that all plant cane be treated, but only enough to establish clean increase plots for later commercial scale planting.

Surveys made by the scientists of the U. S. D. A., scientists of L. S. U. and the writer indicate that this disease is well distributed throughout the cane belt. The experimental work done thus far indicates that

OFFICIAL PRICES FOR 1954-55 PRICING PERIOD

The following letter was mailed to all Louisiana sugar mills by the Louisiana State ASC office on February 28th confirming the prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange during the 1954-55 Louisiana Pricing Period.

The Pricing Period began on Friday, October 8, 1954, and ended at 2 P. M. on Thursday, February 24, 1955.

The Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, quotes the following as the official average prices of the following grade of sugar and molasses sold on this exchange during the weeks ending as indicated:

Week ending October 14, 1954
Raws 5.875, Blackstrap 9.94
Week ending October 21, 1954
Raws 5.96, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending October 28, 1954
Raws 6.00, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending November 4, 1954
Raws 6.075, Blackstrap 10.00
Week ending November 11, 1954
Raws 6.175, Blackstrap 9.91
Week ending November 18, 1954
Raws 6.10, Blackstrap 9.82
Week ending November 25, 1954
Raws 6.10, Blackstrap 9.66
Week Ending December 2, 1954
Raws 6.00, Blackstrap 9.50
Week Ending December 9, 1954
Raws 5.96, Blackstrap 9.50
Week ending December 16, 1954
Raws 5.90, Blackstrap 9.50
Week ending December 23, 1954
Raws 5.90, Blackstrap 9.50
Week ending December 30, 1954
Raws 5.86, Blackstrap 9.625
Week ending January 6, 1955
Raws 5.89, Blackstrap 9.75
Week ending January 13, 1955
Raws 5.91, Blackstrap 9.75
Week ending January 20, 1955
Raws 5.91, Blackstrap 9.75
Week ending January 27, 1955
Raws 5.94, Blackstrap 9.75
Week ending February 3, 1955
Raws 5.935, Blackstrap 9.75
Week ending February 10, 1955
Raws 5.92, Blackstrap 9.75
Week ending February 17, 1955
Raws 5.91, Blackstrap 9.75
Week ending February 24, 1955
Raws 5.865, Blackstrap 9.75

The season's average price of raw sugar is 5.9592 cents per pound.

The prices of standard sugar cane for mills located in the three freight areas are as follows:

1. 6.248 dollars per ton for mills located north of Bayou Goula between the Atchafalaya and Mississippi Rivers and southwest of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya.

2. 6.211 dollars per ton for mills located north and west of new Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River.

3. 6.317 dollars per ton for all mills except those located as in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

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substantial losses in yield are caused by this disease.

Several plantations in the industry have already constructed heating chambers. The Committee on the Control of Stunting Disease is presently working on plans with specifications that will be made available to those who plan to construct a unit in 1955. The plans should be ready by the middle of April.

The Committee wishes to thank Southdown Sugars, South Coast Corporation, and especially Mr. Thomas Lowe and his associates of Greenwood Plantation, and Mr. M. L. Marquette and his associates of Oaklawn Plantation, for the assistance given Dr. R. J. Steib, L. S. U., Dr. Charles Schexnayder, U.S.D.A., and the writer while carrying out experimental work on heating units on the two plantations.

The American Sugar Cane League, the U.S.D.A., and L.S.U. wishes to thank the Cox Brothers Farm, and

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NEW DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGAR PRODUCED BY LOW-COST PROCESS

A new grade of sugar for direct consumption has been produced experimentally by Department of Agriculture scientists from sugar cane by a process using resin materials to purify the juice. This new grade of sugar is of a quality adequate for use in many food products, particularly candy and confections. The yields of sugar obtained in the laboratory by the new process are higher than those obtained with conventional processes. Under Louisiana conditions, for example, the increase in yield would amount to about 12 to 15 pounds of sugar per ton of cane of average sucrose content. Presumably similar savings would result with cane from Florida, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Dr. G. E. Hilbert, Director of Utilization Research for the Agricultural Research Service, said the work was done by the Southern Utilization Research Branch. He said the laboratory results were promising but tests on a larger scale were required to obtain the type of information needed to evaluate commercial feasibility of the new process.

One of the most pressing problems of the candy industry is to obtain sugars of adequate quality at minimum cost. Experience has shown that many types of candies of excellent quality can be produced with less expensive grades of sugar; an example is turbinado sugar, which has been used for many years in substantial quantities for caramels, certain types of coatings, and other candies. The new process promises to make available a direct-consumption sugar suitable for use in clear hard candies and white or bright colored candies, i.e., outlets not open to other less expensive grades of sugar. Cost of the new ion exchange sugar is calculated to be about ½ cents per pound less than refined sugar.

In the new process, minerals, organic acids and bases, and coloring materials are removed by passing the clarified juice through beds of ion exchange resins, some of which are similar to those employed to remove hardness in water. Removal of the minerals and organic materials increased yields of sugar, while removal of coloring matter gives a light colored product approximating the color of fully refined sugar. Refined sugar sold in stores has been crystallized at least twice. The reverse cycle ion-exchange system permits the purification of cane juice without the loss of sugar by inversion which occurs when conventional ion-exchange systems are used. The conventional process removes bases first, leading to inversion of sugar in the resulting highly acid juice. The reverse cycle process eliminates the inversion loss by removing the acids first.

The scientists primarily responsible for the new product are C. A. Fort and B. A. Smith; they are working under the direction of L. F. Martin, Head of the Branch's Sugarcane Products Section. Cooperating in the development work are the Louisiana State University and Godchaux Sugars, Inc.

Additional information on this development may be obtained by writing C. H. Fisher, Chief of Southern Utilization Research Branch, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans, La.

FIELD-MADE SOIL CONDITIONERS--HUMUS

F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans Meeting, March 1, 1955, American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists

In our never ending search for cheaper ways to produce more sugarcane per acre and more sugar per ton, we must constantly re-examine cultural methods and procedures to be sure that they are actually paying their way and not just being continued from custom.

With better varieties, more and better fertilizers, disease controls—including control of stunting disease, we should expect in the future to be able to remove each year greater and greater quantities of sugarcane from our lands. Will our lands sustain such heavier yields under present procedures?

Certainly, we shall need a deeper root bed and one that is in the best possible physical condition.

Dr. Alderfer of Rutgers University made a most interesting statement in this connection when he said: "Plants cannot make the most efficient use of fertilizer in soils whose plumbing, heating and ventilation systems are out of order." He is certainly right in pointing out that in order to provide "proper living quarters" for plant roots, our soils must be in good physical condition with the roots having easy access to a plentiful supply of moisture and nutrients.

Dr. Arthur M. Smith of Mathieson last year made two observations along these lines that are well worth repeating here:

1. The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station reported that Anhydrous Ammonia, used in soils containing an appreciable amount of organic matter, is an excellent soil conditioner. The ammonia dissolves the humus in the soil, and completely combines with the clay particles. The humus is thusly deposited on the mineral soil particles, binding them together in water-stable aggregates—as good as those formed by commercial soil conditioners.

2. But in heavy soils, such as silt loams and clay loams, which are deficient in organic matter, the ammonia tends to puddle the soil. The absence of sufficient organic matter to be dissolved and act as a conditioner, results in the soil becoming stiffer and more difficult to plow.

Let us review a bit the organic matter-humus set up. Humus is decomposed organic matter, decomposed in the soil by bacterial action. Humus is a dark-colored, jelly-like substance composed of many complex organic compounds. It is not a permanent thing; instead it is continuously being formed from added plant materials and continuously being "burned-out" by cropping, plowing, etc. To form the humus, bacterial action is necessary.

The bacteria or micro-organisms must be properly fed while they are converting organic matter to humus:

1. Because bacteria are more efficient than plant roots in picking up soil nitrogen, there is danger of the growing crop being starved of nitrogen.

2. If the supply of nitrogen is insufficient to support the large bacterial population, the breaking down process will be so slowed that oxidation will dominate. Oxygen will combine with the organic matter and form carbon-dioxide gas which readily escapes from the soil. This occurs when the nitrogen-carbon ratio of 1 nitrogen to 12 carbon gets too far out of balance, say, 1 nitrogen to 50 carbon. Nature adjusting the ratio causes the loss of valuable carbon.

The nitrogen utilized by the bacteria in the manufacture of humus is temporarily "tied up" in their

(Continued on next page)

bodies but is returned to the soil in a leach-resistant form after the manufacture of humus is completed and as the bacteria die.

It is interesting to note that by using tracer techniques, soil scientists at Iowa State College found that soil microorganisms will selectively absorb ammonium nitrogen and will reject nitrate nitrogen when both forms are present for their use.

The healthy and lively microflora found in soils well supplied with humus no doubt tend to restrain root rotting organisms. Dr. Wm. A. Albrecht even suggests the possibility plants may need organic as well as inorganic compounds for their proper nutrition. He reminds us that soil organic matter serves to grow antibiotics; that hogs fed sod or its equivalent in antibiotics make healthier growth than those held to dry lot feeding only.

To help control Johnson grass, we have fallow plowed intensively, and this mainly during the hot summer months. As a result, we have destroyed a large part of our soils' humus supply. To economically harvest cane, we have burned the leaves and some of the tops. For borer control, we have gone back and reburned as many of the tops as possible, further depleting our supply of humus. It is hoped that in the near future most of our cane can be harvested in such a way that all of the cane except the millable stalk will remain in the fields. Then the leaves and shredded tops (this giving great aid to borer control) would act as mulch to protect against soil erosion during winter rains, and later they would be plowed into the soil to increase its organic content and humus.

Generally speaking, where possible, it would be well to keep our lands covered with a growing crop or a mulch throughout as much of the year as possible.

Let's examine some of the benefits that we may expect from a greater humus content in our soils:

1. Very sandy soils tend to have poorer yields because they are not able to retain the chemicals used by the plants for growth, just as such soils are unable to properly retain moisture. When humus is added to these soils, their body is so improved that increased yields can be expected. When humus is added to very stiff heavy soils—black jack—the soil's water-holding capacity is increased, it is better aerated and becomes easier to work.

2. Because of the ability of soil with a high humus content to absorb and hold the minerals of the soil, the loss of minerals from erosion is greatly reduced.

3. Humus will help make available vital minerals that may not otherwise be available to the plant and of course increases the water-holding capacity of the soil. A plant's supply of nitrogen (N), phosphoric acid (P_2O_5), and potash (K_2O) is available to the roots in the soil solution. If the soil is "rich", the required nutrient is contained in a relatively small volume of soil solution-water. Where the soil is "poor" naturally a greater volume of water must be taken in by the roots for the required nutriment; which, of course, causes the plant to take up and transpire a relatively larger quantity of water to satisfy its nutriment requirement. So, in a dry period, the poorer soil has a greater water requirement than a richer soil; to say it another way, well fertilized soil requires less water to produce the same yield than is the case with soil having a smaller plant nutriment content.

Let us note the water requirements per bushel of corn with adequate fertility:

Adequate fertilizer applied		No fertilizer applied
79	Bu. produced/acre	18
16	Inches soil water used	14
5,600	Gals. of water/bu. of grain produced	21,000

Corn on soil with adequate fertilizer had roots to a depth of 4 feet

Corn on soil with inadequate fertilizer had roots to a depth of less than 2 feet

Without adequate nutrients, it could not develop a sufficient root system to utilize moisture in the subsoil.

Let us consider the interrelation of minerals and the importance of balanced nutrition.

Using the "soil rumen" idea like the animal rumen idea, we find that soil bacteria fed a *heavy balanced* diet of nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash will respond quickly by breaking down organic matter into humus, which in turn helps store these materials for future use.

M. J. Plice of the Oklahoma Experiment Station set out to find out why it was that cattle avoid the lush green tufts of grass in pastures. Certainly, the grass which had received a large supply of nitrogen from previous droppings had a beautiful color, it was tall, and had a thick growth. To the human eye it was ideal, yet cattle preferred the smaller but normal grass plants. Chemical analyses of both kinds of grass plants showed the lush manure-affected ones were lower in phosphorous and sugar. When they were sprayed with molasses or sugar water, they were readily and completely devoured. Manure being high in available nitrogen causes a luxuriant growth of plant substance at the price of low phosphorous intake. In plant physiology, sufficient available phosphorous is necessary for proper sugar metabolism.

Dr. William A. Albrecht says that "too much is too much" *only* in relation to something else. "If too much nitrogen is used in relation to the supply of phosphate, potash, calcium, or other growth factors, the unbalanced situation causes trouble." Animals instinctively select food which provides a balanced ration. Rabbits in tests preferred grass grown with complete or no soil treatment to grass where nitrogen alone was used. Dr. Albrecht says plants, unlike the cow, cannot easily pass up the place where there is too much nitrogen or, rather in the converse, where there is an unbalance of nutrient elements. Root growth does suggest that plants do try to make selective s e a r c h e s through the soil, but where there is an unbalanced condition such as too much nitrogen in relation to the other elements, lodging and excess bulk tend to result. Plants and animals both require a balanced ration.

In our cane culture, we must never forget that a 20 ton crop of cane removes 37.6# of nitrogen, 12.6# of phosphorous, and 97.3# of potash from the soil. If we seek greater yields, we must be sure that the soil ration is adequately balanced and in a form to be properly fed to the growing plants.

It is the nature of plants to require the presence of much larger amounts of nutrients in the soil solution than they can, under normal conditions, absorb. In other words, for maximum yields, a plant might require the presence of 2200# of nitrogen per acre in spite of the fact that the plant can only usefully metabolize some 300# of this nitrogen. Soluble nitrogen in the soil water is subject to having its nitrogen ions absorbed by the cells of the roots of the plant which constitutes the base of the plant's proteinous substance; but it also exerts osmotic pressure when the soil solution becomes concentrated by evaporation. So, we have a danger when the properly fertilized soils receive insufficient moisture because evaporation in raising the concentration of the nitrogen in the soil water increases the osmotic pressure, which in turn forces too great an amount of nitrogen through the membranes of the root cells. Because of the inverse yield-nitrogen law, the sugar cane plants can only usefully and normally utilize a certain or limited amount of nitrogen. If more is forced into them, difficulties devel-

op. Lack of rainfall or soil moisture in such a case will give trouble-plasmolysis-shrivelled, inefficient leaves unable to do their proper work. The same is true where there is an excess of phosphate and/or potash, though not to the extent as in the case of nitrogen. We have witnessed some such cases of poor yields in recent years, and the basic answer appears to be irrigation, but there are many who hesitate to make the required investment.

Until cheaper methods of irrigation have been developed, we might do well in attempting to work out a temporary solution, by increasing the plow depth, rupturing the hard pan, and increasing the humus content, which in turn will enable the soil to retain more moisture in drought periods.

When the plant food supply is in the form of rotted organic matter, the chemical fertility of the soil is at its best stage. Hot weather crops like sugarcane are fed nitrogen and other minerals as these are needed by the growing crop. The release of the humus nitrogen increases with the temperature and the availability of moisture. The plant food is in a non-leaching form, so that when there are periods of excessive rain, the leaching loss is minimized, but the plant foods are released to the crop as they are required.

The placement of the nutrients in the root zone leaves them in an ideal position to properly feed the plant. The improvement of the physical condition of the soil by humus is possibly one of its most attractive characteristics. The tilth of heavy soils is greatly improved where the humus cements fine soil particles into aggregates. In very poorly drained soils that are not in good physical condition, nitrogen is lost into the air during very wet weather. When these heavy soils are so saturated with water, air and oxygen are almost completely missing. Under this condition, soil microorganisms take oxygen away from nitrate nitrogen, releasing gaseous nitrogen, causing puddling. Such puddled conditions are often observed as being areas of actual nitrogen deficiency. Organic matter would help. It must never be forgotten that the root hairs through which plants feed must have oxygen from the air in contact with them, or they cannot feed effectively on the plant foods around them.

It should be stated here that there is no intention to advocate discontinuing the planting of soy beans and such legumes in the spring, but if it is agreed that our intention is to try to increase the organic matter-humus-of our soils, we should consider various experiments that may lead us to the desired end faster than under procedures we are now following. About three-quarters of the organic matter in a young green manure crop is digestible by a cow, which certainly indicates that it is quickly and almost completely decomposed after being turned under in the soil. Legumes certainly improve the physical condition of the soil during the few days when they are decomposing rapidly, but their ability to increase the organic matter, water-holding capacity, etc., is smaller than most realize.

Possibly we should buy our nitrogen and grow our organic matter.

It is hoped that greater interest in these matters may result in a series of experiments that could prove beneficial to our efforts to increase the number of pounds of sugar that we can harvest each year from an acre of ground. One large difficulty in such experiments so far is to find a crop that will *mature* sufficiently within the time available so that a large volume of organic matter can be plowed down and rotted sufficiently in advance of the usual cane planting time.

Some experiments being conducted with the purpose of increasing humus content:

1. Rye grass was planted on land where the stubble was plowed out

in the fall. The roots intruded thoroughly everywhere in the cultivated layer of the soil and they also left behind humus, which tended to maintain channels created in the soil by the growing roots. The physical condition of the soil appeared to be improved even though the land was fallow plowed from the time the rye grass was plowed-under until cane planting time. The difficulty in handling such rye grass occurred one year when incessant rains prevented the plowing-down of the rye grass cover crop at the proper time, before it could make seed. Such danger would limit the acreage that could safely be planted to rye.

2. Soy beans were plowed under during the first two weeks in June. After harrowing, 20# of sudan grass (sweet) were drilled into the soil, the theory being that in a summer drought the sudan grass would still be able to make a good growth. Where moisture was plentiful, its growth was not as good as where drier conditions prevailed. Under the theory that sudan grass would make a rapid growth utilizing and storing some of the nitrogen fixed by the legume crop, and that it further, after being plowed down, would retain some of the nitrogen in the form of humus, the sudan grass was plowed down around the 1st of August. To make certain that the carbon of the sudan grass decomposed into humus rather than being given off as carbon dioxide gas, 40# of nitrogen in the form of NH_3 were plowed down immediately after the sudan grass was turned under. In this case the attempt was to maintain the proper carbon ratio of one part nitrogen to 12 parts carbon. Cane was planted in this soil September 15th.

3. Heavy yielding corn was harvested and the crop residue immediately plowed down. Shortly thereafter 40# of nitrogen in the form of NH_3 were injected into the soil and mixed with the corn residue. This land was not planted to cane, but will be planted to corn this, the following spring.

4. This spring, heavy yielding type sorghum is to be planted, fertilized and plowed down in the summer, at which time nitrogen will be added. A check will be made of the humus content, physical condition etc.

5. Also, thickly planted corn will be harvested early. The grain having a high moisture content will either be dried or used early for feed. Forty pounds of N will be added to the plowed down corn. It is hoped that decomposition will be sufficiently complete so that cane can be properly planted around September 15th. This system appears to have quite a bit of merit. We might at some future date contract our bean acreage while expanding our corn acreage to which we add purchased nitrogen.

Conclusions

If we are to work toward higher and higher yields of cane and sugar per acre, among other things, we must:

1. Provide a deeper and better prepared root bed.

2. Make certain that the cane is provided with adequate and properly balanced amounts of nitrogen, phosphate and potash.

3. Improve the physical make-up of the soil (organic matter content —humus) so that our cane can better stand periods of drought or periods of excessive rain; at the same time providing a reliable means of storing and feeding the required minerals.

4. Bring our poorer lands up to fuller productivity by increasing the organic matter — humus — in these soils.

No steps should be taken that are not economically sound, but to find out what we can do, and at reasonable costs, many further experiments must be conducted, and these take time. It is hoped that newer and better experiments than those

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listed above can be started soon with ideas and results pooled for the benefit of our industry. Certainly, if we can find economical ways to improve the physical condition of our soils, our efforts will not be in vain.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 168)

$1.14 of U.S. goods for each dollar's worth of sugar it sells here." Louisiana does better than that. It buys $5,120 of U.S. goods for each dollar's worth of sugar sold here.

In connection with the fight that the domestic sugar producers are making for a fair share of the American sugar market, you state that this will bring about a "reduction" in Cubas imports. If legislation that is so badly needed—under present conditions, some of our Louisiana sugar companies will not be able to sell the sugar they make this coming fall until January, 1957—is passed by the Congress, Cuba will be able to bring into the United States more sugar in 1955 than she brought in in 1954, and more sugar in 1956 than 1955.

All we American citizens are asking is that we get a fair share of the increase in the sugar consumption that takes place each year due to population growth.

We do not feel that we who are American citizens, who pay American taxes, are drafted to fight for our country, etc., should be treated as second-grade citizens, and the Wall Street Cubans given preference.

One of our biggest problems is our own state department, whose salaries are paid for by our taxes. This group is so anxious to help the Wall Street Cubans that they discriminate against American citizens. Whenever Cuba wants anything very badly from our country, she reaches in her back pocket and gets out the little red flag that immediately sends our state department to their knees.

We, the Louisiana and Florida

sugar cane producers, are in desperate need of legislation which will protect our rights. We are citizens of this country, even though we do produce sugar!

Savoie Heads AS of SCT

Mr. Charles Savoie, of Belle Rose, La., was elected President of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists when that organization held its Annual Meeting in New Orleans March 1st. J. T. Landry, Jr., of Houma, was elected 1st Vice-President, Frank Barker, of Lockport, 2nd Vice-President, and Arthur G. Keller, of Baton Rouge, Secretary-Treasurer.

R. T. Gibbons, of Cinclare, was named Agricultural Chairman, W. S. Chadwick, of Bayou Goula, Manufacturing Chairman, and F. A. Graugnard, Jr., of St. James, Chairman-At-Large of this group of sugarcane technologists who do so much to improve the technology of sugarcane agriculture and sugar manufacture in Louisiana and the rest of the free world.

2,4-D Hearing Scheduled

The Honorable Dave L. Pearce, Louisiana Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, has announced that a meeting to consider regulations governing the use of 2,4-D and related herbicides will be held in the Agricultural Engineering Auditorium on the L.S.U. Campus, Baton Rouge, La., beginning at 2 P.M. on Tuesday, March 22, 1955.

If you use 2,4-D or related herbicicides for controlling Johnson Grass, weeds, etc., we feel sure you will want to attend this meeting.

—o—

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 170)

especially Robert Cox, who not only made available free of charge the cane used in February for operational temperature checks on the Tommy Lowe Heating Unit, but personally hauled the cane from back of Houma to Greenwood Plantation at Thibodaux. Our industry is fortunate to have members with such unselfish interest.

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

A Little Pep

The Old Mule has finally realized that it is time to get going. The price of sugar has advanced to 5.95 and the situation looks better. Despite the fact that the Old Mule is supposed to be strictly a home body, some market experts are saying that his slight recovery is due mostly to developments far from home. These experts say that the Domestic sugar price is better because the World sugar price is better.

We cannot agree with this line of reasoning, but anything that makes the Old Mule happy is all right with us.

A Good Question

The American Sugar Cane League has a worldwide reputation and we are continually having visitors from foreign lands. An intelligent young man from the Middle East was in to see us a few days ago and, after giving him production figures, etc., we tried to explain to him how the sugar quota system works.

When we got around to the domestic cane quota of 500,000 tons and the Cuban quota of 2,667,840 tons he asked "Why is it that your Government makes you carry sugar from year to year but lets Cuba sell all that sugar? Why don't they just reduce the amount the Cubans can sell? We thought that this was a wonderful opportunity to get in some good propaganda for our policy of doing all we can to help our neighbors, but our friend from the Middle East just couldn't see it. He said that in his country home folks come first, and for our Government to force us to hold our sugar to let a foreign producer sell his sugar was simply beyond this gentleman's comprehension.

This is a good example of foreign reaction to our benevolences. They think we are off our rockers.

Southdown Elects Vaccaro

Mr. W. C. Kemper, President of Southdown Sugars, Inc., has announced that the Board of Directors of this big Louisiana sugar enterprise has elected H. C. Vaccaro to the office of Vice-President in Charge of Sales. Mr. Vaccaro has been a key man in the Southdown organization and its predecessor, Realty Operators, Inc., for a number of years and richly deserves his new title. He is Chairman of the Freight Rate Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, which we believe is all we have to say regarding his ability. It takes a smart man to even read a railroad tariff.

Chadwick to Southdown

Mr. Kemper has also announced that W. S. Chadwick, formerly with J. Supple's Sons Planting Company, of Bayou Goula, La., has joined the Southdown organization and has begun his new job as Assistant to the President. Mr. Chadwick is the very capable young man who, during the past few years, has so ably represented the Louisiana Sugar Industry at the Government mill marketing allotment hearings as Chairman of the Processors' Marketing Allotment Committee. He has also been Louisiana' star witness at

(Continued on page 191)

RENEGADE MONEY

(An Editorial)

In the issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* dated July 15, 1930, which is twenty-five years ago, there was an editorial entitled "Renegade Money". It began with the statement "The most serious politico-economic problem now confronting the people of the United States is the tendency of American capital to go abroad and conduct its operations there." The editorial was in support of the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill which was being opposed by so called "foreign interests" who were gunning for freer trade.

Today we are faced with a similar situation. American capital is again going abroad to take advantage of the cheap labor supplies of foreign lands and some of our big industrial enterprises are again gunning for the freer trade that will allow them to ship the products of their cheap foreign labor into the United States. We quote from the editorial in *The Sugar Bulletin* twenty-five years ago.

"The first and most conspicuous example of the tendency of American capital to go abroad and use cheap labor instead of remaining in the United States and paying American wages was in the case of the sugar industry, about one billion dollars of American money having gone to Cuba since the tariff reciprocity treaty with that island was concluded to engage there in the production of sugar. The immediate effect of this treaty was the cancellation of plans for, or the suspension of operations at, eighty beet sugar factories in the United States. If the same principle is followed by capitalists in steel, textiles, motors, and miscellaneous wares and products of other kinds, as is not only possible but absolutely certain if low enough tariffs on the merchandise can be secured from our Congress, the pathetic case of the domestic sugar industry will be reflected in a hundred other lines. The danger to American labor is overwhelming."

"This so-called 'American capital' slinks away to avoid paying American wages; it slinks away to avoid compliance with American laws; it slinks away to avoid submission to American policies; it slinks away to avoid conformity to American standards; and last, but not least, it slinks away to avoid payment of American taxes. It beholds from afar, especially in the case of Cuba, the amazing spectacle of loyal American capital struggling manfully on its native heath to pay the cost of wars waged by the United States to render safe and habitable the very foreign soil on which it rears its traitorous competition. Could there possibly be a situation more anomalous and unjust!"

"There should be built up in the United States a sentiment of contempt and abhorrence for renegade capital that expatriates itself for the purpose of avoiding the cost of United States domicile while at the same time seeking all the profit and advantage of the United States markets. Such procedure will in time defeat its own ends by obliterating the purchasing power of the United States communities through lack of employment for those who compose them, but why let the remedy run to such a painful length? The people of the United States should hamstring the movement before it multiplies the harm it has done in the case of sugar."

"When American capital deserts the United States and transfers its activities to foreign lands it distresses, impoverishes, imperils and engulfs thousands of the rank and file in America's industrial army. It is guilty of the sort of a crime that, in military warefare, is never condoned. Certainly the least we can do is to turn a deaf ear to the piffle that this renegade money is putting on the transatlantic cables about foreign dissatisfaction with our latest tariff bill."

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The Freeze

Although Louisiana had g r e e n fields by March 20 this year, many cane fields in certain areas are a sad sight at the time of this writing. Damaging cold weather from March 22 through March 27th has killed much of the above ground growth in some areas.

The areas visited from West Baton Rouge Parish, west into St. Mary Parish showed varying above ground damage immediately after the cold weather of March 22 and 23rd. An inspection made in the above mentioned area on March 25 and 26 allow no conclusion as to which varieties were most damaged. It was difficult to determine in several instances whether cane on light soils or heavy soils was more adversely affected. In certain other instances cane on heavy soils seemed more severely d a m a g e d. It was equally as difficult to determine whether stubble cane or plant cane was more affected.

Ground elevation, although somewhat related to soil type, seems to have had an effect on damage. In general, cane was more severely damaged at low elevations. In the Youngsville-B r o u s s a r d areas this was not so easy to prove. Cane on the top of one hill appeared very green, cane in the valley below was killed to the ground. The cane on the next rising hill was also killed to the ground. There are many other factors which could have affected the degree of damage, such as stage of growth, amount of moisture present, air currents in a specific location, wind directions, wooded areas, stream location, etc.

It is rather difficult to say at this time the exact effect this will have on the stands. Some green color was beginning to appear at ground level on Friday, March 25, but the temperature of March 26 probably killed that growth back to the ground.

This freeze not only took away three weeks of growth already made, but will somewhat delay the coming growth. It will take several days for the soil to again warm up. Warm weather from now on, plus a good rain now, and adequate rainfall throughout the growing season will probably offset the damage done by this cold. It is doubtful that there will be any great height difference at harvest time between a plot that was killed back to the ground and one that was not. It is the opinion of several in the industry that height will not be affected at harvest but maturity will be delayed to some degree in the fields that have been killed back.

Cane Breeding

Mr. Preston H. D u n c k e l m a n, Pathologist, Louisiana State University, gave a very interesting presentation on sugar cane breeding at a meeting of Sugar Producers Club, (Western Division) March 25. His talk on the breeding program of L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. was accompanied by some very excellent pictures projected on a large screen.

(Continued on page 193)

SUGARCANE PLANTER DEVELOPMENT IN LOUISIANA

By R. M. Ramp, Sr. Agricultural Engineer, Farm Machinery Section, Agricultural Engineering Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Plans for the construction and field testing of a sugarcane planter for Louisiana conditions were initiated by the Farm Machinery Research Advisory Committee of the American Sugar Cane League at their annual meeting on February 16, 1954. Prior to formulating the planter program, the design of commercial sugarcane planters used in other sugarcane-growing sections of the world were reviewed by the committee. The two types of planters in commercial production are drop planters and cutter-planters.

Drop planters are composed of a furrow opener or plow, a funnel through which seed pieces are dropped by hand, a seed supply hopper, seed covering tools, and operator's seat. All the seed cane is cut to length, stripped, and treated before it is placed in the supply hopper. These machines are usually manufactured as one-row units.

Following the development of the drop planter several cutter-planters were produced and are in commercial use today. The cutter-planter, as the term implies, combines the cutting and planting of the seed piece. The seed stock is fed one cane at a time into a cutter tube where it is cut to the desired length. A variety of methods is used to cut the seed stock depending on the individual design.

In all the areas where drop or cutter-planters are in general use the rate of planting is one line or less, and the length of the seed piece may vary from 9 to 20 inches. At present the average capacity of 5 acres per day is primarily dependent on the human element since each piece of seed stock must be fed into the planting tube by hand.

Following the review of sugarcane development in other areas, the committee agreed that none of the present commercial machines would be readily adaptable to Louisiana conditions. They recommend that the Sugarcane Machinery Project personnel of the USDA design and construct a planter to meet the following requirements:

The planter shall be:

1. Capable of opening the planting furrow to the desired depth and width.
2. Capable of handling full length canes with adhering trash and permitting the canes to be cut in half, or 36-inch pieces.
3. Capable of covering the canes.
4. Equipped with a seed hopper of 2 to 2½-ton capacity.
5. Adjustable for planting rates of 2 to 3 lines.
6. Designed for the seed cane to be supplied to the planter by the conventional method. Transfer to be made by hand or hoist.

To assist the Project personnel in constructing and field testing the planter, the American Sugar Cane League, at the recommendation of the Farm Machinery Research Advisory Committee, made available $2,500 for materials and supplies.

The planter design was completed on May 18 and reviewed and approved by Mr. Walter Godchaux, Mr. J. J. Munson, and Mr. Roland Toups of the Farm Machinery Research Advisory Committee.

The planting machine is a 4-wheel tractor-drawn unit powered by the tractor power-take-off. A tractor equipped with a low-low gear was provided to obtain the required drawbar pull in relation to the forward speed.

Details of construction of the planting machine are illustrated in Figure 1. The planting furrow was opened by a 14-inch hydraulically controlled middle breaker (A) that

(Continued on next page)

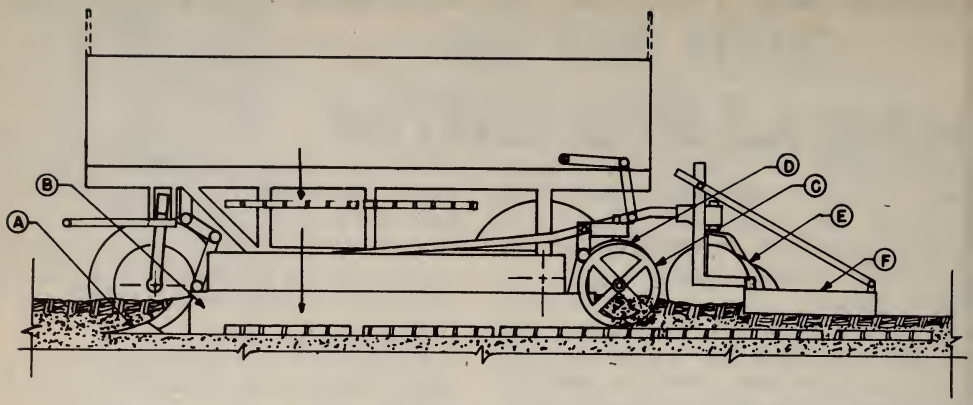

Figure 1. USDA experimental sugarcane planter illustrating construction details. (A) Middle breaker, (B) Planting trough, (C) Press wheel, (D) Disk hiller, (E) Choppers, (F) Striker.

had the moldboard trimmed to reduce soil movement. This unit was attached directly to the front end of the planting trough (B) comprised of two sides with a flared extension on the upper edge for guiding the canes into the planting furrow. The sides of the trough prevent loose soil from falling into the furrow before the canes are placed.

A free-floating press wheel (C) was provided at the open end of the planting trough to hold the canes in place while they were being covered with soil from the disk hillers (D). In addition, a set of conventional sugarcane choppers (E) were used to complete the covering and bed forming operation. An adjustable V-blade (F) was provided to strike off the bed to the desired coverage. The beds were normally firmed by a rolling operation after planting.

The seed handling mechanism is illustrated by Figure 2. The seed cane was carried in two 37 x 38-inch hoppers, 11½ feet long, located lengthwise on each side of the feed rolls. The seed cane was loaded by hand and placed either horizontally or inclined towards the front of the planter. All the seed cane was hand dropped, one cane at a time, lengthwise into the feed roll hopper (H). The feed rolls (I) are located so as to form the inside wall of the feed hopper. Canes cannot pass from the feed hopper into the planting trough without being carried over the feed roll by the feeder fingers (J.) These fingers were made of ¼ x 1 x 3-inch steel bars welded in a line and radial to the feed roll. As the right hand feed roll (I) is rotated clockwise the fingers pass upward through slots in the bottom of the feed hopper carrying all the cane and trash over and partially around the roll. A power driven circular saw (K) was located at the middle point of the feed roll to cut the canes as they were moved by the fingers. The cutting operation was done to assist in placing the canes flat in the planting furrow. The point at which the individual canes are cut depends upon the position the canes are dropped into the feed hopper relative to the saw position. Seed canes 42 inches or less in length, if straight, could be planted without cutting by dropping the canes in the feed hopper on either side of the saw. Two feed rolls were provided to feed the one row to permit staggering the joints and to enable two feeders to operate independently of each other. After the canes are cut by the saw they are released by the fingers and fall into the planting trough located directly

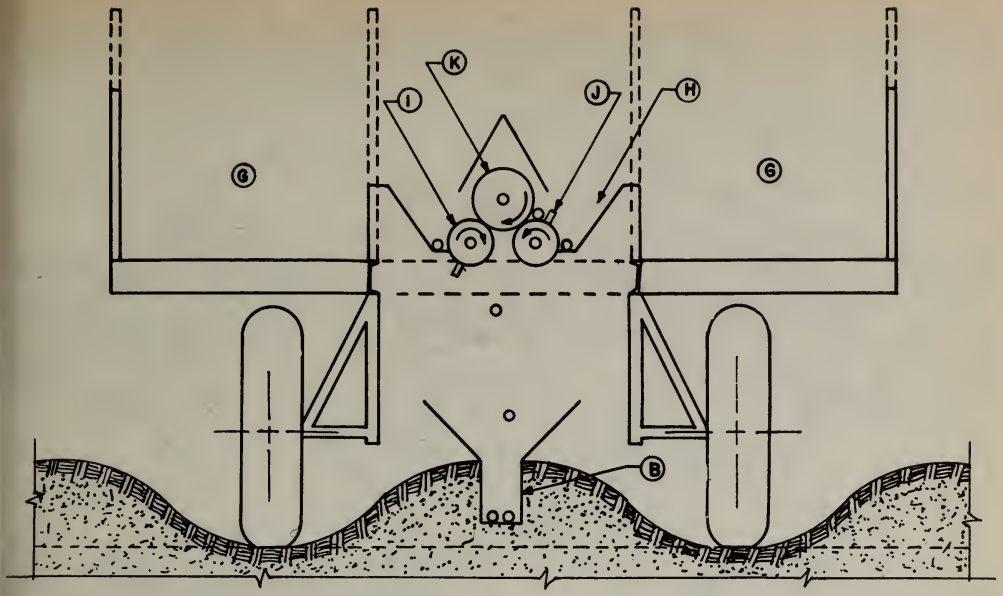

Figure 2. Cross-section view of experimental sugarcane planter illustrating seed cane movement. (G) Seed hopper, (H) Feed roll hopper, (I) Feed roll, (J) Feeder fingers, (K) Circular saw.

beneath the feed rolls.

The desired rate of planting, or lines of cane per row foot, was obtained by varying the speed of the feed roll in relation to the ground speed for a particular length of seed cane. For example, the feed roll speed for 4-foot seed canes planted at a rate of 2 lines and at a ground speed of 1 mph is 22 rpm. In other words, 22 canes must be dropped per minute in each feed hopper to meet the above condition since one cane is fed for each roll per revolution. The rate of feed is directly proportional to either or both the ground speed and rate of planting and inversely proportional to the length of seed piece. Doubling the length of the seed cane halves the rate of feeding or with a constant rate of feeding the ground speed or planting rate can be doubled. In all the field tests the feed rate was set on the basis of the average length of seed canes. At any particular instant the actual rate of planting varied in relation to the deviation of the cane from the assumed average length. When the seed canes were longer than average, the rate of planting increased in proportion to the additional length.

It was found necessary in the early field trials to replace the four feed chains with the feed rolls already described. Trash accumulated on the feed chains, preventing the free dropping of the canes into the planting trough and causing chokes. Originally the planter was not equipped with a press wheel, however it was found necessary for holding the canes in place during the covering operation. During the 1954 season 6.2 acres of cane were planted at Godchaux Sugars, Raceland, La., 2.0 acres at Woodlawn Plantation of the South Coast Corporation, and 4.7 acres at St. Delphine Plantation, Cinclare, La. The latter planting was made on flat land in cooperation with Mr. Saveson of the Soil and Water Conservation Research Branch of the USDA.

All the seed cane was loaded by hand except for some of the early field trials. In making the field studies, capacity observations were made on the basis of a row or

(Continued on next page)

Loading experimental sugarcane planter with seed cane.

planter-load. For example, at Ashland Plantation with two feeders it was found that the average planting rate was 12 minutes per .1 acre. In the same area, hand loading time often exceeded actual planting. A representative observation on planting three rows of cane showed that it took 45 minutes to load the seed and only 36 minutes for actual planting. The capacity observations made on St. Delphine Plantation were based on hand loading with four feeders. On October 1, 2.1 acres were planted, including seed loading, in a normal 8-hour day. The following day, 1.5 acres were planted in 4½ hours inclusive of seed loading time.

Observations and Conclusions

1. Mechanical planting will provide a more uniform control of depth of planting and coverage than can be obtained by the present planting method.

2. With mechanical planting the seed cane can be confined to a 6- or 7-inch band which will facilitate off-barring and cultivation.

3. Tractor and labor time can be saved by combining the opening, planting, and covering operations.

4. A more uniform placement of seed cane can be obtained by mechanical planting than the conventional method of hand planting.

5. The capacity in acres per day depends upon the condition of the seed cane and the skill and experience of the feeder.

6. The capacity in acres per day can be materially increased by the use of stripped seed cane.

7. To obtain the maximum planter capacity mechanical means are necessary for transferring the seed cane to the planter.

8. The ends of the cane rows cannot be planted satisfactorily with a trailer type planter because of the limited turning space on the normal headland.

9. The planter operator should be located so that he can inspect the seed cane prior to covering.

U. S. D. A. experimental sugarcane planter.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 184)

the Government acreage hearings as Chairman of the League's Proportionate Acreage Shares Committee.

Mr. Voorhies Ill

Marcel J. Voorhies, former General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League who is now our Vice-President Emeritus, was rushed to the Touro Infirmary in New Orleans on March 26th with what the doctors called "heart failure". We are glad to be able to report that he is responding to treatment and doing nicely at this writing.

Cane Breeding Report

Dr. E. V. Abbott, Superintendent of the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station at Houma, La., has sent the League the following information about the Station's cane breeding work.

Please note that when Dr. Abbott uses the word *frozen* he is referring to the holding of seed in a *deep freeze* and not to the weather.

"From the current breeding program at Canal Point, we have germinated an estimated 35,000 seedlings at Houma and potted 24,000. We also germinated 27,500 and potted 17,000 seedlings from seed of the '53 series breeding at Canal Point, which was frozen last year. We expect to go to the field with about 35,000 seedlings, after making eliminations for mosaic susceptibility. A considerable quantity of seed from the current breeding season has also been frozen for future use. The breeding work at Canal Point and the seedling program at Houma could not have been possible on this scale without the League's financial assistance."

Help Wanted

We have information to the effect that a large Louisiana plantation has an opening for an experienced field manager and that another is looking for an experienced overseer.

Write to the American Sugar

(Continued on next page)

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, SYRUP AND MOLASSES
LOUISIANA, 1954-55 CROP (Preliminary)

Tons of sugar cane ground for sugar, gross	5,941,406
Tons of sugar cane ground for sugar, net	5,624,819
Sugar Production, Pounds:	
Raw Sugar, 96°	752,782,205
Clarified	—
Turbinadoes	83,580,358
Granulated, refined	81,111,700
Granulated, plantation	12,307,800
Washed raws & crystals	—
Total sugar produced	929,782,063
Total sugar produced, raw value [1]	956,825,495
Magma, tailings, etc., 96° sugar (est.)	549,952
Edible molasses, 96° sugar estimated in	8,388,676
Molasses & Syrup Production:	
Tons of cane ground for syrup, gross	51,388
Cane syrup, gallons	1,224,999
1st molasses, gallons	1,450,251
2nd molasses, gallons	1,369,755
Blackstrap produced, gallons	34,198,437
Blackstrap, reduced to 80° Brix, gallons	37,675,908
Blackstrap estimated in magma	152,832
Total Blackstrap, M. & E. 80° Brix, gallons	37,828,740

[1] Does not include sugar estimated in magma, tailings, etc.

Cane League, Inc., 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans 12, La., if you are interested in obtaining further information.

H. Langdon Laws Dies

It is with extreme regret that we report the death of Mr. H. Langdon Laws, head of the sugar enterprises in Louisiana controlled by the firm of Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc. Mr. Laws died in Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 24th after a brief illness. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Laws was a former member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League and was very active in the affairs of the Louisiana Sugar Industry until he moved his headquarters to Cincinnati about 6 years ago. His widow and two sons survive him and to them we extend our deepest sympathies.

Exchange Meets

The Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange was held in New Orleans on March 30th and John B. Levert, President of Levert-St. John, Inc., was elected to succeed Chas. A. Levy as President of the Exchange. Other officers elected at the Annual Meeting were F. A. Graugnard, Jr. of St. James, La., 1st Vice-President; E. A. Burguieres of Louisa and New Orleans, La., 2nd Vice-President; Irving Legendre of Thibodaux, La., 3rd Vice-President; Samuel H. Livaudais, Jr. of New Orleans, Secretary; Louis Le-Bourgeois of New Orleans, Treasurer; and A. W. Dykers of New Orleans, Executive Secretary.

The Board of Directors of the Exchange is composed of twenty-six members, and each year thirteen Board members are elected to serve for two years. The gentlemen elected this year are P. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La., W. S. Chadwick, Bayou Goula, La., Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La., E. D. Gelzer, New Orleans, Leon Godchaux II, New Orleans, Irving Legendre, Thibodaux, La., John B. Levert, New Or-

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH MAR. 25, 1955

	Today	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW YORK	5.90	5.90	6.10
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW ORLEANS	5.86	5.86	6.08
WORLD SPOT RAWS (In Cuba)	3.30	3.17	3.25

SUGAR FUTURES No. 6
(Closing Bid Prices)

	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
Today	5.45	5.59	5.64	5.64
1 Month Ago	5.43	5.55	5.61	5.62
1 Year Ago	5.60	5.68	5.72	5.74

OFFSHORE RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	To Date 1955	Same Date 1954
American	91,883 tons	79,891 tons
Godchaux	55,775 tons	56,651 tons
Colonial	55,425 tons	64,434 tons
Henderson	18,711 tons	19,227 tons
Southdown	None	None
South Coast	2,267 tons	16,959 tons
Sterling	None	None
Supreme	9,408 tons	17,938 tons
Totals	224,061 tons	237,162 tons

leans, Chas. A. Levy, New Orleans, J. J. Munson, Houma, La., E. A. Rainold, Jr., New Orleans, Steward Churchill, McCall, La., and Walter E. Sullivan, New Orleans, La.

Other members of the Board whose terms will expire in 1956 are T. M. Barker, Lockport, La., E. A. Burguieres, F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, Robert Fraser, New Orleans, Ed. J. Garland, New Orleans, Harry S. Hardin, New Orleans, Louis LeBourgeois, Samuel H. Livaudais, Jr., Edgar Murray, New Orleans, Harold F. Saufley, New York, Clarence J. Savoie, Belle Rose, La., G. M. Talmage, New Orleans, and Bronier Thibaut, Napoleonville, La.

Mr. Lewis A. Scherck of New Orleans, who has been a member of the Board of the Exchange for over half a century resigned as a Board member and was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Exchange.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 186)

Mr. Dunckelman discussed all the techniques and methods used in sugarcane breeding by L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. and told of some of the problems. His method of presentation was excellent and many at this meeting saw for the first time the science and work involved in making true seed of sugarcane.

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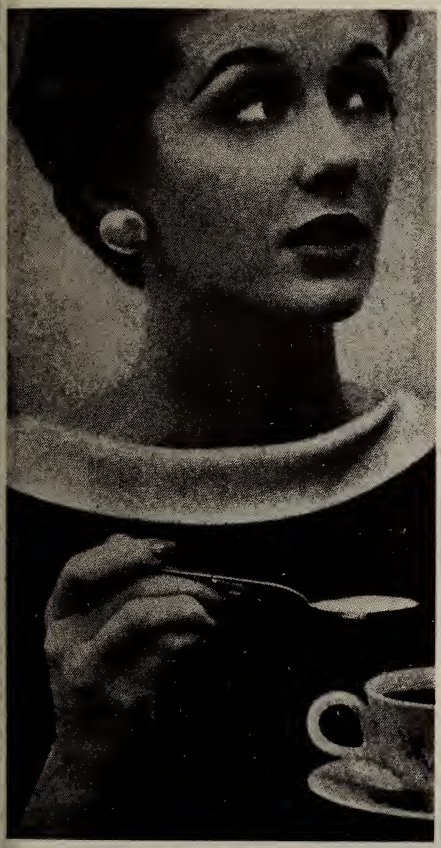
How many calories in a spoonful of sugar?



200 ☐ 100 ☐ 50 ☐ 18 ☐

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

Distressed

The Old Mule is distressed, and well he might be. Just when things were getting a little better for him, a few homeless cargoes of Philippine raws loomed up in his path and here he is with that bewildered look again.

There must be a better way to sell Philippine raws than to practically dump them on the American market. We realize, of course, that the time involved in shipping these sugars halfway around the world is the big stumbling block and that the buyers would be a little stupid to attempt to change the present set-up. The problem is, therefore, up to the Philippine producers who, unfortunately, do not seem to care what happens to our Old Mule.

Sugar Legislation

On page 201 of this issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* you will find a copy of Senate Bill Number S. 1635 which was introduced by Senator Allen J. Ellender and 48 other Senators on April 1st. A number of identical bills have been introduced in the House. Perhaps there has been other legislation that has enjoyed more sponsors than S. 1635 but this certainly is a record for sugar legislation.

The following Senators joined Senator Ellender in introducing the Bill:

Bennett of Utah, George of Georgia, Hayden of Arizona, Murray of Montana, Chavez of New Mexico, Langer of North Dakota, Milliken of Colorado, Eastland of Mississippi, Magnuson of Washington, Morse of Oregon, Young of North Dakota, Holland of Florida, Bricker of Ohio, Malone of Nevada, Thye of Minnesota, Watkins of Utah, Stennis of Mississippi, Long of Louisiana, Mundt of South Dakota, Humphrey of Minnesota, Kerr of Oklahoma, Schoeppel of Kansas, Dworshak of Idaho, Clements of Kentucky, Carlson of Kansas, Case of South Dakota, Welker of Idaho, Potter of Michigan, Kuchel of California, Barrett of Wyoming, Daniel of Texas, Goldwater of Arizona, Jackson of Washington, Mansfield of Montana, Symington of Missouri, Hruska of Nebraska, O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Curtis of Nebraska, Allott of Colorado, Martin of Iowa, Neuberger of Oregon, Bender of Ohio, Johnston of South Carolina, Thurmond of South Carolina, McCarthy of Wisconsin, Scott of North Carolina, Neely of West Virginia, and Lehman of New York.

In the face of this overwhelming support in the Senate, it is surprising to note that Congressman Harold D. Cooley, of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, is quoted in the press as saying there is "no hurry" about sugar legislation. Mr. Cooley took off for Italy on April 8th and is quoted as saying shortly before departing that he did not expect to call hearings anytime soon on the sugar bills.

Senate Bill Number S. 1635 and the companion bill in the House of Representatives would accomplish

(Continued on page 205)

SENATE BILL S. 1635

(A bill to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and for other purposes.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That Section 202 (a) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(a) (1) For domestic sugar-producing areas, beginning with the calendar year 1955, by apportioning among such areas four million six hundred and thirty-two thousand short tons, raw value, as follows:

"Area	Short tons, raw value
Domestic beet sugar	1,885,000
Mainland cane sugar	580,000
Hawaii	1,052,000
Puerto Rico	1,100,000
Virgin Islands	15,000

"(2) To the above total of 4,632,000 short tons, raw value, there shall be added—

"(A) for the calendar year 1955 an amount equal to 55 per centum of the amount by which the Secretary's determination of the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for such calendar year exceeds 8,388,000 short tons, raw value; and

"(B) for the calendar year 1956 and for each subsequent calendar year an amount equal to 55 per centum of the amount by which the Secretary estimates that actual sugar consumption for the preceding twelve months ending October 31 exceeded 8,388,000 short tons, raw value.

Such additional amount shall be apportioned among and added to the quotas established under paragraph (1) of this subsection for such domestic sugar-producing areas, respectively, in the proportion that the several quotas established under such paragraph for such areas bear to the total of the quotas established under such paragraph for such areas."

Sec. 2(a) The second sentence of section 204(a) of such Act is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following:

"*Provided*, That any deficit in any domestic sugar-producing area occurring by reason of inability to market that part of the quota for such area allotted under the provisions of section 202(a) (2) shall first be prorated to other domestic areas on the basis of the quotas then in effect."

(b) The last paragraph of such section is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a semicolon and the following: "except that in the case of proration of any such deficit in any domestic sugar-producing area occurring by reason of inability to market that part of the quota for such area allotted under and by reason of section 202(a)(2), the Secretary shall apportion the unfilled amount on such basis and to such other domestic areas as he determines is required to fill such deficit, and if he finds that no domestic area will be able to fill such unfilled amount, it shall be added to the quota for Cuba."

Sec. 3. (a) Section 207(a) of such Act is amended by adding after the word "year" the following: ", plus an amount equal to the same percentage of twenty-nine thousand six hundred and sixteen short tons, raw value, that the increase in the quota for Hawaii under section 202 (a)(2) is of the quota for Hawaii established under section 202(a) (1),".

(b) Section 207(b) of such Act is amended by adding the word "year" the following: ", plus an amount equal to the same percentage of one hundred twenty-six thousand and thirty-three short tons, raw value,

(Continued on page 205)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Conditions in the Field

The weather man was extremely kind to the Louisiana sugar cane farmers over the Easter holidays.

Reports from the Weather Bureau from three stations that cover the belt gave Alexandria 1.78 inches, Baton Rouge, 5.58 inches, and Lafayette 8.04 inches for three days April 8, 9, and 10.

The entire belt has been very much in need of rain. Many farmers were becoming alarmed over very dry cane fields. Many were beginning to think that unless rain occurred soon, the damage from the recent freeze would become very much magnified. Cane left on the off-bar furrow was extremely dry. Many were afraid to move or work soil for fear of further drying out the soil. The scattered showers of April 1st of .5 to .7 inches helped to some extent, but this was quickly evaporated by the northerly winds.

A number of farmers had completed fertilization by the time the freeze occurred. Many more had almost completed fertilization. Because of the extreme dryness following the freeze, work almost came to a halt. It was almost impossible to use anhydrous ammonia in heavy soils during the dry period following the freeze; much of the ammonia gas escaped in the heavy soil.

This very dry spring will certainly have an ill effect upon the response from the use of chemical weed killers. According to Mr. Ernest Stamper, Sugar Cane Weed Control Expert, L. S. U., the TCA, 2,4-D control program is most effective when surface moisture is present. In general, there was little or no moisture before or after spraying this spring.

The quality of work in the fields this year reflects the weather which occurred. There has been little or no excuse for not being able to work the crop well this season, at least before the last freeze occurred. After the freeze there was some difficulty in preparing land for planting soybeans because of clods, particularly in heavy lands.

The writer is very happy to report stands were not materially hurt by the late freeze. There was some doubt, immediately after the freeze, about the damage in summer-plant cane, but even this cane seems to have withstood the freeze well and has begun to show a green color again.

Experiments

Mr. I. L. Saveson, U.S.D.A., and Mr. Harold Barr, Agricultural Engineer, L.S.U., have in the sugar cane fields this year several experiments which deal with deep tillage. In these experiments several methods are compared with the conventional method of preparing land for cane. Plowing deeply, chiseling deeply, and turning deeply the furrowed slice on edge are three treatments which will be compared with conventional methods of preparing land.

Dr. David Burnside and Dr. William Patrick of the Agronomy Department, L.S.U., have several ex-

(Continued on page 204)

LEAGUE ANSWERS NATIONAL TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE

Mr. Charles P. Taft, President
Committee for a National Trade Policy, Incorporated
906 First National Bank Building
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Mr. Taft:

J. Supple's Sons Planting Company, Ltd., of Bayou Goula, Louisiana, sent me a copy of your letter of March 23 addressed to that firm urging support of H. R. 1 which proposes to extend the so-called Reciprocal Trade Program.

In view of the very impressive list of names appearing as members of your Board of Directors and Board of Advisors we are astounded at several statements in your letter which can only be classified as misleading, inaccurate and unfair. We cannot bring ourselves to the conclusion that all of the gentlemen involved knowingly made themselves a party to such an attack. We refer particularly to your statement, "If their sugar sales are curtailed as has been proposed in Congress, Cuba will have to cut her purchases in the American market proportionately."

The domestic sugar industry is asking that Congress recognize the industry's right to grow in proportion to the growth of our country. We have not asked that Cuban sugar sales to this country be curtailed, as you wrote in your letter. In fact, domestic sugar producers have agreed that the portion of the U. S. sugar needs supplied by foreign countries should grow in proportion to the growth in total sugar consumption in our country. Under our proposal, foreign countries would be granted the privilege of supplying 45 per cent of the increases in sugar needs. No other U. S. industry has taken as liberal an attitude toward its foreign competitors, nor does any foreign country make such a concession to others.

Sugar consumption is increasing in the U. S. at the average rate of approximately 150,000 tons annually, primarily because of population growth. Under present sugar legislation, foreign countries are granted the exclusive privilege of supplying every pound of these increases and Cuba supplies 96 per cent.

There is certainly a vast difference between the word "curtailment" and the division of future growth which is actually being proposed. The domestic sugar growers are the ones being "curtailed." The Government has imposed acreage cuts on both sugar beet and sugar cane growers. Sugar beet and cane processors in the United States are forced to carry over sugar from the year in which produced to the succeeding year because of inadequate marketing quotas which have not been increased since 1948 although sugar consumption in the U. S. has increased one million tons since 1948. The domestic sugar producers are forced to incur unnecessary and substantial storage and interest costs and are prevented from selling their over quota sugar during the normal marketing period in the fall when prices are much more favorable than in the early spring months.

Further, the amount of sugar which Cuba is allowed to sell in this country is not determined by the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act. H. R. 1. will in no way affect sugar marketing quotas for any area supplying the U. S. market.

The legislation governing sugar quotas is the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. This is the Act domestic sugar producers are asking Congress to amend, and your statement is irresponsible to the extent that the author has obviously made no attempt to acquaint himself with facts.

(Continued on next page)

Commercial Members of the AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC.

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837 Whitney Building
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WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.

You point out the importance of Cuban purchases in the American market and say nothing of the importance of purchases which domestic sugar growers and processors make in the American market. Our purchases are equally important and furthermore we pay taxes.

You further refer to Louisiana's shipments of rice to Cuba and advance the theory that Louisiana should support your cause. A minimum of effort on your part would have indicated the true rice picture and the steps taken by Cuba on behalf of her own rice growers to the detriment of Louisiana's rice farmers. You would have found Cuba's action to be the exact opposite of that proposed by you for our government.

We are distressed that in your zeal to obtain support for H. R. 1, you have taken a back-handed slap at the legitimate attempt of the domestic sugar industry to get Congress to correct what we hope you will agree is an inequitable situation.

We are taking the liberty of sending copies of this letter to your Board of Directors and Board of Advisors. In view of the outstanding character of these Boards, we are anxious for the members to understand why simple justice dictates that the Sugar Act be amended this year. If relief is not granted this year to the U. S. sugar industry, the measure of relief needed will be much larger next year.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) J. P. Duhe
President

—o—

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 202)

periments in the cane fields this year on deep placement of fertilizer. These experiments deal with applying different rates of fertilizer at varying depths. In some treatments the chisels and the fertilizer were placed down as deep as 16 inches

below the off-bar furrow.

Mr. C. M. Stroud, Agronomist, Angola, La., and Dr. T. J. Stafford, Agronomist, L.S.U., put in an experiment at Angola on sub-soiling first year stubble cane. In this experiment subsoiling with chisels at a 14-inch depth in the off-bar furrow with both shallow and deep applications of fertilizer was compared with the conventional method of handling first-year stubble.

Each of the above-mentioned experiments should contribute something to our industry in the coming year.

—o—

S. 1635

(Continued from page 201)

that the increase in the quota for Puerto Rico under section 202(a)(2) is of the quota for Puerto Rico established under section 202(a)(1),".

Sec. 4. Section 411 of such Act (relating to termination of the powers of the Secretary under the Act) is amended by striking out "1956" in each place it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "1962".

Sec. 5. Sections 4501(c) and 6412(d) (relating to the termination of taxes on sugar) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 are amended by striking out "1957" in each place it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "1963".

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 200)

the following:

1. Make the following immediate increases in basic domestic-sugar quotas:

Domestic beet, 85,000 tons (to total of 1,885,000 tons).

Mainland cane 80,000 tons (to total of 580,000 tons). Puerto Rico, 20,000 tons (to total of 1,100,000 tons). Virgin Islands, 3,000 tons (to total of 15,000 tons). (Hawaii has not asked for an immediate increase in her basic quota of 1,052,000 tons).

2. Apply a growth formula on all increases in annual consumption above 8,388,000 tons (the increase in basic domestic quotas plus 8,200,000 tons, the Department of Agriculture's initial consumption estimate for 1955).

The formula: Prorate among domestic producers, according to their basic quotas, 55 percent of the increase in annual consumption and 45 percent among foreign suppliers. (This is approximately the historic division of the market before the 1948 act.)

3. Provide that if any domestic area cannot meet its quota under the growth formula, other domestic areas will have first chance at making up the deficit. If they cannot, the unfilled amount would be allocated to Cuba.

4. Increase direct consumption quotas for Hawaii and Puerto Rico proportionately with their participation in the growth formula.

5. Extend the act to December 31, 1962.

Dr. Lincoln to Houma

Dr. Richard G. Lincoln has joined the staff of the Houma Station as Plant Physiologist. A native of Oregon, where he grew up on a farm, he received his B.S. degree from Oregon State College, and in January 1955, the Ph.D. degree from the University of California, Los Angeles. His work for his doctorate thesis was on the influence of photoperiod or length of day on the flowering of plants, a subject of considerable interest in sugarcane breeding. During World War II he was an officer in the Army Air Corps, and was active in campaigns in Africa and Europe.

Dr. Lincoln comes to Louisiana with a practical farm background and excellent training in phases of science that will serve as a good basis for investigating problems of the Louisiana sugarcane industry. Among those to which he will give attention are cold tolerance of sugarcane varieties and the prevention of pre-processing losses in mill cane. He is rapidly becoming acquainted

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with sugarcane and with the people who grow it. The Louisiana industry welcomes him to its midst.

A Resolution

The following resolution in memory of Mr. H. Langdon Laws was unanimously adopted by the League's Executive Committee on March 30th.

Whereas—On March 24th in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-five, H. Langdon Laws died in his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, after a brief illness, and

Whereas—Mr. Laws, was among the first active participants in the affairs of this organization having been elected a member of this Executive Committee on September 27, 1923 and elevated to the 2nd Vice Presidency on September 29th, 1927 and

Whereas—Mr. Laws during his long, active career as a leader in the Louisiana sugar industry contributed much to the advancement of our industry both in the producing and marketing phases of our development,

Therefore be it Resolved—that the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, meeting today in executive session does hereby officially go on record to express our sorrow that this really true friend of the Louisiana Sugar Industry has been called to the Great Beyond, and to extend, as individuals, our deepest sympathy to the family of our friend in their bereavement.

Be It Further Resolved—that this resolution be made a part of the official minutes of the meeting and a copy sent to the family of Mr. H. Langdon Laws.

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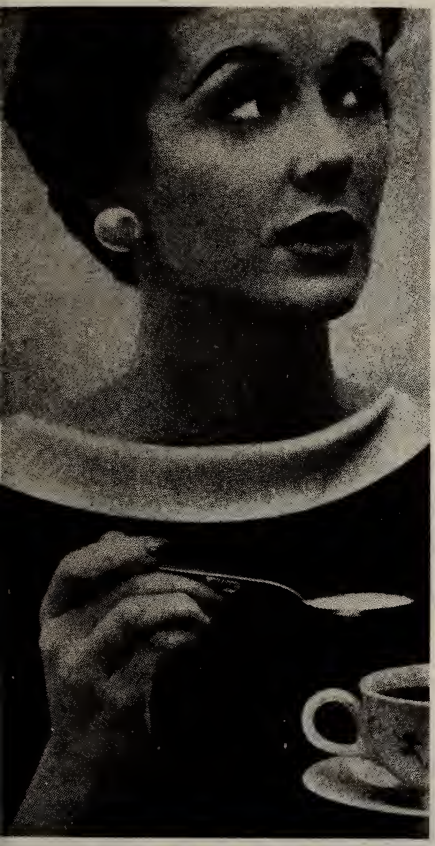
How many calories in a spoonful of sugar?



200 ☐ 100 ☐ 50 ☐ 18 ☐

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

. 33—No. 15 MAY 1, 1955

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

Sugar Prices

As of today, April 25th, the Old Mule is still in a state of bewilderment. The price of raw sugar in New York has recovered slightly from a low of 5.75 on April 18th but the 5.78 figure of today is certainly nothing to brag about. Distressed cargoes of Philippine raws continue to fogg up the road and the Old Mule doesn't know which way is up.

Detergents from Sugar

Gilbert J. Durbin, the General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League, writes a column each week for the newspapers in the Louisiana sugar belt and we are sure that most of you folks read his "Sugar Report" in your local paper. Nevertheless, just in case you missed the one of April 25th about making detergents from sugar, we are reprinting it below:

The sugar business would be a mighty discouraging vocation if once in a while we did not forget immediate problems for a moment to take a look at the future.

The long time outlook for sugar has some bright spots from which we can derive some comfort. The Sugar Research Foundation is responsible for some of those bright spots. The foundation conducts research work to find new uses for sugar and has made some real progress.

New detergents from sugar have been made in the laboratory by the Foundation scientists. Laboratory tests are very encouraging. It appears the new sugar detergents will

(Continued on page 217)

Memo to Every Cane Grower:

You can help get the sugar quota increased and avoid another big acreage cut.

Please talk or write to each firm you buy from — your groceryman, fertilizer dealer, machinery dealer, hardware store, clothing store, and others. Tell these business men you can *buy* more if you are allowed to produce more sugar cane, as proposed in Senate bill S. 1635 and House bill H. R. 5406. Ask them to pass that story on to the people in other states who produce things you buy. Every day you use many things which have been produced in many other states in the Union.

The people in other states should be requested to urge their Senators and Congressmen to vote for the sugar bills.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Does the Louisiana Sugar Industry Need an Early Maturing Cane Like C.P. 48-103?

In Louisiana, it has come to be expected that sucrose during the first two weeks of the grinding season will be somewhat low. Both growers and processors suffer a loss because present varieties generally mature later than the normal starting time of grinding.

On the surface it might appear that a later starting date for grinding could solve the problem of low sucrose at the beginning of grinding. In effect, wait two weeks later to start grinding. A more careful study will reveal, however, that each mill has a certain amount of cane to mill and this amount requires a certain number of days to mill providing the weather is favorable. Unfavorable weather can add tremendously to the amount of time needed to grind a crop. A study of the weather pattern for the grinding season indicates that unfavorable weather occurs generally toward the end of the grinding period. Therefore, both growers and processors have felt that it is better to start grinding a little early and take a small loss at the beginning of the season rather than risk a large loss from the heavy rains and severe freezes that could occur later.

The answer then would seem to lie in a variety that will be at par or better from the beginning of the grinding season and have sufficient yield in sugar per acre to compare favorably with other varieties.

The early maturing variety, C.P. 48-103, is now in increase on Secondary Stations. On many of the Outfield Test Stations C.P. 48-103 has out-yielded C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 36-105 in sugar per acre. As you know, varieties are compared one against the other as to performance on the Test Fields.

Unfortunately, high sucrose content, early maturity, and high yields per acre have rarely, if ever, appeared in the same variety. Although C.P. 48-103 does not yield as many tons of cane per acre as C.P. 44-101, it out yields C.P. 44-101 in sugar per acre and also matures earlier. C.P. 48-103 also produces more sugar per acre than C.P. 36-105 and matures earlier.

Many in the industry have expressed a desire for an early maturing variety, but will the industry accept a variety that is early maturing, high in sucrose, high in sugar per ton, high in sugar per acre, but not outstanding in yield of tons of cane per acre? Several farmers have answered this question in this manner, "A farmer sells the sugar in the cane, if the variety makes money it's a good cane." On the other hand, some farmers have answered the same question in this manner, "If a variety does not yield heavily in tons of cane per acre, then it's not a good variety."

From the data presented by those doing research on varieties, it appears that the sugar industry could use a variety like C.P. 48-103 for harvesting at the beginning of the grinding season when other varieties are not quite ready for milling.

(Continued on page 217)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Thanks !

It is always pleasant to learn that one's efforts are appreciated, so from the bottom of our heart we thank the friends who wrote those nice letters asking why our column has not appeared in the last two issues of the *Bulletin*.

A frank, voluntary confession apparently is in order.

First, we were called to Florida by the sudden, critical illness of a member of the family and could not meet the printer's deadline.

On the other occasion, our copy describing the current activities of and expenditures by the Wall Street Cubans, lobbying against the domestic sugar bills, was too hot for Ye Editor to print.

Reports on Sugar Bills

The Department of State, Agriculture, Interior and Commerce are reported to be engaged in preparing reports on S. 1635 introduced by Senator Ellender, for himself and 48 other Senators, and H. R. 5406, introduced by Representative Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, bills to amend the Sugar Act of 1948.

Under a rule of the House of Representatives, a member of that body can introduce a bill for himself only. Consequently, because of the large number of identical sugar bills (28) introduced by House members, the bill by Representative Hope, senior Republican member and former Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, was the one ordered printed and referred to government departments for report.

By the time this goes to press, we hope Chairman Cooley of the House Committee on Agriculture will have set an early date for a hearing.

Labor Supports Sugar Legislation

The International Council of Sugar Workers and Allied Industries Union, chartered by the A.F. of L., has adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas: We believe present provisions of the United States sugar law, which give all increases in domestic sugar consumption to foreign nations, particularly Cuba, are unfair to American Labor. Therefore, we urge the law be amended in this session of Congress to accomplish these objectives:

(1) Provide that their historic and rightful position of sharing on a pro-rata basis in future increases in the United States sugar market shall be restored to all domestic sugar-producing areas.

(2) Increase, effective this year, marketing quotas for domestic beet sugar and mainland cane sugar to relieve the critical situation that has developed because American ingenuity has materially increased production per acre while the present law has temporarily denied the American industry its right to share in the growth of the United States sugar market since 1948.

"Resolved: That the above situ-

(Continued on page 217)

MR. DUHE WRITES TO MR. TAFT

April 21, 1955

Mr. Charles P. Taft, President
Committee for a National Trade Policy
1025 Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Taft:

We appreciate very much receiving a copy of your letter of April 13, addressed to Mr. W. S. Chadwick of J. Supple's Sons Planting Co., Ltd., of Bayou Goula, La., in reply to the letters which he and I wrote you regarding sugar legislation.

You quoted figures which apparently have raised some doubt in your mind about the domestic sugar industry's statement to the effect that almost all of the increase in demand for sugar in recent years has been supplied by Cuba. We welcome this opportunity to clarify that point.

At the outset, we called your attention to the statistical inconsistency of comparing 1948 *marketings* with 1955 *quotas*. Actually Cuba's basic quota in the United States market for 1948 was only 1,923,000 tons whereas Cuba's basic quota in 1955 was 2,719,000 tons. Cuba's basic quota has grown because consumption in the United States has increased and Cuba has been the primary beneficiary of this increase. Cuba's actual marketings of sugar in the United States was 2,938,000 tons in 1948, and 2,729,000 tons in 1954.

You will note that Cuba's actual marketings in 1948 were substantially greater than Cuba's basic quota. The reason for this is that during World War II the Philippine sugar industry was destroyed and the 1948 Sugar Act provided that during the rehabilitation of the Philippine industry Cuba would be allowed to supply 95% of the sugar quota that the Philippines, because of war damage, could not supply. Other foreign countries were allowed to supply the remaining 5%. The basic quota for the Philippines remained unchanged. This concession to Cuba was made for the purpose of making more gradual the downward adjustment Cuba was expected to make to a peacetime level from its high wartime level of production and also in recognition of the fact that during the war Cuba, in large part, offset our loss of the Philippine source of supply.

Since 1948 the Philippines have been rebuilding and shipments of sugar to this country have grown steadily. Last year the Philippine producers were able to fill their entire market quota.

Since 1948 Cuba has been allowed, by law, to supply practically all of the sugar needed in this country to fill the increase in consumption. As a result of this exclusive right, Cuba's basic quota has been increased during the past seven years to 2,729,000 tons. Because of this growth in its basic quota, Cuba's retrenchment in shipments of sugar to this country has been much less than had been anticipated, even though Cuba is now receiving no quota allocations from deficits in the Philippine quota. Cuba has not had to adjust back to its prewar level of shipments and, in fact, the annual shipments of sugar by Cuba to the United States since 1948 have averaged about a million tons more than the annual prewar shipments.

You mentioned that Hawaii's 1955 quota is 340,000 tons larger than Hawaii's shipments of sugar to the mainland in 1948. Hawaii's basic quota in 1955 is exactly the same as it was in 1948. If I remember correctly, the Hawaiian sugar industry was having its troubles with Mr. Harry Bridges in 1948. Incidentally, Cuba was also allotted the major portion of the deficits in the quotas for Hawaii and other domestic areas.

You did not understand why we

FAIR AND REASONABLE PRICES FOR THE 1955 CROP OF HAWAIIAN SUGARCANE

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on April 15th announced its determination of "fair and reasonable prices" for the 1955 crop of Hawaiian sugarcane purchased from independent growers and adherent planters or processed under toll agreements. Processors are required by the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, to pay not less than the prices established as one of the conditions for receiving payments under the Act on their own production of sugarcane.

(Independent growers have full responsibility for their farming operations while adherent planters produce their crops in conjunction with the farming operations of the processor.)

The determination issued today specifies that fair prices for 1955 crop sugarcane shall, in most cases, be those provided in sugarcane purchase contracts effective for the 1954 crop or as specified in the 1954 fair price determination. Two exceptions cover (1) the pricing terms of a new independent grower agreement negotiated by producers and one processor, which have been adopted; and (2) a provision whereby another processor and producers from whom sugarcane is purchased may agree on a price for salvage sugarcane which may be harvested and processed from land which has been damaged by recent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Department officials pointed out that in most of the purchase agreements the price of sugarcane is dependent upon net returns from sugar and molasses and the quality of sugarcane delivered. At current price levels and normal sugarcane quality, producers returns will average about $7.20 per ton for the 1955 crop. It was also stated that the prices provided in the determination will not alter significantly the sharing relationship between processors and producers for the 1955 crop as compared with the 1954 crop.

A public hearing was held in Hilo, Hawaii on September 30 and October 1, 1954, in accordance with the fair price provisions of the Sugar Act.

---

took exception to your statement, "If their sugar sales are curtailed as has been proposed in Congress, Cuba will have to cut her purchases in the American market proportionately." We shall try to be more explicit. In the first place, the statement is not factual because the proposal in Congress would not curtail Cuba's sugar sales to this country. The additions to the domestic area quotas can be made without reducing, below what they sold us last year, the amount of sugar foreign countries may sell in the United States. The reason for this is the fact that the total consumption of sugar in the United States will be substantially larger this year than last year, according to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. Furthermore, Cuba's quota will continue to increase in future years as consumption increases.

The second reason we object to your statement is because it infers Cuban purchases in the American market are more important than purchases in that market by domestic sugar growers and processors. In our opinion this matter boils down to one simple question: "Is a U. S. dollar earned by a Cuban living in Cuba worth more to the U. S. economy than a U. S. dollar earned by an American living in the United States?"

In closing may we say that we are intrigued by that paragraph in your letter in which you state that your

(Continued on page 217)

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH APR. 25, 1955

	Today	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW YORK	5.78	5.90	6.20
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW ORLEANS	5.76	5.86	6.17
WORLD SPOT RAWS (In Cuba)	3.32	3.30	3.35

SUGAR FUTURES No. 6
(Closing Bid Prices)

	July	Sept.	Nov.	Mch. '56
Today	5.52	5.58	5.60	5.39
1 Month Ago	5.59	5.64	5.64	5.40
1 Year Ago	5.74	5.78	5.78	5.54

OFFSHORE RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	To Date 1955	Same Date 1954
American	120,505 tons	121,865 tons
Godchaux	80,974 tons	91,843 tons
Colonial	77,465 tons	90,936 tons
Henderson	31,324 tons	30,359 tons
Southdown	2,739 tons	None
South Coast	9,473 tons	33,832 tons
Sterling	None	None
Supreme	22,670 tons	35,254 tons
Totals	345,150 tons	404,080 tons

Some Good Yields per acre in Parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, St. James, St. John, and St Charles, 1954 Crop

Acres	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per acre
0.9	48.44	8923
72.6	37.2	6552
2.4	38.6	6306
4.6	35.4	6178
17.2	36.6	6156
17.5	35.72	6013
10.5	34.1	5954
994.0	33.8	5902
99.9	37.4	5826
155.1	35.1	5800
81.1	35.4	5729
109.5	31.55	5711
59.8	34.2	5708
485.7	32.6	5696
435.6	33.2	5642
6.5	30.9	5589
105.6	35.2	5585
129.3	30.41	5455
20.9	33.0	5447
14.8	34.5	5416
28.6	33.7	5405
73.5	34.0	5403
92.4	30.52	5280
845.9	31.2	5255
145.5	30.93	5255
43.4	33.0	5183
9.0	30.5	5137
8.9	34.3	5121
15.3	30.9	5054
3.9	31.1	5039
99.6	30.6	5009
25.0	32.3	4975
545.9	29.6	4934
252.1	29.8	4917
6.4	28.9	4916
9.5	30.89	4906
1380.4	27.09	4903
20.9	32.1	4894
41.4	30.2	4885
118.6	29.2	4866
73.2	27.5	4849
237.2	26.83	4770
322.1	29.0	4746
62.7	28.7	4738
109.3	29.3	4706
150.4	27.90	4697
89.3	28.41	4690
67.9	28.5	4665
478.7	30.1	4618
9.1	28.8	4530
443.6	26.9	4447
88.9	26.03	4422
24.8	26.1	4393
753.7	24.6	4188
789.5	25.7	3845

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Telephone CAnal 1225

DUHE

(Continued from page 215)

policy with respect to manufactured goods is that American producers should have no monopoly on the American market. We are intrigued by this because we feel quite sure that to be consistent you must also be opposed to allowing *foreign* producers to have a monopoly on the American market, which is exactly the situation we are endeavoring to correct. At the present time the producers of foreign sugar have a 100% monopoly on the sugar sold in this country resulting from the increase in consumption.

We have proposed that the increase in consumption be divided with 55% of the increase going to the American producers and 45% going to foreign producers. Surely you will agree that this is fair and equitable, and we are moved to solicit your support.

Thanking you for your interest and with kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
J. P. DUHE
President

JPD:nsd

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 212)

It would seem that this cane could be planted to good advantage on about 5 to 10 per cent of the acreage in most areas.

———o———

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 213)

ation be called to the attention of the membership of all Affiliated Beet Sugar Refinery Employees Federal Labor Unions and State Federations of Labor interested in the domestic sugar industry, requesting their cooperation by writing to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, as well as their Senators and Congressmen, asking that immediate relief be granted whereby the domestic sugar industry will be permitted to sell its excess sugar now on hand, and that a long range program be worked out permitting the future increase sugar quota sales for the domestic sugar industry in the United States."

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 211)

have at least eighteen uses.

The household detergents now on the market cannot be satisfactorily made in bar form but the sugar detergents can be made in bars. In a few years, we may all be using sugar detergent bars instead of soap in the bathroom. There will be no more rings in the bathtub, and the sugar detergent will not irritate if you get some in your eyes.

The sugar detergents will make more pleasant-tasting toothpaste and toothpower, nonirritating shaving cream and shampoo, and will definitely eliminate the need for wiping dishes. If a little sugar detergent is left on the dishes, it will not matter because it has no taste and will probably qualify as a food.

There is a possibility a sugar detergent will be used in salad dressings to prevent the oil in the dressings from separation from the other portion. Sugar detergents will likely be excellent for washing fruits and vegetables without spoiling the flavor.

Laboratory results indicate the sugar detergents can be made cheap enough to compete with present detergents in all the ordinary uses now made of them. This would include washing clothes, floors, and furniture.

The Sugar Research Foundation is proceeding with plans for larger scale tests of the production and use of the sugar detergents. The foundation is also continuing its work along many other lines, trying to find other new uses for sugar.

Nylon from Bagasse

The following report from La Romana, a town in the Dominican Republic, is very interesting. It was sent to us by the publicity firm of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc. of New York City.

For dependable weed control . . .

WEED KILLERS

You can count on Swift's Gold Bear Brand every time . . . for positive, penetrating weed control . . . . assured safety to your sugar cane crop.

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THE LARGEST GENERAL SUPPLY HOUSE SOUTH SINCE 1867
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The South Porto Rica Sugar Company, large American-controlled producer of raw sugar in the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico formally opened here today (April 15th) a new $6,000,000 chemical plant for the production of furfural from sugar cane bagasse, the shredded stalk remaining after the sugar has been squeezed out of the cane. The plant represents a new industry for the Dominican Republic and is the only source outside of the United States for furfural. Furfural is an organic compound used principally by the chemical industry in the manufacture of nylon and also by the petroleum industry as a solvent in the refining of lubricating oils and for other uses.

The plant in full operation will have an annual capacity of 30,000,000 pounds of furfural, of which 20,000,000 pounds are under contract to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company for a period of ten years; du Pont also has an option to buy the balance of the plant's output and an option to extend the contract upon its expiration. The furfural purchased by du Pont will be used in the manufacture of nylon.

Bagasse to meet the requirements of the plant will come from South Porto Rico Sugar Company's raw sugar mill located here at La Romana.

The project represents the combined efforts of South Porto Rico Sugar Company, The Quaker Oats Company—the largest producer of furfural in the United States and technical advisor on construction and operation of the new plant—and the du Pont Company.

Present at the dedication were Dr. Jesus Maria Froncoso and Joaquin Salazar, representing the Government of the Dominican Republic; members of the Committee on Agriculture of the United States House of Representatives; and officials of South Porto Rico Sugar Company, The Quaker Oats Company and E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

G. Douglass Debevoise, President of South Porto Rico Sugar Company, and James R. Beverley, a member of the Board of Directors of the company, spoke at the opening today, pointing out among other things the importance of this new by-product to the sugar industry and emphasizing the cooperation shown by the Dominican Government in the development of this new industry.

Henry W. Jarreau Dies

Our friend Henry W. Jarreau died on April 10th after a pretty rough three years. Henry was the Secretary-Treasurer of the State Agricultural Credit Corporation for a number of years and was well known throughout the Louisiana sugar belt. He suffered a stroke in 1951 and from then until his death on Easter Sunday, he had a miserable time.

The courage Henry displayed was to us amazing and we are sure that his many friends will join with us in our expressions of praise for his great effort to live and regret that the odds against him were too great. To his family we extend our deepest sympathy.

Mrs. H. W. Schulz has succeeded Mr. Jarreau as Secretary-Treasurer of the State Agricultural Credit Corporation.

Mr. Holland Dies

News is received, as we go to press, of the sudden death of Mr. R. B. Holland, Sr., Chairman of the Board of Godchaux Sugars, Inc. Mr. Holland was on a visit to New York at the time of his death. He collapsed and died in the Grand Central Station of that City on the night of April 24th. He was 54 years old.

Mr. Holland was a resident of Dallas, Texas. He was elected Chairman of the Board of Godchaux Sugars, Inc. in October 1954 shortly before the death of Mr. Chas. Godchaux. Funeral services were held in Dallas on Wednesday, April 27th.

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

The Markets

The demand for sugar has shown some improvement during the past two weeks, thanks to the advent of warmer weather in most sections of the Country. The ever-present unsold Philippine raws still menace the market but conditions have improved to a point where even these "distressed" sugars are selling for more money.

Trade reports today (May 10th) say that sellers of about 25,000 tons of Philippine raws are holding out for 6 cents which is 25 points better than the 5.75 price prevailing ten days ago. Just how long the "holding out" will last remains to be seen but with the distribution picture improving and the World Market on the upgrade the Old Mule should be headed for higher ground.

Sugar Legislation

We wish we had some really good news to report concerning the progress of the quota relief sugar legislation now before Congress but, as of today, all we can say is that the domestic industry is still in there pitching. The Sugar Bill is bottled up in Congressman Cooley's House Agriculture Committee and the representative from North Carolina has so far refused to pull the cork.

Because the rules say that all revenue producing legislation must originate in the House, (and the Sugar Bill falls into that category) everything is stymied until the House Agriculture Committee holds hearings on the legislation. We feel quite sure that Mr. Cooley, who is a staunch friend of the American farmer, will eventually allow the hearings to proceed, but his delaying tactics are, to say the least, a little surprising.

Do It Yourself Heating Unit Plans

If you want to find out how to build your own private cane heating unit you can do so by writing to the American Sugar Cane League, 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana.

Three co-operating agencies, to wit: the U. S. D. A. Houma Station, the Louisiana State Experiment Station and the American Sugar Cane League, have prepared detailed plans of three different heating units and they are yours, for free, if you want them.

Plan #1 is of a 4′ x 4′ x 8′ electrically heated unit with a capacity of 500 to 800 pounds of cane.

Plan #2 is of a 6′ x 6′ x 8′ electrically heated unit that will handle about 2,400 pounds of cane.

Plan #3 will tell you how to construct a gas heated unit that has a capacity of 2,000 to 2,400 pounds of cane.

A parts list and an estimated cost list will be sent with each set of plans, free of charge, and also you will receive an article about the research that has been done using the heat treatment to control the Stunting Disease.

To Honor Dr. Haas

In recognition of his professional accomplishments in science, education and industry, Dr. Henry B. Haas, President of Sugar Research

(Continued on page 229)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

A Report on N. Co. 310

Many farmers in the sugar belt are observing on their farms for the first time the stand and growth habits of the newly released variety N. Co. 310.

A recent survey made throughout most of the sugar belt, with the exception of Iberia and St. Martin Parishes, indicates good stands present in all fields inspected. In many fields inspected the seed was planted sparsely in an attempt to rapidly increase the variety. Good stands are present in heavy soils as well as in the lighter soils.

Yields last year of both plant and stubble cane on Secondary Stations exceeded the writer's estimate at nearly all stations. Many Secondary Station operators felt that orders taken for the release of the variety were much too high for the acreage in the variety on the Station. Fortunately the variety yielded as well or better than the estimated yield.

N. Co. 310 is a variety of better than average vigor and good growth type. The variety shades fairly early, closing in about as soon as Co. 290. As stubble, it germinates slowly but so far it has made satisfactory stubble stands. N. Co. 310 is slightly higher in sugar per ton of cane than C. P. 44-101. It has made good tonnage in both plant cane and stubble cane and has done well on both light soils as well as heavy well drained soils in all areas of the belt.

In most cases the variety can be satisfactorily harvested by machine; however, several fields with very high yields fell or went down last year. In some cases where N. Co. 310 went down other varieties also went down.

The variety can be used as a substitute for C. P. 34-120 in areas where it is still being grown and can supplement C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 44-101.

Mr. E. C. Simon, Agronomist of the Louisiana State Experiment Station rates N. Co. 310 as tolerant to cold damage. At the Contact Committee meeting held in Baton Rouge this year Mr. Simon indicated that N. Co. 310 showed better tolerance to cold than many other varieties.

Although the release statement on the variety indicates its susceptibility to mosaic, it is well to restate that N. Co. 310 should not be planted on farms where Co. 290 is being grown.

Farmers who did not get a start in the variety last year should certainly make an attempt to get in a small amount this year. County Agents are always willing to assist farmers in locating seed.

—o—

In 1420, a venetian inventor received the equivalent of $120,000 for his discovery of the process for making loaf sugar—an amount ten times greater than the cost of Columbus' first voyage to the New World.

* * *

In 24 hours a typical sugar factory makes over 800 chemical and polariscopic observations to assure purity of finished product.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Behind The 8 Ball

While the word "parity" does not appear in the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, nevertheless, sugarcane and sugar beet processors are plagued continually by that word.

From time to time, the Department of Agriculture has attempted to tie the price of sugarcane to the so-called parity price of other agriculture commodities.

Now, the proposal to amend the Sugar Act has become involuntarily involved with the Cooley bill to provide 90 percent of parity rigid price supports on certain agricultural commodities. Efforts to get House Agriculture Committee hearings scheduled on the bill to amend the Sugar Act met with no avail because of the priority of the "parity" bill.

When the Cooley bill was finally passed by the House by a close 206-201 vote, Senator Ellender, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, heretofore staunch advocate of rigid price support, stated publicly that 1955 is not the year in which to pass the 90 percent of parity legislation. House Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold Cooley of North Carolina, father of the high price prop bill which recently received House sanction by such a narrow margin, apparently is miffed because of the Ellender statement. Anyway, Cooley Seems reluctant to hold hearings any time soon on the pending sugar bill.

Ellender is said to be agreeable to bringing the Cooley bill up at an early date for consideration by the Senate Agriculture Committee and thus, to use a poolroom expression, get the sugar bill from "behind the 8 ball."

Proposed Hearings

The Sugar Division is considering the date of July 8th for the hearing on proportionate shares in the mainland cane area. The hearing will be held in New Orleans as usual. However, before the July 8th date becomes official, it will have to be approved by the Louisiana State office of ASC and the ASCL.

The Division also has suggested the dates of July 15th or 16th for the wage and price hearing in Louisiana. The hearing last year was held July 21st, in Thibodaux.

It's Easy—If You Know How

According to Sugar Reports No. 36 issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cuba has sold to Soviet Russia more than 400,000 metric tons of sugar, raw value, in recent months. Current daily newspapers contain two significant stories of Cuban sugar. One announces the barter-sale of 400,000 metric tons of sugar to France. The other announces the arrival in Havana of a Soviet mission which will buy from 100,000 to 150,000 tons of refined sugar in addition to the 400,000 tons of raws already purchased by Russia.

According to the New York Journal of Commerce of May 11, the Cuban Sugar Institute, the national selling agency, "has only 27,000 tons left under the International Sugar Council Agreement to sell this year,

(Continued on page 234)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTROL OF STUNTING DISEASE

In June 1953 Chairman S. C. Munson of the Contact Committee appointed a sub-committee to be known as The Committee on Control of Stunting Disease to advise the industry on the many problems arising from the need for control of this disease. Those named to the Committee were A. H. Feske, Jr., Chairman, Louis Arceneaux, Elliott Jones, W. G. Taggart, S. J. P. Chilton, Lloyd Lauden and E. V. Abbott. Dr. J. Norman Efferson became a member of the Committee in February 1955. Because of the many requests from the industry for specifications for and instructions regarding the use of heating units for the treatment of seed cane for stunting disease control, the Committee has given a great deal of consideration to the many problems arising from these requests.

The program for the control of the disease in Louisiana has been based on reports of the work in Australia where the disease was first identified and studied.

Two methods of treating seed cane for control of this disease can be used: hot water at 50° C. (122° F.) for 2 hours or hot air at 54° C. (129-130° F.) for 8 hours. Thorough consideration has been given to the advantages and disadvantages of each. The use of hot water may appeal to plantations with factories because of the availability of steam for heating the water, and usually, of tanks that could be easily adapted to the requirements of seed treatment. An advantage of the use of hot water is that the accurate control of temperature required is more easily maintained in a large volume of water than in a hot air oven. Also, the time required for hot water treatment is shorter (2 hours as compared with 8 hours for hot air). However, hot water has certain disadvantages.

(1) Cane buds are less tolerant to temperatures above the minimum required for disease control than in hot air; in other words, there is greater danger of damaging the eyes with hot water than with hot air.

(2) Hot water softens the eyes and makes them more susceptible to damage in the subsequent handling, and it is believed they may also be more susceptible to rotting by microorganisms.

(3) Facilities for hot water treatment can not be easily provided by farms or plantations without a readily available supply of steam.

In view of these facts, the Committee decided a control program based on the use of hot air was to be preferred in Louisiana over hot water, and has concentrated its attention on the design, testing and operation of hot air units. Some of those tested were built by plantations that had gone ahead with the construction of units without waiting until many questions regarding their use had been worked out. The Committee recognizes and commends their contribution to the advancement of control of the disease in the State. The beneficial effect of the heat treatment on the growth of our leading commercial varieties was observed by numerous growers, and even though there was no assurance that the virus had been completely eliminated from the treated cane, the improvement in growth was striking. This demonstration convinced many growers of the value of heat treatment and provided a stimulus for undertaking an industry-wide control program.

Other hot air units were designed and tested under the supervision of the Committee. However, although the Committee has based its studies of control on the use of hot air, it

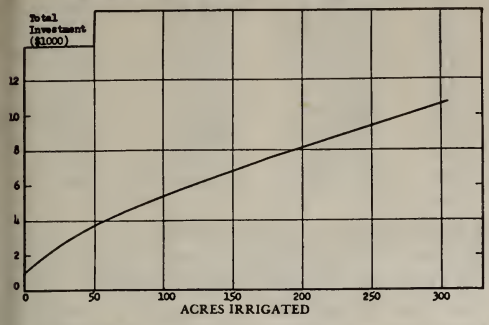
(Continued on page 232)

IRRIGATION COSTS, FORTY-TWO LOUISIANA FARMS, 1953

By Fred H. Wiegmann

(Represented from the February issue of the "Louisiana Rural Economist")

Fig. 1. Average Total Irrigation Investment, Forty-two Farms, 1953.



General crop irrigation continues to be of considerable interest to Louisiana farmers. Reports from county agents throughout the state indicate an increase in irrigated acreage in 1954 over 1953. For example, county agents in six Northeast Louisiana Delta Parishes reported 3201 acres of irrigated farmland in 1953. The same parishes report 7137 acres irrigated in 1954.

One aspect of irrigation which is of particular interest to farmers is the investment required and costs of irrigation. A survey was made in the latter part of 1953 and early 1954 to look into the matter of investment and costs and to get a general picture of irrigation in Louisiana. Forty-two farms were visited during the survey in all parts of the state (excluding the rice area). Some of the information obtained from the survey is now available.

Before examining this data, however, several limitations must be noted. The data were obtained from areas in which there is considerable variation in types of farming, topography, soils and other natural conditions. Various irrigated crops were produced on the farms in the survey including cotton, cane, corn, vegetables, orchard, pasture and others. Similarly there were variations in the kinds of equipment used and the methods used for irrigation. These differences result in variation between farms in equipment investment and the costs of irrigation. No distinction is made, in the data reported below, between all of the variations in areas, crops, equipment and methods. The data and figures presented here are average for various sizes of operation. Since they are averages, individual farms were found to have costs either above or below the lines showing the average relationship of investment, man hours, and cost, to size of operation.

Capital and Labor Requirements and Major Costs of Irrigation, 1953

The cost of irrigating is made up of two main parts (1) fixed or overhead costs and (2) variable or operating costs. Fixed costs result from the original investment in irrigating equipment or land preparation. They are generally charged in the form of interest and depreciation. Variable costs are those costs associated with the use of equipment, such as labor, fuel and repairs.

The average total investment in irrigation equipment on the farms in the 1953 survey is shown in Table 1 and Figure 1. These data include

Table 1. Estimated Average Total Investment in Irrigation Equipment, 42 Farms, 1953.

Acres Irrigated	Capital Investment
10	$ 1,750
30	2,850
50	3,550
70	4,275
100	5,287
150	6,800
200	8,175
250	9,487
300	10,650

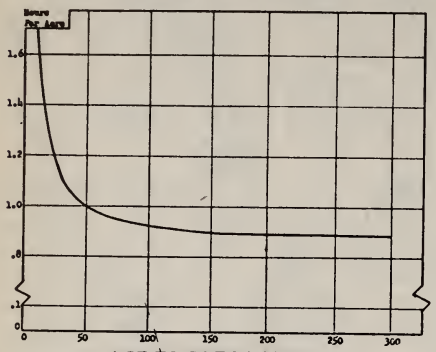
investments in wells, pumps, piping and some investments in irrigation ditches. The data include both sprinkling and flooding systems. While the investment required for sprinkling appeared to be greater

(Continued on next page)

than for flooding in this study, the limited number of observations and heterogeneous nature of the data make the general average of Table 1 more reliable than those associated with the individual systems of operation.

There was considerable variation in the kinds and amount of equipment used on the various farms. The difference depended on whether sprinkling or flooding was used, on

Fig. 2. Man Labor Per Acre Per Irrigation, Forty Two Farms, 1953.



the topography of the land, the source of water, distance from the source to the point of application and the ingenuity of the farmers themselves in making use of natural conditions or often of scrap or used materials.

The wide variation in kind and amount of equipment used led to considerable differences in the amount of capital invested in equipment. The data shown in Table 1 represent averages for particular sizes of operation.

The capital invested in the irrigation systems was used to compute a cost for the use of capital, in terms of depreciation and interest. This cost is shown on an annual basis in Table 2.

The variable costs of irrigation are primarily those of labor, fuel or electricity, and maintenance and repairs. All farms in this survey reported little or no costs for repairs and maintenance. To a large extent this represents an inaccurate knowledge of what repair and maintenance costs actually were. To some extent it represents new equipment, for which repairs would be normally low at first, or systems in which little equipment was necessary. A charge of 2% of the original investment was used as the cost for maintenance and repairs in this study.

Table 2. Estimated Fixed Cost of Irrigation, Forty-two Farms, 1953.

Acres Irrigated	Depreciation, Maintenance and Repairs	Interest	Annual Capital Cost Total
10	$ 175.00	$ 43.75	$ 218.75
30	285.00	71.25	356.25
50	355.00	88.50	443.50
70	427.50	106.65	533.65
100	528.70	132.10	660.80
150	680.00	169.50	849.50
200	817.50	204.00	1,021.50
250	948.70	236.50	1,185.20
300	1,065.00	266.00	1,331.00

Labor is a cost in irrigation. The study indicated that man labor requirements were higher for the farms using the flooding method. This bears out some observations made in the field. In many cases the sprinkling system can be set up and left running while the labor is employed elsewhere. Or, if it is large enough, one area can be sprinkled while a line is being set up on another area. Farmers indicated, however, that flooding requires almost constant attention. In most cases since the land was reasonably flat, it was not leveled for irrigation and a close watch was required to keep water from breaking out of low contours or rows, and to shift it from area to area as desired.

Again, however, the individual data for the two major methods is probably somewhat less reliable than the average of the labor requirements for both systems as reported in Table 3. While total labor requirements increase with the number of acres the average man hours per acre decreases, Figure 2. This increase in efficiency in the use of labor is reflected in lower labor costs per acre as the acreage increases. Most of the gain in labor

Table 3. Estimated Labor Hours and Operating Cost for One Irrigation, 42 Farms, 1953.

Acres Irrigated	Labor Hours Total	Labor Hours Per Acre	Labor Cost *	Fuel Cost	Operating Cost
10	17	1.70	$ 8.50	$ 11.00	$ 19.50
30	34	1.13	17.00	28.50	44.50
50	51	1.02	25.50	44.50	70.00
70	68	.97	34.00	62.00	96.00
100	94	.94	47.00	87.50	134.50
150	137	.91	58.50	130.00	198.75
200	180	.90	90.00	172.50	262.50
250	223	.89	111.50	215.00	326.50
300	266	.89	133.00	257.00	390.00

* Labor valued at $ .50 per hour.

efficiency (lower cost) occurred below 50 acres. Decreases in cost for labor were relatively minor as the size of operation increased beyond 50 acres.

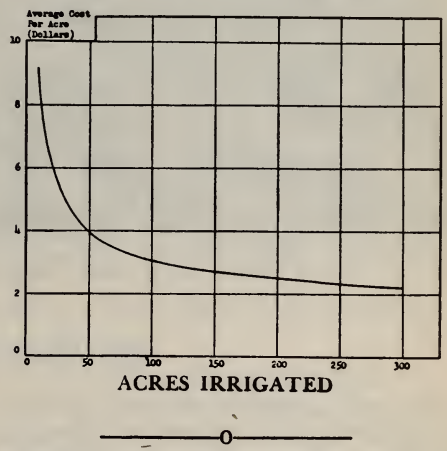
Operating and fixed costs were combined to show the estimated total and per acre cost for the year 1953 and per irrigation. These data are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Estimated Combined Cost of Capital, Fuel and Labor, Annual and Per Irrigation, 42 Farms, 1953.

Acres Irrigated	Costs for 1953 Total	Costs for 1953 Per Acre	Acre Cost Per Irrigation
10	$ 238.25	$23.83	$9.18
30	400.75	13.36	5.14
50	513.50	10.27	3.95
70	629.65	8.99	3.46
100	795.30	7.95	3.06
150	1,048.25	6.99	2.69
200	1,284.00	6.42	2.47
250	1,511.70	6.05	2.32
300	1,721.00	5.74	2.21

The 1953 cost per acre per irrigation is shown in Figure 3. The curve shows the relationship of cost to size of operation. The curve indicates that the greatest decrease in cost per acre occurs below 100 acres. The major reason for the decrease in cost as size increases is the spreading of the fixed cost over more acres. An investment of nearly $2000 is required for a relatively small acreage. Proportionately, the size of investment does not increase as fast as the acreage it can be used for so that as acreage increases the fixed cost per acre decreases. However, the labor hours per acre shown in Table 3 indicate that an increase in labor efficiency (fewer hours per acre, as acreage increases from 10 to 50 acres), also contributes to lowering per acre cost.

Fig. 3. Acreage Cost Per Irrigation Per Acre, Forty-two Farms, 1953.



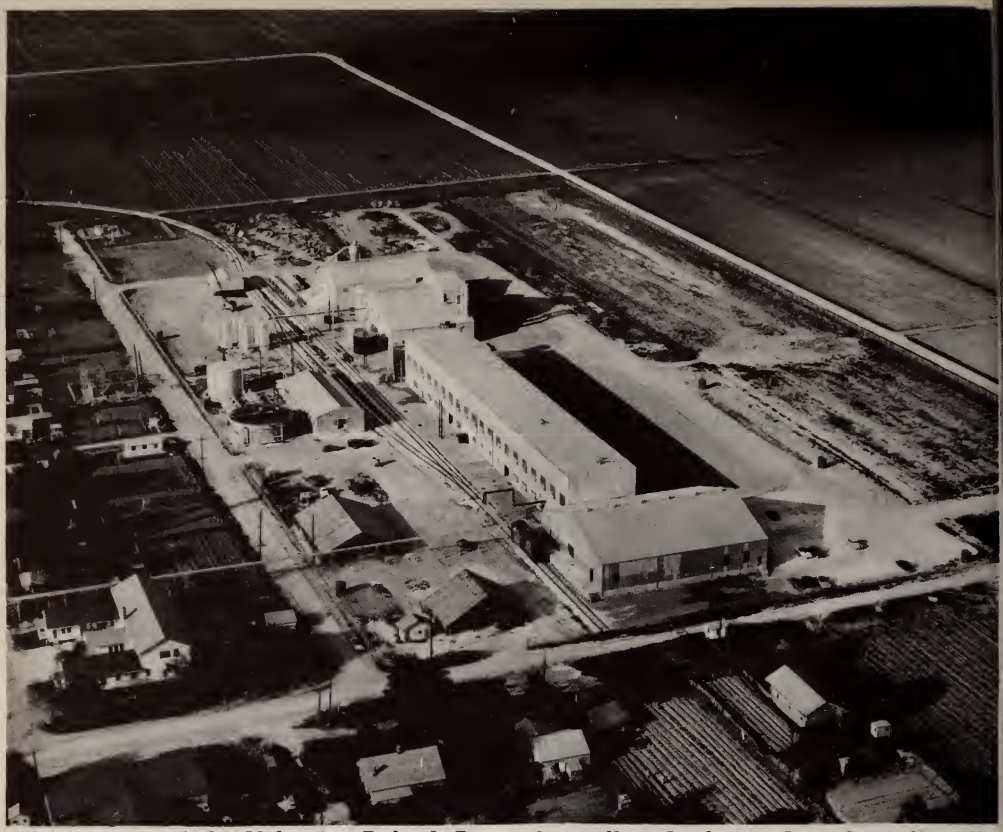
UP FRONT

(Continued from page 223)

Foundation, Inc., will receive the 1955 Honor Scroll of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Chemists at the Annual Meeting of the Institute in New York City on June 2nd.

Dr. Haas is the gentleman who, through the Sugar Research Foundation, is pioneering the use of sugar in the manufacture of many products such as detergents, plastics, etc., and he richly deserves the honor that he will receive in New York on June 2nd.

(Continued on page 231)



Aerial view of the Valentine Pulp & Paper Co. mill at Lockport, La., the only mill in the United States using whole bagasse for the manufacture of paper.

BAGASSE PAPER

We are indebted to the publicity department of Brown & Root of Houston, Texas for the following paragraphs about the plant of the Valentine Pulp & Paper Co. *The Sugar Bulletin* is printed on bagasse paper produced at this plant.

"The only plant in the United States using whole sugar cane bagasse for paper manufacture is being expanded from its present capacity of 50 tons of paper daily to 75 tons, W. A. Zonner, general manager, has announced."

"The plant is that of Valentine Pulp & Paper Co. located seven miles south of Lockport on storied Bayou Lafourche, in the heart of Louisiana's sugar bowl. It is owned jointly by Brown & Root, Inc. of Houston and the Valite Corporation of New Orleans. The $5,000,000 plant was designed and constructed by Brown & Root."

"The Valentine mill uses all of the cane, including the pith which in all processes heretofore had to be removed by an expensive depithing process."

"Mr. Zonner said the plant is now producing mostly letterpress and offset printing stock, white tablet and envelope paper. Some grades have been used in multiple business forms and a few special runs have been released for newsprint, used in some 25 Louisiana papers near here. Mr. Zonner related that experimental runs have produced creped and glazed tissues of excellent quality;

Paper made from whole bagasse is shown here coming off the "paper end" of the mill of Valentine Pulp & Paper Co. at Lockport, La., the only such mill in the United States.

machine finish book; napkins and place mat papers; and heavier grades suitable for food packaging. Papers already sold have proved entirely satisfactory for printing, writing, waxing or coating as required."

"As in all plants, a large amount of water is required and the Lockport plant pumps 60,000 gallons from Bayou Lafourche for every ton of paper produced."

"The Lockport plant is located adjacent to the Valentine Sugars, Inc. sugar mill, insuring a year-round supply of bagasse. The paper plant employs some 100 workers, mostly from the immediate area, on a 12-month basis, spreading out employment in an area accustomed to sugar mill work only in the short harvest season."

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 229)

Mr. Voorhies Improves

We are sure that his many friends in Louisiana, and elsewhere, will be glad to know that Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies, former General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League, has recovered sufficiently from his recent serious illness to leave the hospital. He is presently convalescing at the home of his sister, Mrs. L. L. Jarreau, 7626 Sycamore St. in New Orleans, and hopes to be well enough to travel home to Baton Rouge before very long.

610,749 Tons

Final production figures covering the 1954-55 Florida cane crop were issued on May 11th by the U. S. D. A. They show that the three Florida

(Continued on next page)

mills ground a total of 1,258,440 tons of cane and produced 132,336 tons of sugar, raw value.

Louisiana produced a total of 478,413 tons of sugar last season and when this is added to the 132,336 tons produced in Florida it will be seen that the Domestic Cane Area had a total 1954-55 crop production of 610,749 tons of sugar, raw value.

Some Good Yields per acre in the Parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne, 1954 Crop

Acres	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per acre
14.8	43.9	8010
23.2	46.4	7813
103.3	37.41	7255
7.6	37.58	7223
17.9	42.2	7164
8.2	39.3	7046
89.5	35.80	6880
8.7	37.4	6768
14.9	40.1	6693
18.6	40.9	6568
15.9	40.3	6526
25.5	40.6	6450
31.4	38.6	6379
18.6	33.99	6207
7.6	35.6	6164
32.9	34.8	6141
43.1	39.5	6028
21.1	36.0	5999
108.6	33.2	5850
70.9	34.4	5848
24.5	35.3	5821
4.1	31.3	5820
125.8	33.3	5756
117.9	32.0	5746
17.5	30.96	5555
76.9	30.47	5319
14.4	30.26	5283
12.8	29.97	5233
28.9	30.16	5218
2.6	30.50	5084

—o—

CONTROL

(Continued from page 226)

does not oppose the use of hot water by any growers who may prefer it.

Having decided that hot air offered the most feasible means of heat treatment of cane for stunting disease control in Louisiana, the Committee next turned its attention to the study of means of making heat treated seed cane of the commercial varieties available to the industry in the shortest possible time. In the summer of 1953 information was lacking on which to base recommendations for the construction of farm size hot air treating units. Furthermore, the Committee felt that before many individual growers might be ready to go into heat treatment on their own, the need for doing so and the advantages to be obtained would have to be demonstrated. It seemed desirable therefore that the Committee should take the initiative in starting an industry-wide control program. It was decided that the best way to do this would be to establish plantings of heat treated cane in the different areas of the sugar district, and for this it seemed logical to utilize the existing seed increase stations operated by the League. Since it was not feasible for most of these secondary stations to get up seed treating units, the Committee decided to recommend to the League that funds be made available for the construction and operation of a mobile unit. The Executive Committee of the League accepted this recommendation. Much time and energy went into this project. In the fall of 1953 approximately 130 tons of cane were treated at 9 secondary stations.

Because of difficulties encountered in maintaining proper temperature control, it was necessary to redesign the unit for operation in 1954. For this purpose the League again made funds available, and a firm of consulting engineers was engaged. In all, the League appropriated $15,500.00 for this work. By late August, 1954 the unit was ready for operation, and during the planting season of 1954, about 200 tons of seed were treated on 15 secondary stations selected by the Committee with respect to representative geographic location. It was decided that cane treated at these stations, and the increase from it, would be distributed to growers in the same manner as a new variety.

The difficulties encountered in the maintenance of proper control in the mobile unit need not be described here, except to say that they were numerous. Some cane from

nearly every run was discarded because the temperature in certain portions of the unit did not reach the required minimum. The difficulty of maintaining proper temperature control in the large unit made it obvious that more accurate work could be done with smaller ovens.

Very gratifying to the Committee was the interest shown by growers throughout the district in the work, and the stimulation it provided for the undertaking of heat treatment in 1955 on the part of many individual growers. This industry response influenced the Committee in its planning of the program undertaken in 1955.

The many requests that the Committee provide specifications for farm size heat treating units made it obvious that more would be accomplished by decentralizing the heat treating work to individual farms than in further effort on such work sponsored solely by the Committee. Accordingly, during the past winter and spring considerable time and attention have been given to studying the design and operation of relatively large heating units that had been constructed by some of the plantations, and in the design and operation of smaller units that would meet the needs of many growers.

Operating runs were made on 3 commercial units. All were heated with gas. For the benefit of those growers who may want to use gas, the Committee is making available to the industry specifications for one of these units (designated Unit III), as designed and operated by the plantation. The operating runs on this unit, which has a capacity of about one ton of cane, were satisfactory. The plans are accompanied by instructions for operation and by a list of some alternate equipment items that could be used and which would reduce its cost. This unit can be seen at Greenwood Plantation, near Thibodaux.

Units I and II are electrically operated, and have a capacity of about 800 and 2400 pounds of cane, respectively. Specifications of these are made available to the industry to meet the needs of growers who prefer to use electricity. In basic design both are similar to units that have been in successful operation at the Houma and Baton Rouge stations for the past two years. Unit I can be seen at either the Houma or Baton Rouge stations. Unit II can be seen at Smithfield Plantation.

In the present state of knowledge of the disease and its elimination from cane by heat treatment, no one can assure 100 percent disease control by the use of these heat-treating units. However, based on available information and in view of the importance of bringing the disease under control in Louisiana as quickly as possible, these units are recommended for use.

In selecting a unit to meet any particular requirements, the Committee suggests bearing in mind that direct treatment of cane for commercial scale planting is not contemplated. This is not recommended because of the expense and because there is some possibility of gappy stands if some of the cane should be overheated. The idea in heat treatment is to establish plantings of disease free cane to serve as a source of seed for the following year's commercial planting. This will influence the choice of size of heating unit, and may indicate that a smaller size will be adequate for the treating to be done on some farms. Accurate control of temperature is more easily attained in a small than in a large unit.

The Committee wishes to acknowledge the splendid assistance it has received from Dr. C. A. Schexnayder of the Houma station, and Dr. Rene J. Steib, of L.S.U. While not formally named members of the Committee, they have attended its meetings, supervised the operating runs on the commercial heating units, and have collaborated in the design

(Continued on next page)

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and balancing of the electric units. Both have responded to all calls made upon them by the Committee and have given unselfishly of their time.

The Committee likewise wishes to Commend Mr. L. L. Lauden of the League for his untiring efforts in seeing that the program recommended by the Committee was carried out. He was particularly helpful in getting the mobile unit in operation in 1953 and 1954. Without his energy and persistence much less would have been accomplished.

The Committee is also indebted to Prof. Harold T. Barr, Department of Agricultural Engineering, L.S.U. for technical advice and for providing the trailer for the mobile unit, many services, and instruments used in checking temperatures.

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 225)

so a further quota rise may be necessary to market sugar this year."

An official communique dated London, England April 28, announced a quota increase for Cuba of 225,000 metric tons. This quota increase was arranged by the Cubans over the telephone. No meeting of the International Sugar Council, under the able chairmanship of Lawrence Myers, Director of the Sugar Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was necessary. It is the concensus of Washington sugar circles that Chairman Myers will receive another telephone call from the Cubans pronto, and an additional 225,000 metric ton quota increase for the Pearl of Antilles will be made.

It is just as easy as that for the Cubans to get a quota increase—under the International Sugar Agreement — but woe to domestic sugar producers when they ask for an increase in their quotas under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, which, and this is pure coincidence, is also administered by—you guessed it—Mr. Myers!

This is no criticism of Mr. Myers, whose authority under the Sugar Act is more limited than under the International Sugar Agreement, but is merely an illustration of how easy things can be arranged if you have the telephone number of the right person. We would be willing to give a right eye—vision 20-90—and a well worn upper plate for the telephone number of the person who would increase the mainland cane quota.

———o———

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

Sugar Prices

Raw sugar prices continued to show some improvement during the two weeks since our last report and on a few occasions the Old Mule managed to edge up to the six cents mark. He was doing all right until another one of those "sitting duck" Philippine cargoes blocked the road again.

These Philippine raws make really good hunting on the Eastern Seaboard. They are practically helpless and all the boys with the guns have to do is sit back and wait. When they fire, they can't miss and this is very disturbing to the Old Mule.

At Last A Hearing

For a couple of months we have been waiting until the last minute to put *The Sugar Bulletin* to bed in the hope that some good news regarding quota relief legislation would come out of Washington. This time we have it.

On May 27th Joe Ferris sent us the following wire:

> HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE HAS SCHEDULED HEARINGS ON SUGAR BILL BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, JUNE TWENTY-SECOND, CONTINUING THROUGH SATURDAY, JUNE TWENTY-FIFTH, IF NECESSARY.

At last Congressman Cooley has pulled the cork. Better late than never, Sir.

Acreage and Wage-Price Hearings Set

The sugar Division has announced that the Proportionate Acreage Shares hearing will be held in the Auditorium of the International House in New Orleans on July 13th and that the Wage-Price hearing will be held on July 27th, probably in Thibodaux. We will print the official notices of both hearings as soon as we get them from Washington.

Wilbert Elected

Mr. Ivan M. Wilbert, of Plaquemine, La., has been elected to the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League to fill the vacancy on that Committee created by the resignation of Mr. W. S. Chadwick. The election of Mr. Wilbert heralds the return of a member of this distinguished Louisiana cane family to the governing body of the League. Mr. Louis Wilbert had served on the Executive Committee of the League for twenty-three years when he died on October 19, 1954. The Wilbert family have sugar cane farms in Pointe Coupee and Iberville Parishes.

To Encourage High Yields

Mr. J. P. Duhe, President of the American Sugar Cane League and Mr. H. C. Sanders, Director of the Extension Service, have announced that their organizations will jointly sponsor a *High Yield Honors Program* for farmers throughout the Louisiana sugar cane belt. The idea is to give recognition to the farmers who make high yields, and better yet, to give publicity to the methods that are used to produce the high yields.

(Continued on page 249)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Contact Committee Meeting June 16

Mr. Stephen C. Munson, Chairman of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, and Dr. Ernest V. Abbott, Superintendent of the Houma, U.S.D.A., Sugar Station, invite all sugar cane growers and processors to attend the Annual meeting of the Contact Committee which will be held at the U.S.D.A. Station, in Houma, La., on the 16th of June.

This meeting offers growers of sugar cane an opportunity to hear first hand, from those doing the work, the latest developments in the field of research. The reports will indicate certain practices that will affect yield as well as profit per acre.

Reports will be given on all phases of work carried on at the Houma Station. The reports will include the work done on unreleased varieties of cane, the work done on the Stunting Disease, and the progress made on a control program for the Stunting Disease. Fertilizer rates and fertilizer test plots will also be discussed.

Growers will have an opportunity to see pictures of a new harvester and a new cane planter being developed by the Engineering Section of the U.S.D.A. Station and hear a report on the new machines.

A report on the borer situation, as well as a talk on new parasites, will be given by the Entomologists.

Representatives of the U.S.D.A. Southern Regional Laboratory will give a report on the cane deterioration test conducted during the last grinding season. An important part of this work indicates what is lost in sucrose, purity, and weight when cane is left in the field too long after being cut.

Talk this meeting over with your neighbor, ask him to come along with you. Don't miss the opportunity to show appreciation to those who do research solely for the Louisiana sugar cane industry and, even better, don't miss this opportunity to learn something that ultimately means profit for every sugar cane farmer.

The U.S.D.A. and the American Sugar Cane League certainly appreciate the assistance the County Agents have given them by stimulating interest in the meetings. On many occasions agents have invited several farmers to ride with them to the Contact Committee meetings.

There is much to be gained by land owners, managers, and overseers by attending this meeting at the U.S.D.A. Sugar Station, Houma, La., on June 16, 1955. The meeting starts at 9:30 in the morning.

Below is a schedule of reports to be given:

Entomology:

Control of sugarcane borer in Louisiana with a harvester attachment for cutting up or shredding cane tops. Ralph Mathes.

Larval parasites of the sugarcane borer. L. J. Charpentier.

(Continutd on page 246)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

History May Repeat Itself

Unmistakable signs of a last-minute rush for adjournment are piling up in Congress. Many annoying issues were deliberately swept under the Congressional rug early in the year so they could be brought out and gaveled through in the confusion and heat of a mid-July rush for home. However, other important bills have either stalled in Committee or simply been ignored, leaving considerable business for the closing weeks of the session.

But sugar legislation this year is still possible, and probable. Although 29 identical bills to increase domestic sugar quotas this year have been pending in the House Committee on Agriculture since early April, and Chairman Harold D. Cooley, of North Carolina, has not set a date for a hearing, he has promised several members of his Committee to hold hearings in time for Congressional action on a sugar bill this session.

If you want to speculate on the date for the hearing, pick a day between the 6th and 20th of June. A quick glance at the history of domestic sugar legislation reveals that all previous sugar bills were passed during the closing days of the sessions. We predict that history will repeat itself this year.

Marketing Allotments

Acting Director Thomas Allen of the Sugar Division said he hopes to be able to announce the initial marketing allotments for mainland cane mills by the middle, or not later than the third week in June.

* * * *

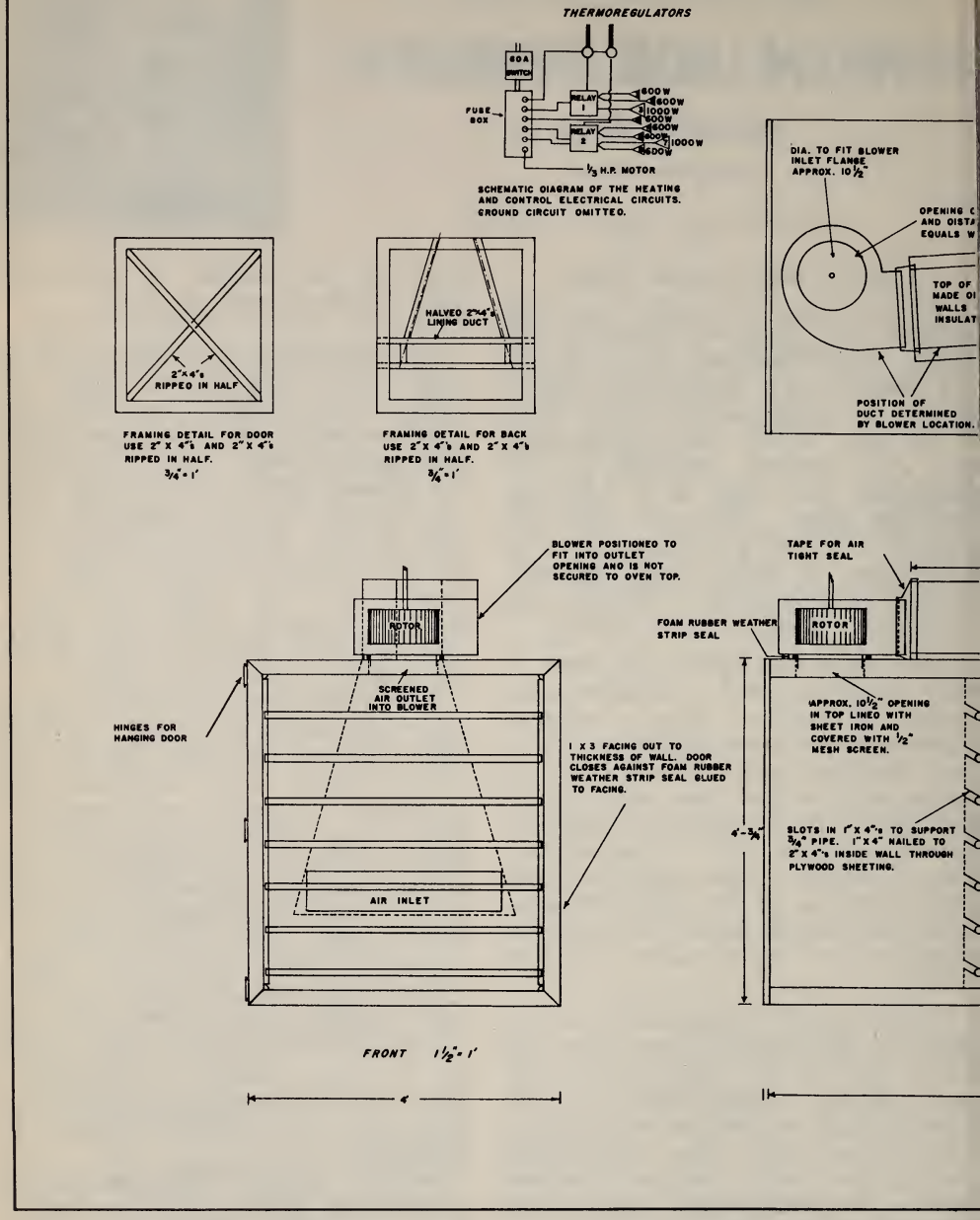
The pernicious propaganda campaign of certain Cuban sugar interests which began many months ago has grown in fury since H. R. 5406 and S. 1635, sugar bills, were introduced. The Munchausens who mastermind this propaganda barrage use the half-truth and innuendo which such skill that usually objective and fair American newspaper reporters, radio commentators, and even some officials of our government have been misled.

A shocking example of how subtly they indoctrinate newsmen who visit Cuba, occurred on May 9th on one of our major radio networks. An American newscaster broadcast from Cuba such a conglomeration of errors and misstatements of fact to the American people that he dealt the domestic sugar industry a grave, unwarranted, unfair and perhaps irreparable blow. The Cuban sugar propaganda machine really got to work on this newscaster in Havana and filled him full of fiction which he, in turn, peddled as fact on a major radio network and thereby grossly misinformed millions of Americans.

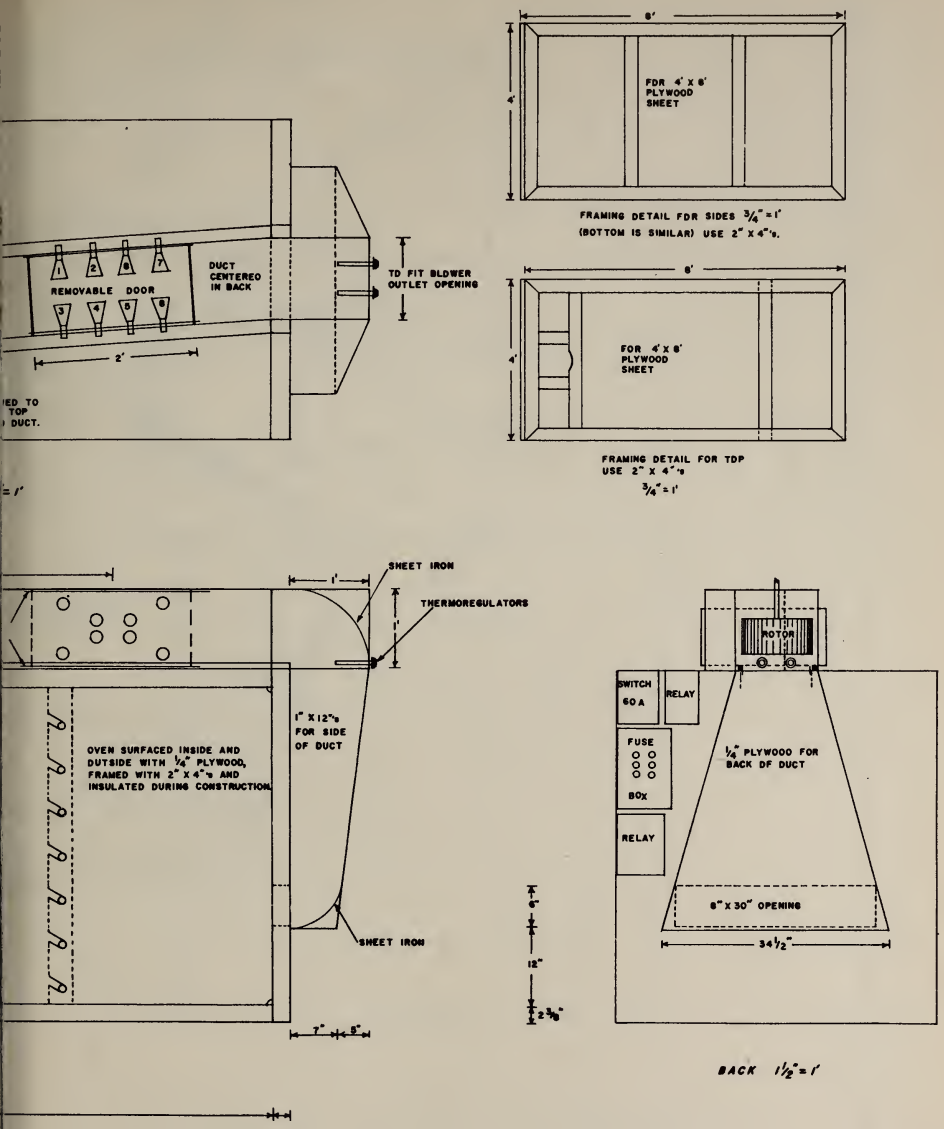
Senator Allen J. Ellender, one of the authors of S. 1635, telegraphed the newscaster as follows:

"Re your broadcast from Havana delivered May 9, 1955, am shocked and surprised at the errors and misstatements of fact which appear therein. This broadcast has dealt the

(Continued on page 247)

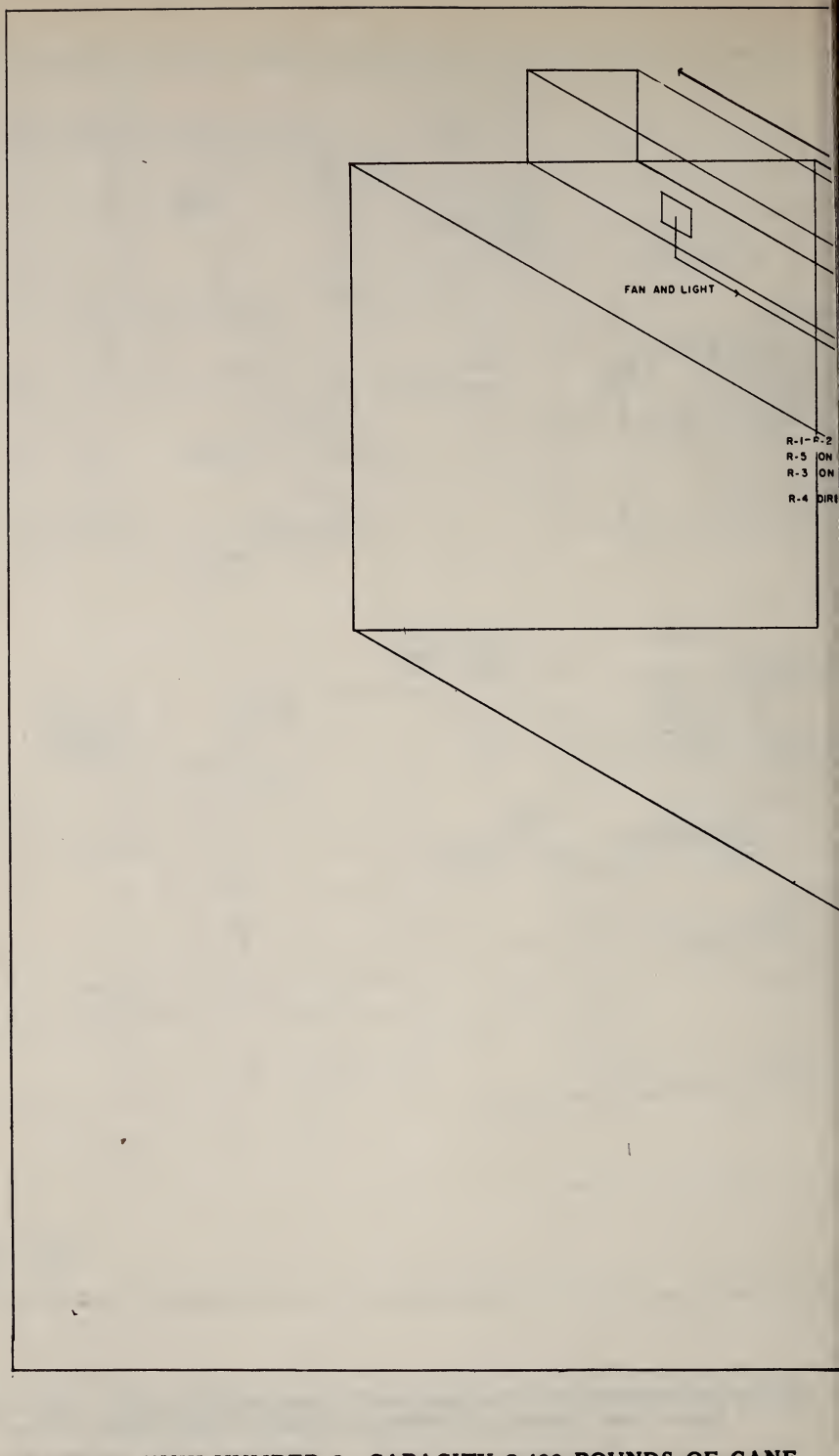

THERMOREGULATORS
60 A SWITCH
FUSE BOX
RELAY 1
RELAY 2
600 W
600 W
1000 W
600 W
600 W
600 W
1000 W
600 W
1/3 H.P. MOTOR
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE HEATING AND CONTROL ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS. GROUND CIRCUIT OMITTED.
DIA. TO FIT BLOWER INLET FLANGE APPROX. 10 1/2"
OPENING C
AND DIST
EQUALS W
TOP OF
MADE OF
WALLS
INSULAT
POSITION OF DUCT DETERMINED BY BLOWER LOCATION.
2"X4"s RIPPED IN HALF
FRAMING DETAIL FOR DOOR USE 2" X 4"s AND 2" X 4"s RIPPED IN HALF.
3/4" = 1'
HALVED 2"X4"s LINING DUCT
FRAMING DETAIL FOR BACK USE 2"X 4"s AND 2" X 4"s RIPPED IN HALF.
3/4" = 1'
BLOWER POSITIONED TO FIT INTO OUTLET OPENING AND IS NOT SECURED TO OVEN TOP.
ROTOR
SCREENED AIR OUTLET INTO BLOWER
HINGES FOR HANGING DOOR
1 X 3 FACING OUT TO THICKNESS OF WALL. DOOR CLOSES AGAINST FOAM RUBBER WEATHER STRIP SEAL GLUED TO FACING.
AIR INLET
FRONT 1 1/2" = 1'
4'
TAPE FOR AIR TIGHT SEAL
FOAM RUBBER WEATHER STRIP SEAL
ROTOR
APPROX. 10 1/2" OPENING IN TOP LINED WITH SHEET IRON AND COVERED WITH 1/2" MESH SCREEN.
4'-3 3/4"
SLOTS IN 1"X 4"s TO SUPPORT 3/8" PIPE. 1"X 4" NAILED TO 2"X 4"s INSIDE WALL THROUGH PLYWOOD SHEETING.

HEAT TREATING UNIT NUMBER 1. CAPACITY 500 to 800 POUNDS OF CANE. THIS UNIT IS ELECTRICALLY HEATED

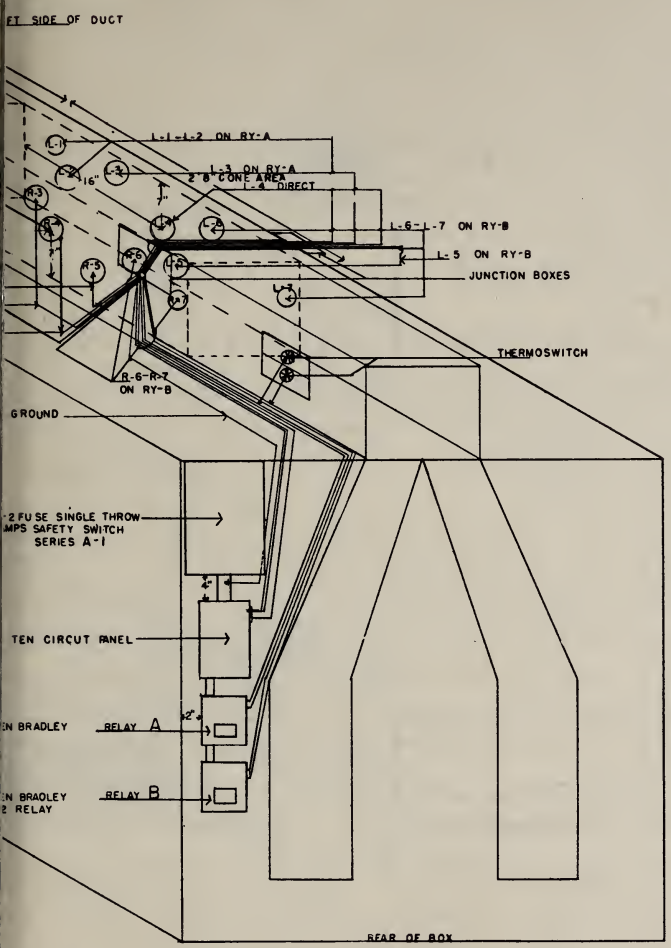


HEATING UNIT 1
May 9, 1955

(Complete plans and specifications may be obtained by writing to the American Sugar Cane League, 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans 12, La.)



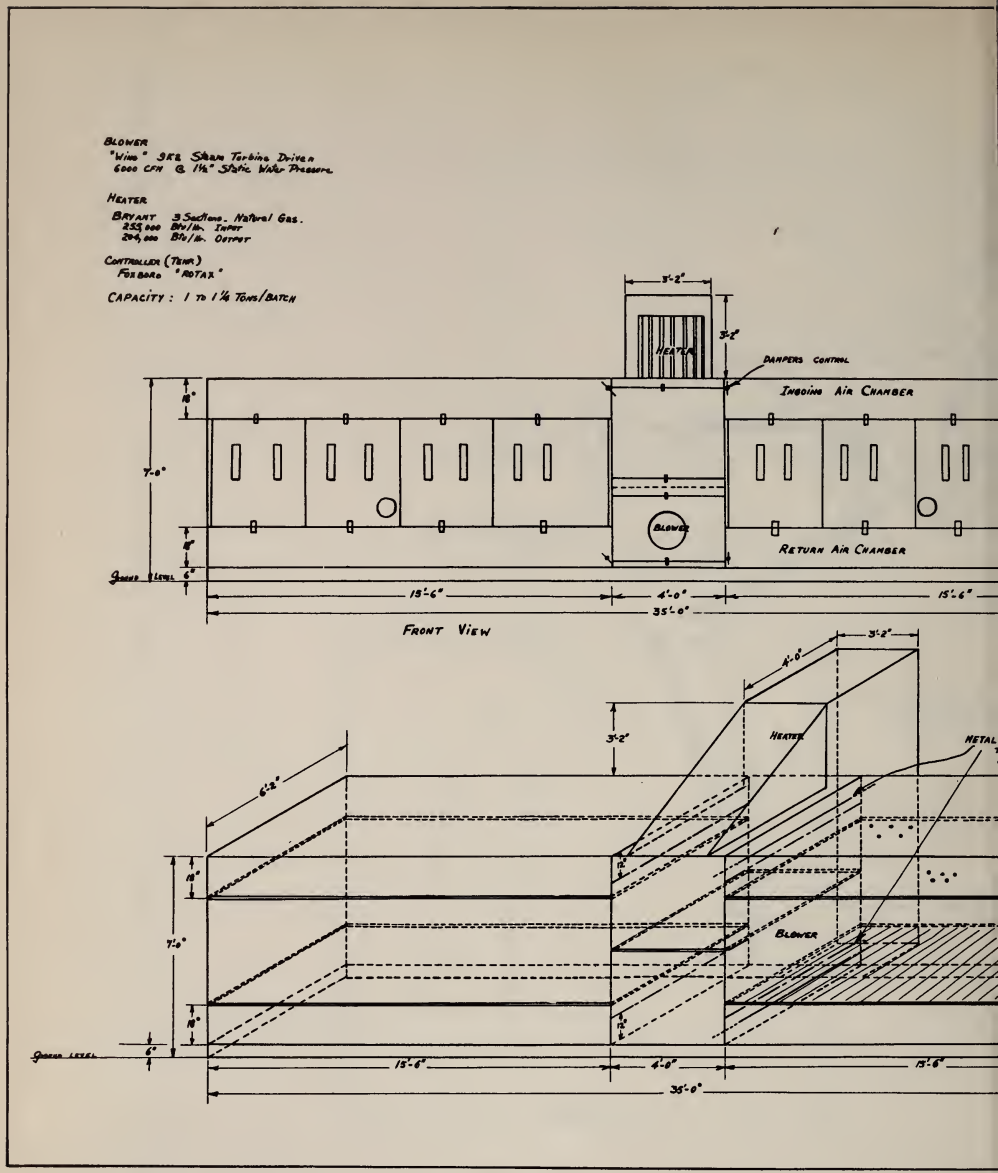
HEAT TREATING UNIT NUMBER 2. CAPACITY 2,400 POUNDS OF CANE. THIS UNIT IS ELECTRICALLY HEATED.



WIRING DIAGRAM
LOCATION OF
RELAYS AND CONES

HEATING UNIT 2
May 9, 1955

(Complete plans and specifications may be obtained by writing to the American Sugar Cane League, 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans 12, La.)



HEAT TREATING UNIT NUMBER 3. CAPACITY 2,400 POUNDS OF CANE. THIS UNIT IS GAS HEATED.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 240)

Agronomy:

Results of sugarcane variety tests in Louisiana during 1954. Leo P. Hebert and R. J. Matherne.

Pathology:

Progress report on study of ratoon stunting disease. C. A. Schexnayder.

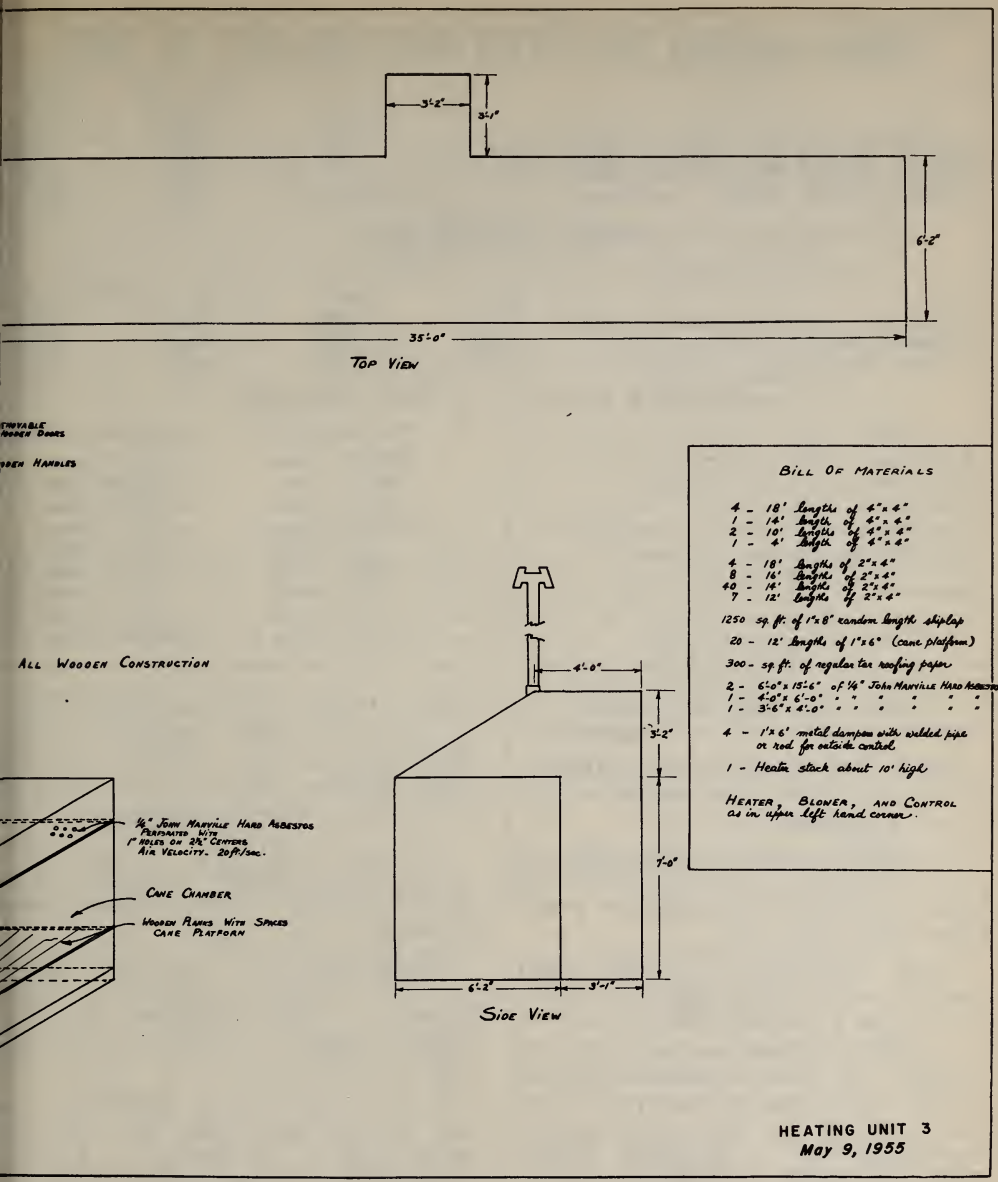
Seedling and breeding work. E. V. Abbott.

Fertility:

Results of fertilizer experiments in 1954. L. G. Davidson.

Engineering:

Sugarcane harvester progress report. R. M. Ramp.


3'-2"
3'-1"
6'-2"
35'-0"
TOP VIEW
ALL WOODEN CONSTRUCTION
BILL OF MATERIALS
4 - 18' lengths of 4"x 4"
1 - 14' length of 4"x 4"
2 - 10' lengths of 4"x 4"
1 - 4' length of 4"x 4"
4 - 18' lengths of 2"x 4"
8 - 16' lengths of 2"x 4"
40 - 14' lengths of 2"x 4"
7 - 12' lengths of 2"x 4"
1250 sq. ft. of 1"x 8" random length shiplap
20 - 12' lengths of 1"x 6" (cane platform)
300 - sq. ft. of regular tar roofing paper
4 - 1'x 6' metal dampers with welded pipe or rod for outside control
1 - Heater stack about 10' high
HEATER, BLOWER, AND CONTROL as in upper left hand corner.
4'-0"
3'-2"
7'-0"
6'-2"
3'-1"
SIDE VIEW
CANE CHAMBER
WOODEN PLANKS WITH SPACES CANE PLATFORM
HEATING UNIT 3
May 9, 1955

(Complete plans and specifications may be obtained by writing to the American Sugar Cane League, 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans 12, La.)

Cane Deterioration Test:
Weight, purity, and sucrose losses. L. F. Martin.

New Varieties:
By the Sub-Committee on Varieties.

Heat Treating Units:
By the Committee on the Control of Stunting Disease.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 241)

American sugar industry a grave, unwarranted, and unfair blow. Respectfully request that equal time be provided me in near future so that I may present the facts concerning sugar quota bill introduced

(Continued on next page)

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH MAY 25, 1955

	Today	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW YORK	6.00	5.78	6.10
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW ORLEANS	5.97	5.76	6.08
WORLD SPOT RAWS (In Cuba)	3.38	3.32	3.31

SUGAR FUTURES No. 6
(Closing Bid Prices)

	July	Sept.	Nov.	Mch. '56
Today	5.54	5.59	5.61	5.36
1 Month Ago	5.54	5.58	5.60	5.39
1 Year Ago	5.65	5.72	5.72	5.50

OFFSHORE RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS

	To Date 1955	Same Date 1954
American	156,237 tons	172,514 tons
Godchaux	89,291 tons	116,496 tons
Colonial	85,782 tons	115,538 tons
Henderson	38,850 tons	38,147 tons
Southdown	7,740 tons	8,897 tons
South Coast	16,516 tons	46,151 tons
Supreme	32,556 tons	52,290 tons
Totals	426,972 tons	550,033 tons

by Senator Bennett and myself for ourselves and 47 other Senators."

Up to the time this was written, the Senator had not received a reply to his telegram.

A limited number of copies of this broadcast, together with the actual facts in the case, are available while they last.

These hirelings of Cuban sugar interests are just as insidious when they bring a propaganda mission to the United States, as they do frequently. A news dispatch carried by one of the major American press wire services on May 13th quoted the leader of a so-called Cuban "labor mission" on the reaction members of that mission are supposed to have received in conversations with members of the executive and legislative branches of the U. S. Government in Washington. Here are some quotes from that dispatch:

" 'We have been received extraordinarily well in official departments which we have visited, the Department of Agriculture as well as the Department of State.'

"All Congressmen we have visited and with whom we have had friendly interviews have indicated their opposition to any change of the quota system before the expiration of the present law next year.

"Vice President Nixon, with whom Mujal talked by phone, was reported to have echoed similar sentiments.

"Assistant Secretary of State Henry F. Holland was said to have termed it 'not honorable' for the United States to change the law before it expires."

If the statements attributed to this Cuban are true and if the statements he attributed to highly-placed U. S. Government officials are true, then it is high time Congress launched a full-scale investigation of the extent to which agents of foreign governments have infiltrated and are influencing decisions at the policy-making level in at least part of our executive branch.

It is hard to believe that the Vice President of the United States, without a hearing, would deny to American farmers and American sugar processors their right to share

in the growth of their own country which they themselves—and not the Cubans—have helped to bring about.

Also, it is hard to believe that the Assistant Secretary of State truly feels it is "not honorable" for the Congress of the United States to amend a domestic law when that law is working a severe hardship on an important and vital segment of the American people.

Forty-nine U. S. Senators who sponsored the bill to amend the Sugar Act apparently believe there is no dishonor in righting a wrong.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 239)

It is pretty generally agreed among the experts that if all cane growers would put to use the better methods of cane production that have been developed by the LSU Agricultural Experiment Station and demonstrated by many leading growers, average yields could be increased as much as 50%. Half again as much cane per acre would mean money in the bank for every cane farmer in the State.

The details of the *High Yield Honors Program* in each parish will be decided locally. For purposes of the belt-wide program, the cane belt will be divided into five districts. High yield certificates will be presented to five farmers from each district who have produced the highest yields on farms of five size groups ranging from less than 50 acres to 500 acres or more. The certificates will be presented at an awards banquet to be held after the cane harvest with yield data from the records of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee being used for the records.

Dalapon Approved

Use of the grass and weed control chemical known as *Dalapon* has been approved by Washington authorities according to a letter dated May 10 to Dr. S. J. P. Chilton from the Dow

(Continued on next page)

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You can count on Swift's Gold Bear Brand every time . . . for positive, penetrating weed control . . . . assured safety to your sugar cane crop.

Don't let weeds steal water, sun, and profitable acreage from your income-producing crop. Ask your dealer for Swift's Gold Bear Brand weed killers.

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Chemical Company. The letter is signed by Mr. Lawrence Southwick and it says:

"This is to confirm our telephone message with regard to the action of the United States Department of Agriculture, Pesticide Regulation Section, on our application for registration of dalapon for use on sugar cane. We were notified of favorable action on May 6 and the following use recommendations have been accepted:

Grass Control in Sugar Cane—For control of Johnson grass and certain other weed grasses, apply two to five pounds of Dow Dalapon, Sodium Salt 85% per acre on the drill after grass is well developed. This application covers about 1/3 of the total area. 2, 4-D can be used with dalapon sodium salt to control broad leaved weeds. To avoid plant injury, do not exceed above dosage. Consult your state agricultural authorities for further information.

"As you know, analyses have shown that raw juice from cane treated as recommended contains no residue of dalapon sodium salt. Therefore, no tolerance is necessary."

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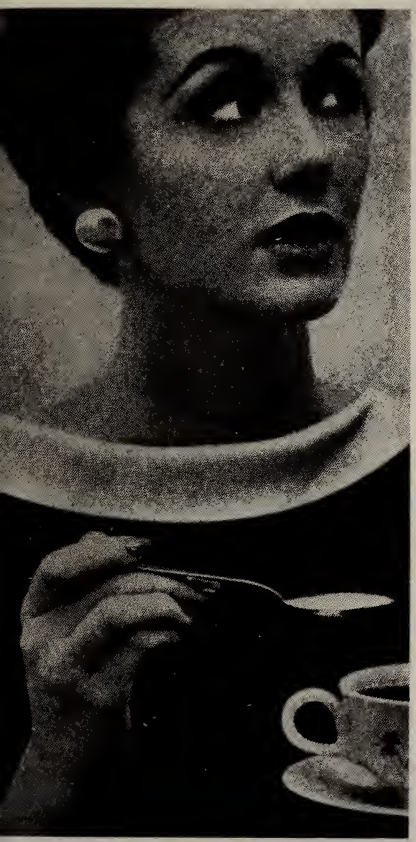
TU 3171

"Sugar Factory Insurance Specialists"
GILLIS, HULSE and COLCOCK, Inc.
839 Union St. New Orleans, La.
Telephone CAnal 1225

How many calories in a spoonful of sugar?



200 ☐ 100 ☐ 50 ☐ 18 ☐

Some guess as high as 600, but the right answer is only 18 calories in a level teaspoonful

If you are counting calories, this fact is even more important–

Sugar can help you cut down on the number of calories you eat

Research findings show how raising your blood sugar level helps keep your appetite–and weight–under control

This is one of a series of advertisements of Sugar Information Incorporated designed to counteract some of the false propaganda being utilized by anti-sugar groups.

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for the control of

SUGAR CANE BORER*

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

33—No. 18 JUNE 15, 1955

cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

Sugar Legislation

The subject that is about as close "Up Front With The League" as anything can get right now is the goings on in Washington. We have a good report on this from Joe Ferris beginning on page 257 of this issue and a little later on in this column we are going to quote a report that Gilbert Durbin made to the press on April 13th.

First, however, we would like to remark that the writer and the Old Mule are sweating this thing out with the rest of the worry-warts miles away from Washington. The Old Mule is having a most goshawful time as his picture shows and the ants in the writers pants seem to be getting more active with each passing day, which, we imagine, is just about what is happening to our fellow ants-in-the-pantsers throughout the Domestic Sugar Industry. Actually though, our side—us tax paying Americans—won a pretty fair sized country victory the other day when the Administration admitted that we had a right to a little consideration. Gilbert Durbin tells about this in his report, which follows:

"Mr. J. P. Duhe, President of the American Sugar Cane League, Mr. W. C. Kemper, Chairman of the League's Legislative Committee, and I spent last week in Washington, D. C. conferring with government officials and members of Congress relative to the sugar quota legislation now before Congress. We shall go back next week to attend the Congressional hearings on the legislation."

"The Departments of Agriculture and State have now agreed that the Sugar Act should be amended now to grant domestic areas quota increases next year. We need quota increases for this year. The Administration admits the situation is serious and offers to buy some of the excess carryover sugar in domestic areas this year. Domestic sugar producers want justice and not charity. The simple way to solve our problem is to increase our marketing quotas this year."

"The Administration is busy drafting a sugar bill to present to Congress at the hearings which begin June 22. The American Sugar Cane League hopes all the domestic sugar areas will keep pushing the bill now in Congress and not agree to support the Administration bill which will give us too little assistance and give it too late."

"We talked with numerous Congressmen while in Washington, including seven members of the Agriculture Committee, and found plenty of sympathy and understanding of our plight. Congressmen Willis and Boggs are working very hard to gain support for the sugar legislation in the House of Representatives."

"Senators Ellender and Long are making preparations for the Senate to act upon the legislation quickly, as soon as the House passes upon it. Congress is hoping to adjourn by July 31."

(Continued on page 263)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

New Research

Dr. E. V. Abbott, Supt. of the Houma Station, Dr. Charles Schexnayder, Pathologist of the Houma Station, Dr. Richard Lincoln, Physiologist, of the Houma Station, Dr. S. J. P. Chilton, Head of the Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology, L. S. U., Mr. Roland Toups, Vice-President of South Coast Corporation and the writer met recently on the Tulane Campus with Dr. Robert Nieset, Director of the Bio Physics Laboratory, to discuss the use of radio active material in the treatment of sugarcane for the control of the virus Stunting Disease.

Although there were many questions left unanswered after the meeting, Dr. Nieset offered us his full cooperation in a study to determine what could be done with radiation in the treatment of Stunting Disease. Dr. Nieset offered the three cooperating agencies the use of an ultra centrifuge, an electron microscope, and electrophoresis equipment. This equipment will be very valuable in isolating the virus causing the disease.

Dr. Nieset told the group he was also interested in attempting studies on the use of x-eradiation and neutron radiation to bring about mutations in the sugar cane plant.

Cane Beetles

The sugar cane beetle certainly has been at work this year. The infested area this year extended somewhat out of the historical borders. Considerable acreage was affected in St. Mary, Iberia, particularly in the Loreauville section, Lafayette, and St. Martin Parishes. There was also a slight damage from the beetle in the Bunkie area. Many fields showed very poor stands from the effect of the beetle in the St. Martinville area. One farm of 190 acreage in cane, lost at least 50% of the cane to the beetle. Damage in this area seems worse than in the remainder of the belt.

The experiments with insecticides to control the beetle are set out before the beetles appear. To gain knowledge of a control, entomologist must place experiments where the beetles visit. If the beetle does not visit the field the experiment is a total loss. During past years entomologists of the U. S. D. A. and L. S. U. have had much difficulty in locating experiments that could yield knowledge on the control of the pest. Fortunately, several tests this year were located in fields that became infected and, according to the entomologist, several chemicals show promise for control.

Heating Units

The committee on the control of the Stunting Disease has asked the sugar factories in Louisiana to indicate whether heat treating units will be constructed on their properties this year. It appears from the answers received that 25 heat treating units will be built on the mill owned lands. In addition, several growers have indicated that they plan to construct a unit.

(Continued on page 263)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

A Three-Ring Circus

The Government's announcement of its position with regard to proposed sugar legislation has been likened to a three-ring circus act. At 10 A.M., June 9th, the announcement was made simultaneously at three different locations in the Nation's capital. The 49 co-sponsors of the sugar bill in the U. S. Senate were informed of the Government's stand by Senator Wallace Bennett, Republican of Utah, himself a sponsor of the bill. The 28 members of the U. S. House of Representatives, who had introduced identical bills to amend the Sugar Act, were informed of the Government's ideas on the proposed legislation by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture James A. McConnell. Representatives of the domestic sugar industry were called to the office of Under-Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse, where they were informed of the Government's proposal by Mr. Morse and Under-Secretary of State Herbert Hoover, Jr.

The attitude of the members of the Senate toward the Government's sugar proposal is pretty well summed up in the following statement issued jointly by Senators Ellender and Long of Louisiana: "While the Administration's views will prove useful as a starting point for sugar legislation, they do not realistically meet the pressing problems which domestic sugar producers, both beet and cane, face this year * * * it is our intention to press for approval of our bill during this session of Congress."

The following excerpt from the joint statement of Representatives Willis and Boggs, reflects the sentiment of representatives of sugar areas in the House: "The Administration's plan gives practically no relief to the hard-pressed domestic cane and beet producers. No one should be fooled into believing that the plan will help our people this year. We will fight for the minimum relief set forth in the bill which we have authorized."

At the conclusion of the meeting with the Under-Secretaries of State and Agriculture, representatives of the domestic sugar industry said they wanted to study the Government's proposal thoroughly before arriving at a firm conclusion. They expressed gratification that the executive departments' proposal recognized in principle the major points advocated by the industry in support of the bills now pending in Congress. Those points are as follows:

1. That the Sugar Act should be amended in 1955 and extended to end of 1962.
2. That the historic right of the domestic sugar industry to share in future growth of the U. S. sugar market should be restored.
3. That the domestic industry needs an increase in authorized marketings this year above present fixed quotas.

The executive departments of the Government said they will consult with the industry in working out

(Continued on page 261)

SUGARCANE BORER OVERWINTERING POPULATION SURVEY AND OUTLOOK FOR 1955

A. L. Dugas and E. J. Concienne, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station; Ralph Mathes, Leon Charpenter and W. E. Haley, U.S.D.A., Entomology Research Branch, Agr. Research Service, U.S.D.A.

A cooperative survey to determine populations of sugarcane borers which overwintered successfully, and mortalities following the mild winter weather, was completed by the State and Federal Experiment Stations in March. The late freeze delayed the release of the complete survey results to allow sufficient time to determine its effect upon subsequent borer infestation.

Sugarcane trash and plant cane examinations in 95 fields sampled over the cane growing area, in February and March, showed an average overwintering population of 1299 live borers per acre and an average mortality of 24.6 per cent. The carryover was approximately the same as that of last year, being somewhat lighter in cane trash but considerably heavier in shoots growing from summer planted and early fall planted cane. Observations of present field conditions reveal that the borer infestation which would be expected to develop from this carryover may be favorably reduced by the unseasonable freeze occurring at the beginning of first generation hatch.

Representative figures on carryover and mortalities for the four principal areas of the cane growing sections are given in Table 1. The population of live borers surviving the winter was highest in the Teche area, averaging 1780 per acre. The Bunkie-Alma, Mississippi, and Bayou Lafourche areas followed in order with 1328, 1168 and 921 per acre respectively. The overwintering population found in each of the areas was thought to be sufficiently high to produce a destructive first generation infestation.

Following the announcement of the heavy carryover, the growers responded with an extensive application of the recommended cultural control practices for reducing overwintering borer populations, which no doubt resulted in killing a large number of borers. However, the late freezes, which occurred about the time that a heavy hatch of first generation borers began to occur in some fields, may have been an even more significant factor in reducing the heavy carryover. Borer development was halted completely, and only recently, with the advent of hot weather, has there been normal activity.

The first generation infestation through May 10, as measured by number of stools of cane showing leaf feeding, is rather light, and certainly significantly lighter than anticipated from the carryover survey figures. This condition exists

(Continued on page 260)

Table 1. Summary of results of a survey to determine the population of overwintering sugarcane borers in cane trash and early planted cane in various areas of the cane belt. February and March, 1955.

Area	Total Number fields examined	Linear row feet examined	Borers per acre Alive	Borers per acre Dead	Per cent dead
Bayou Teche	31	1360	1780	536	23.1
Bayou Lafourche	27	1200	921	254	21.6
Missippi River	19	820	1168	488	29.5
Bunkie-Alma	18	720	1328	412	23.7
Totals and averages	95	4100	1299	423	24.6

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CHEMICAL CONTROL OF THE SUGARCANE BORER IN LOUISIANA IN 1955

by A. L. Dugas, Entomologist, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

The following recommendations for control of the sugarcane borer by dusting with cryolite or ryania are based on many years research by both the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the Federal Station at Houma. Chemical control is recommended only where the proper checking of fields have revealed a borer infestation sufficiently heavy to justify the expenditure. Other control practices, especially those which aid in destroying overwintering populations of borers should not be neglected with the idea of depending entirely upon insecticides. Such cultural practices properly applied may eliminate the need of dusting in some instances or at least reduce the acreage requiring it. By lowering the population to a more normal one may also insure more effective control where chemicals are used.

I. *General Recommendations*:

1. On a large farm or where community cooperation exists an overall control program is preferable and involves starting with first generation dusting of all acreage found to be sufficiently infested. Additional infestations developing later should be controlled by second and sometimes third generation dusting. Under the prevailing conditions of a heavy, widespread infestation, first generation control would likely not be entirely successful except in a good community program.

2. For treating relatively small parts of large infested areas or a small farm surrounded by infested cane, first generation control is not recommended, because of the possibilities of reinfestation by later generations from the nearby untreated cane and/or corn.

3. Although these recommendations apply to sugarcane, corn should also be dusted for borer control where the infestation and growth justifies it.

Only ryania can be used on corn since cryolite may result in serious plant injury.

II. *First generation control*:

1. Minimum borer infestations requiring dusting.

a. Egg counts. Five egg masses per man-hour.

b. Leaf signs. A minimum of 10 stools per 200 row feet or 360 per acre showing leaf signs. First, use egg counts which should reveal the heavier infested areas, then resort to leaf sign counts. Egg counts may be entirely impractical in many instances.

2. Insecticides, dosage and applications.

a. Use either undiluted cryolite (synthetic or natural) or 40 per cent ryania at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds per acre per application. The 70 per cent cryolite would have to be used at the rate of 13 to 15 pounds. (Build-up of yellow sugarcane aphid is not a problem with first generation dusting).

b. Make 4 weekly applications, unless proper checking indicates more or fewer are needed.

III. *Second generation control*:

1. Minimum borer infestations requiring dusting.

a. Deadhearts—A minimum of 14 per 200 row feet or 500 per acre.

b. Leaf signs—10 stools per 200 row feet or 360 stools per acre showing leaf signs (can be used in small cane only).

c. Leaf sheath feeding — 10 stools per 200 row feet or 360 stools per acre showing leaf sheath feeding. Begin the selection of fields on the basis of deadhearts, and then follow, especially in adjoining fields, with egg mass,

(Continued on next page)

leaf sign, and leaf sheath feeding counts.

2. Insecticides, dosage and applications.

a. Use either 40 per cent Ryania or undiluted cryolite at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre per application or 70 per cent cryolite at 15 to 19 pounds per acre per application (Experimental data show that ryania does better than cryolite against 2nd and 3rd generations and will not build-up the yellow sugarcane aphid).

b. Make 4 weekly applications, unless field conditions indicate more or fewer are needed.

IV. *Third generation control*:

1. Minimum borer infestations requiring dusting.

a. Leaf signs—numerous leaf signs generally, especially in stunted cane of subnormal growth.

b. Leaf sheath feeding — 10 stools per 200 row feet or 360 per acre showing leaf sheath feeding.

2. Insecticide, dosage, and applications.

a. Use 40 per cent Ryania at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre per application. Cryolite is not recommended.

b. Make 4 weekly applications. Plant cane short in growth is most likely to be heavily damaged by third generation borers.

V. *The following are important for successful control of either generation*:

1. Make proper field examinations to determine where and when to dust. This necessitates continuous weekly checking.

2. Start dusting with a general hatching of small borers, but before the larvae begin boring into the plant.

3. As a general rule, four applications at weekly intervals are necessary; however, proper checking may reveal the need of only three or a fifth in some individual fields.

4. Apply the dusts at the recommended dosages while the air is quiet and the plants are moist or wet with dew, which is usually between 6 p.m. and 9 a.m. Evening dusting after the wind subsides is satisfactory. It is important that the application rates be raised to the higher limits specified for each generation where the borer infestation is heavy or cane growth is unusually dense.

5. Use an airplane for treating large areas. The width of swath should not exceed 36 feet, and the plane should be flown at the proper height, which will vary with atmospheric conditions, to insure proper distribution of the dust.

6. A power ground-dusting machine or rotary hand gun may be used for treating smaller areas. About 7 acres of cane can be treated per hour with a 3-row ground machine and about 1 acre per hour with a hand gun. Dusting more than 300 acres on any one plantation by ground machine is impractical.

7. On ground machines, two nozzles to the row give some insurance against incomplete coverage through clogging or misplacement of nozzles.

VI. *Sprays*:

Although sprays have shown some promise, they are not recommended because of the increased cost of application.

VII. *Other insecticides*:

Insecticides other than cryolite or Ryania are not recommended because they have not given comparable control, and may even account for an increase in borer infestation because of their toxic effect upon natural enemies of the borer.

———o———

POPULATION

(Continued from page 258)

in all areas of the cane belt, even in the vicinity of Raceland, where the cane was not seriously injured by the late cold. Since most of the leaf feeding is only slight, indicating a recent hatch of the small borers there is a possibility that the infestation may increase considerably by

May 20. In some fields there is a scattering of deadhearts caused by first generation borers which escaped the freezes. These should not be confused with the numerous sugarcane beetle deadhearts, which are present in many fields at this time.

Dusting to control the first generation of borers is not advisable under the confused circumstances, so plans should be made to start the program on the second generation, for which the first application of insecticides will have to be started about June 20-25. If the lighter, more localized infestation carries through into the second generation, more careful and intensive field checking than has been required the past two years, will be necessary to determine the acreage which justifies dusting.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 257)

details of their general recommendations before they are presented formally to Congress.

The State Department practically pulled the rug from under its own feet when it reversed its former position and agreed to amending the Sugar Act prior to its expiration date December 31, 1956.

Allan Jackson And The News

In this column on June 1st, we quoted a telegram sent by Senator Allen J. Ellender to Allan Jackson, protesting a broadcast made from Havana, Cuba May 9th which broadcast, according to Senator Ellender was "full of errors and mis-statements of fact."

The Senator asked for equal time on the air to correct what he termed "a grave, unfair and unwarranted blow dealt the American sugar industry." Senator Ellender did not get equal time on the air, but he did get Allan Jackson in his 6:00-6:15 P.M. broadcast on June 6th to make the following statement:

"A few weeks ago in this space from Havana I touched on the problem of the sugar market as it affects Cuba and the American businessman doing business in and with Cuba. The Cubans are somewhat concerned over bills pending in Congress which would revise their expected share of the American sugar market.

"The American sugar farmer, on the other hand, is concerned with the way that market is currently shared, between American producers and those in Cuba, Peru and elsewhere. Both have their legitimate reasons for concern.

"The American sugar beet and cane producer points out that under the existing law, his share of the domestic market is fixed at a specific figure, and that it has been held at that level since 1948 despite the fact that domestic CONSUMPTION has continued to increase year after year. Further, the American sugar man maintains that, because of his increasing efficiency through mechanization he is able to produce more sugar per acre now than he was seven years ago so that, in not a few cases, he has had to reduce the total acreage planted to beet and cane in order to stay within his fixed share of the market. This, he thinks is unfair; he feels that as domestic consumption increases, so too, should his share of the total market. And this basically is the purpose of the amendment to the Sugar Act, proposed by Louisiana's Democratic Senator Ellender and others. And this also is the nub of the argument between Cuban sugar men and their American counterparts.

"The present Sugar Act has a termination date for the end of 1956. Under it the Cubans are permitted to supply 96 per cent of that extra amount of sugar consumed in this country over the basic consumption estimated at the beginning of each year. (The other four per cent is supplied by other foreign producers.) The Ellender amendment would alter this and permit domestic producers, including those in

(Continued on next page)

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Hawaii to supply fifty-five per cent of the "extra consumption." Cuba would be permitted to supply 42½ per cent and this, the American sugar people say, would still permit Cuba to sell just about as much sugar to the United States as she does now if not a little more because of the continuing growth of population and resultant increase in total sugar consumption.

"The Cubans, while not denying this likelihood insist that they have planned their economy and their sugar business on the present law and that under it, they expect to supply 96 per cent of that extra consumption at least until the end of next year when the present law expires. They argue that they have at least a "moral commitment" from the United States to purchase that much of the extra sugar from them until the present Act expires. (They're quite willing to renegotiate the whole thing, at the end of that time.) But American sugar men say there is no moral commitment, that the Sugar Act and it is an act, not a treaty as I erroneously reported from Havana, that the ACT is an ACT of Congress subject to change by Congress, and that the Cubans, at the time it was written were told that it would be subject to change. The Cubans don't see it that way. They and the American Chamber of Commerce in Cuba insist that such a change as now proposed would seriously affect their total trade with the United States, their total purchases of other farm items, consumer goods and factory production from the United States, purchases which run in the neighborhood of 350-400 mil-

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ion dollars a year. They have a good argument.

"But the American producers insist that THEIR business will have to be reduced if the change isn't made. They have a good argument too. It's such dilemmas as this that would give anybody grey hair, certainly the members of Congress who have to make the decision. At any rate, we'll have further opportunity to present the various arguments later this month when the House Agriculture Committee opens hearings on the proposed change in the legislation that is now on the books."

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 255)

"The Cubans are spending tremendous sums of money in a propaganda campaign to defeat the sugar legislation. It would be appropriate for some Congressional Committee to investigate the extent and nature of the Cuban propaganda campaign and lobbying activities. There should be some limit on the length to which foreigners can go in trying to influence actions of our government."

Concurrent Resolution

A Concurrent Resolution sponsored by Messrs. F. A. Graugnard, Jr. and Horace Wilkinson III urging that hearings be conducted on sugar legislation by the House Agriculture Committee, was recently adopted by the Louisiana State Legislature and forwarded to Washington. These two very capable Louisiana statesmen will fly to Washington on June 19th to use their talents in contacts with the national legislators.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 256)

It is interesting to note that Milliken and Farwell are now in the process of constructing eigtht heating units on their properties in West Baton Rouge, Assumption, and St. John parishes.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

Sugar Legislation

"Another day passed without any trading in the Number 6 Contract as the situation remained substantially in status quo in the raw market." This statement was made in the Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane report about the market happenings on Friday, June 24th, and it adequately covers the condition of the Old Mule. He is belly-deep in the political mud that is being so freely slung around in the chambers of the House Agriculture Committee. Reports from the Capitol indicate that there has been more talk in the "sugar hearing" about wheat, and cotton, and peanuts and 90% of parity than there has been about sugar.

Gilbert Durbin, who is still in Washington, tells about this in the following report.

"The hearings on sugar legislation before the House Agriculture Committee have turned out to be a forum to discuss problems of all farm commodities and foreign trade policies. The sugar issues involved have been beclouded and obscured by Congressman Cooley's desire to chastise everyone who opposed his ninety per cent fixed price support bill for cotton, wheat, corn, rice, peanuts, and tobacco. Cooley is Chairman of the Committee.

Many people, including members of the press, have interpreted Cooley's rough treatment of some witnesses as meaning he is against the sugar program. He is certainly doing harm to the program by his charges of subsidies and regimentation but many people believe he is simply playing politics and that he will continue to be a strong supporter of a sugar program, as he has been since 1934.

The plight of the Louisiana sugar industry has been forcibly presented to the Committee by many witnesses, and Cooley has stated on several occasions that he realizes Louisiana is in trouble and needs help. He acknowledged several times that Congressmen Willis and Boggs were responsible for him rearranging his schedule in order to hold the sugar hearings.

A witness representing Mexico said Congress should take care of the domestic sugar industry first and foreigners second and that Mexico seeks only to get a fair share of that part of the U. S. market remaining after the domestic producers have been taken care of. The spokesman for Peru voiced the same sentiments and ridiculed one of Cuba's arguments by saying Peru will not go Communistic if she does not get what she asks for.

Many exporters have appeared to say Cuba will buy more from the U. S. if she is allowed to sell the U. S. more sugar. Members of the Committee have pointed out to these witnesses that the domestic sugar producers will also buy more from other U. S. industries if they are allowed to sell more sugar.

Representatives of the American Sugar Cane League are remaining in Washington to assist in obtaining

(Continued on page 274)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

New Varieties and Heat Treated Seed

The three cooperating agencies, the United States Department of Agriculture, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League, have recommended the release of two new cane varieties this fall. This decision was made at the Annual Contact Committee Meeting held at the U. S. D. A. Sugar Station June 16, 1955. The new canes recommended for release are, C. P. 47-193 and 48-103.

Every sugar farmer should make an attempt to get seed of these two varieties this year. A release statement from the three agencies will appear in the July 15 issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.* This statement will give a description of the two varieties as well as adaptations, and specific qualities of the canes.

The July 15th issue will also carry a report on the milling qualities of the two varieties. The milling studies are carried out at the same time the canes are being tested and increased. These studies are made in advance of a release of a variety in order that information can be available before, or at the time, a new variety is offered for commercial production.

A list of the Increase Stations where seed of the two varieties will be available will also be published in the July 15 issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

Application blanks for the new varieties will accompany the release statement in the July 15 issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.* County agents in all parishes will also have application blanks available after July 15.

The three cooperating agencies, at the Contact Committee Meeting held in Houma, also recommended the release of the varieties which were heat treated for the control of the Stunting Disease. There should be an adequate supply for distribution of the varieties C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 44-101 as a result of heat treatments of 1953, 1954, and the increase from the 1953 treatments. There will also be a very small quantity of several other varieties available. The July 15 issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* will carry a list of Stations where this seed will be available along with application forms for the heat treated seed.

Dr. E. V. Abbott, Supt. of the U. S. D. A. Houma Sugar Station and the entire staff at the station, along with Mr. Stephen C. Munson, Chairman of the Contact Committee of the League, were extremely well pleased with the excellent attendance at the June 16 meeting. It is good to know that sugar cane farmers will take a day off to sit in conference with the scientist to discuss their problems and hear reports on research being conducted.

The auditorium at the U. S. D. A. station was filled to capacity. Owners as well as managers and overseers attended this meeting to hear reports of all phases of work being carried on by the station.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

At Last — Hearings on Sugar Legislation

The hearing on bills to amend the Sugar Act started in a cloud of smoke — literally and figuratively. The meetingroom of the House Committee on Agriculture, hazy from the smoke of hundreds of cigarettes, pipes and cigars, was packed from wall to wall with sugar people from almost every corner of the world, and various members of the committee eased feelings badly ruffled in the recent bitter House fight over the Cooley high price support bill, by frequent outbursts of oratory during which every agricultural commodity —except sugar—was discussed.

Committee Chairman Cooley and Vice Chairman Poage utilized every opportunity to needle their Republican colleagues for their lack of interest in the 90% of parity on basic agricultural crops which recently passed in the House by a very narrow margin. They heckled some witnesses from the State and Agriculture Departments and the Farm Bureau Federation unmercifully at times although some of it was in a semi-friendly, somewhat j o c u l a r vein. Some observers think they were indirectly talking to certain members of the Senate, where 49 senators are interested in sugar and where the 90% parity question is yet to be voted on.

Messrs. Cooley and Poage sharply criticised the Administration for its apparent lack of interest in the proposed legislation. Cooley said he had referred the bill, H. R. 5406, to the Departments of State and Agriculture last April and that up to the time of the appearance of the government witnesses, Assistant Secretary of State Holland and Under-Secretary of Agriculture Morse, he had not received an answer from Agriculture. The following day Mr. Cooley interrupted a witness to dramatically wave aloft a document and announce that he had just that moment received the Agriculture Department's report on the bill.

Chairman Cooley had high praise for Lawrence Meyers, Chief of the Sugar Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, but he blamed Meyer's boss, Secretary Benson, for permitting domestic cane and beet sugar producers to over-produce their quotas. Cooley said Benson had only to sign an order and domestic production would have been geared to domestic quotas thus preventing the production of the large surpluses which now pose the problem to both the administrative and legislative branches of the government.

Boggs and Willis Praised

Three times during the first two days of hearings Chairman Cooley interrupted the proceedings to praise Representatives Hale Boggs and Ed Willis for their activity in behalf of the proposed legislation. Cooley said it was his very high regard for his two colleagues that caused him to rearrange the unusually tight schedule of his committee so that hearings on the bill could be held. He pointed out that it was only after he had set a date for the hearing that the government finally came

(Continued on page 278)

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY OF FRANK A. KEMP

(From A News Release By The U. S. Beet Sugar Association)

The American sugar industry faces "the certainty of inevitable decline and deterioration" unless legislation to "restore the right to share in the growth" of the U. S. sugar market is enacted this year, Frank A. Kemp of Denver, Colorado, told the House Committee on Agriculture on June 24th.

He presented the case in favor of H. R. 5406, a bill to amend and extend the present Sugar Act, during the third day of hearings on the measure. Executive committee chairman of the American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee and president of the Great Western Sugar Company of Denver, Kemp spoke as the representative of all domestic sugar producers. These include the domestic beet sugar producers of 21 western states, the mainland cane sugar producers of Louisiana and Florida, the Hawaiian sugar planters, and the Puerto Rican sugar producers.

The bill would increase basic marketing quotas for beet sugar by 85,000 tons, southern cane sugar by 80,000 tons, Puerto Rican by 20,000 tons and Virgin Islands by 3,000 tons. It would also restore to domestic areas the right, held under previous sugar quota laws, to supply 55 per cent of future growth in the U. S. market—reserving 45 per cent of future growth for foreign nations. Under the present law—the Sugar Act of 1948, amended in 1951—all growth in the market is supplied by foreign sugar-producing countries, 96 per cent of it by Cuba.

Kemp emphasized that the proposal "will not reduce by one ounce Cuba's present quota, and will preserve for Cuba the full position she now enjoys in the American market."

He said the anticipated growth in the market for this year exceeds the 188,000-ton basic quota increase proposed for domestic areas, and pointed out that Cuba's present quota was based on an initial consumption estimate 200,000 tons lower than the final consumption figure for 1955 as forecast by "the sugar trade for some time."

Kemp pointed out annual sugar requirements of the United States in 1948, when the present law first became effective, were 7,200,000 tons, and the initial requirements for 1955 have been set by the secretary of agriculture at 8,200,000 tons—up 1,000,000 tons since 1948.

"The law set the share of the domestic sugar areas at fixed figures, which, except for the adjustments in 1953 in Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands quotas (totalling 176,000 tons), have remained the same since 1948 in spite of the tremendous increase in our consumption," Kemp declared.

"The effect of this," he said, "has been to deny the beet and mainland cane areas and Hawaii any share in the growth of the country since 1947 and to condemn all of the domestic areas to a life without prospect of growth. Deprived of the chance for any upward adjustment, they face the certainty of inevitable decline and deterioration. The domestic people believe they have the right as American citizens to share in the growth of their country and in its increased sugar demand."

Kemp said, "The absolute net gain in annual basic quotas by foreign suppliers out of the sugar market increase between 1948 and 1954 was nearly 875,000 tons. The cumulative total gain over the seven years was 4,800,000 tons."

Kemp said action to change the law this year is urgent because increased per-acre yields of sugar crops have brought production in excess of present fixed-tonnage marketing quotas in spite of acreage reductions averaging 10 per cent

(Continued on page 276)

TESTIMONY OF W. C. KEMPER

Before House Agriculture Committee June 22-25, 1955 on behalf of the Mainland Cane Sugar Area

My name is W. C. Kemper. My residence is in the sugar producing area of Louisiana where the company of which I am President is engaged in the growing and processing of sugarcane. I am Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, a Louisiana non-profit corporation, organized to preserve and protect the interests of the sugarcane farmers and processors of the United States. I appear on behalf of the 7500 sugarcane farmers and the 57 sugarcane processing establishments of the Mainland Cane Sugar Area, consisting of the States of Louisiana and Florida. These are the only two states in the Nation in which sugarcane for sugar is produced.

I endorse the statement made by Mr. Frank Kemp in his capacity as spokesman for all of the domestic sugar producers. Therefore, I speak only to voice that endorsement and particularly to bring to your attention certain critical facts applicable to the farmers and processors whom I represent, which make prompt enactment of H. R. 5406 imperative.

The adjustment of quotas under the Sugar Act to more realistic levels is the only practical means by which strangulation of my people can be avoided. We are now buried under crushing inventories of unsold sugar and are being squeezed ever tighter within the constricting limits of shrinking acreage allotments.

In the Mainland Cane Area, like in the other domestic areas, increased efficiency and greater productivity have resulted in steadily mounting production year after year without a corresponding increase in total acreage. This is clearly indicated in a table which I now offer in the record, disclosing Mainland Cane Area Acreage, Production and Yield, 1948-55. You will note in 1948 we produced 477,000 tons of sugar from approximately 336,000 acres, while in 1954 our production had increased to 611,000 tons from only 305,000 acres.

Mainland Cane Area Acreage, Production and Yield—1948-55

Year	Acreage [1] (1000 Acres)	Production (1000 Tons Sugar)	Per Acre [2] (Tons Sugar)
1948	336.4	477	1.418
1949	340.0	521	1.532
1950	336.0	565	1.682
1951	341.2	419	1.228
1952	338.4	605	1.788
1953	345.7	630	1.822
1954	305.2	611	2.002
1955	283.4		

[1] Acreage of Cane for Sugar and Seed.
[2] Total Production Divided by Acreage of Cane for Sugar and Seed.

While the higher yields are essential to meet greatly increased costs, they are, nevertheless, a principal factor in today's quota problems. With the exception of the freeze damage year of 1951, our Area has exceeded its 500,000-ton quota in each of the past six years; and during each of the last three crop years has produced more than 600,000 tons of sugar. In 1954, production was 611,000 tons on less than 90% of normal cane acreage.

Our sugarcane acreage has been reduced 18% this year. Our acreage was reduced last year. In spite of these reductions in acreage, on January 1, 1955, the Mainland Cane Area held in effective inventory from old crop production, approximately 80% of a full year's quota.

This is indeed an anomalous and tragic situation when we stop to think that this condition has arisen during a relatively short period when the consumption of sugar in the United States has increased by more than 1,000,000 tons, in none of which we have been permitted to share.

These things of which I have been

(Continued on page 273)

RECOMMENTATIONS TO THE CONTACT COMMITTEE

Following several meetings attended by members of the staffs of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the U.S.D.A. Sugarcane Field Station at Houma, and representatives of the American Sugar Cane League, for the purpose of considering means by which more efficient use can be made of personnel and funds available for the cooperative outfield variety testing program in Louisiana, we are making the following recommendations to the Contact Committee:

1. The two Experiment Stations agree to conduct the outfield variety testing work by uniform methods.

2. The outfield program will be conducted at 12 stations, as listed below, with the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station having primary responsibility for stations 1 to 6, inclusive, and the U.S.D.A. station for stations 7 to 12, inclusive:

1. Shirley
2. Cinclare (light and heavy soil)
3. Reserve
4. Glenwood
5. Youngsville
6. Billeaud
7. Bon Secour
8. Raceland
9. Greenwood (heavy soil only)
10. Oaklawn (light and heavy soil)
11. St. John-Levert
12. Location to be established on the Iberia soil series

3. All stations will be planted with replicated plots following recognized agronomic field plot designs. The planting of the fields can be so divided that each Station's representative would supervise the planting of any 6 fields most proximately located with respect to each other, but without regard to the Station to which the fields were assigned as basic responsibilities. The harvesting, weighing, sampling, sucrose analysis and statistical analysis of results can be cooperatively conducted, with each Station's personnel performing certain portions of the work as agreed upon.

4. Milling equipment and laboratory facilities for processing the chemical samples from the replicated plots at all outfield stations now available at Houma will be used. The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station will bear part of the cost of labor as agreed upon.

5. Equipment now available and in use at both Stations for transportation, production and harvesting will be coordinated as a single unit, and made available to the cooperators from both Stations so that there will be the most efficient possible use of equipment. The field weighing equipment now available at the U.S.D.A. Station will be used for all tests.

6. The results will be pooled and made available equally to both Stations. Responsibility for analysis of the data to be used in preparation of the variety summary sheet will be that of the Station representative who has the primary responsibility for a given test field. After the data from all stations are collected and analyzed, they will be correlated and presented to the industry in a single joint variety summary sheet. After the joint variety report is prepared, each Station has the privilege of preparing any other desired reports from the results obtained from the fields for which they have the primary responsibility.

7. The overall purpose of the changes in procedure outlined above is to avoid any possibility of duplication of effort on the part of the two Stations, to utilize equipment and personnel of both Stations more efficiently, and to make available for other aspects of sugarcane research personnel and equipment that can be so used without retarding

the sugarcane variety testing program.

J. Norman Efferson,
Director
Louisiana Agricultural
Experiment Station
E. V. Abbott,
Superintendent
U. S. Sugarcane Field
Station

KEMPER

(Continued from page 271)

speaking — tonnages, quotas, acreages, and the like—are cold, statistical expressions with little more than academic significance unless we translate them into terms of the ultimate value, into terms of people and their well-being or should I say, lack of well-being. In addition to the approximately 7500 sugarcane farmers and their families in our Area, there are an estimated 40,000 field workers and thousands of factory workers whose livelihoods are at stake. At this moment, these American citizens are face to face with grave economic danger. Experience of many years proves there is no adequate substitute crop to which they may turn. Moreover, the size of the average cane farm, and the cost of the modern equipment required in sugarcane farming, do not permit the combination of sugarcane culture with that of a substitute crop, even if such a substitute were to be found.

Further, Gentlemen of the Committee, in addition to those people who raise and process sugarcane and who are employed by our farmers and processors, there are many thousands of others dependent upon continuation of a healthy sugar industry in Louisiana and Florida. By its very nature, the industry is a geographically concentrated one. The farms are closely gathered around the 57 processing establishments. Thus, complete areas, communities, public institutions, local governments, and allied businesses are directly dependent upon the industry for their well-being.

It is extremely difficult—yes, impossible—for the average sugarcane farmer to understand why a non-surplus farm commodity should be subjected to any restriction. It is even beyond his imagination to comprehend restrictions to the extent of those presently in effect.

A proposal announced recently by the Government and incorporated in one of the bills pending before you does not include any quota change this year and grants only a growth formula for the future. It is guilty of the familiar shortcoming — "too little and too late." I sincerely hope that I have been able to make it plain that we can no longer look to the future. The future is upon us. Our problems are here and now. They are riding heavily on our backs. They are not lurking off ahead somewhere awaiting our arrival down the road a piece.

H. R. 5406 recognizes these facts by providing an immediate increase of 80,000 tons, or 16%, in the Mainland Cane quota—a small but constructive step toward absorption of the 80% effective inventory. The growth formula would be applied in addition to the immediate quota revisions. By 1960, God willing, our farmers might be able to return to the limited acreage which was devoted to sugarcane during the five years prior to 1954.

Much misleading propaganda with respect to this legislation has emanated from our neighbor to the south. You and the public have been told that this bill will reduce Cuba's quota and drastically curtail her purchasing power. The threat is that serious internal political repercussions and international unrest may result. Nothing could be further from the truth. As has been pointed out, under H. R. 5406 our present trade relationships with Cuba or any other nation will not be disturbed. All adjustments in quotas, including 1955, will be taken from expected increases in sugar consumption in the United States.

(Continued on next page)

Neither Cuba nor any other foreign country will be required to reduce the tonnage of sugar allotted to it under the Sugar Act as presently written. Quite to the contrary, the quotas of Cuba and other foreign countries will continue to increase as our consumption of sugar increases. Obviously then, Cuba's market and her purchasing power will not and cannot be thus reduced.

While on this subject, speaking of political repercussions in Cuba, and as an aside, I might ask this question: "Is there any other nation in the world where before its highest legislative body, there could be debated the question of whether domestic farmers have the right to share with a foreign industry an increase in the requirements of the domestic market?" I do not believe I need answer this question.

Implied threats and the suggestion of Red Ghosts cannot be realistic and are only an endeavor to monopolize, through fear, our domestic market. If we think there is any doubt or skepticism in the minds of the Cubans as to the continuation of our "good neighbor policy," perhaps we should furnish them a copy of that immortal letter, "Yes, Virginia, There Is A Santa Claus."

There have been suggestions from other quarters that a compromise might be effected in this sugar legislation. This bill, Gentlemen of the Committee, *is* a compromise. If the domestic areas were asking for quota increases or participation in future consumption commensurate with their needs, obviously our requests would be more than doubled. The statistical data submitted for the record conclusively so indicates. We have whittled our requests to the bare minimum on which we believe we may exist. This has been done to allay, to the maximum extent, opposition to our bill. We had hoped our very moderate requests would be viewed with reason by all interested persons and would in this spirit be accepted and would not be opposed. Since this bill is a compromise, and sets out the irreducible minimum requirements of the domestic farmers and processors, such minimum requirements could not possibly be further compromised.

It is the deep conviction of our Mainland Cane sugar producers, as Americans, that domestic producers are fully entitled, at the least, to the modest share of the expanding American market, which H. R. 5406 would provide.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 267)

passage of sugar legislation before Congress adjourns."

For The Record

On Monday, June 27th Ernesto Galarza, of the National Agricultural Workers Union, testified at the sugar hearing in Washington against any quota increase before 1957 and complained that the Department of Agriculture establishes minimum wages in Louisiana that are too low. Frank Lapeyrollerie, of Local 317 at Reserve, sat by Galarza while he testified.

Dollars In Cuba

The following are direct quotes:

Wire sent to Senator Ellender by local mill supply company:

"UNITED STATES CUBAN SUGAR COUNCIL ASKING THE SUPPORT OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS TO DEFEAT HOUSE BILL HR 5406 AND SENATE BILL S 1635 BECAUSE CUBANS NEED AMERICAN DOLLARS TO BUY AMERICAN MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS. HAVE EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT CUBANS ARE USING AMERICAN DOLLARS TO BUY MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND, GERMANY, BELGIUM WHICH SHOULD BE BOUGHT IN UNITED STATES."

Paragraph from a letter recently received by the same supply company from a firm in Louisville, Kentucky:

"A representative of one of Louis-

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH JUNE 24, 1955

	Today	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW YORK	6.02	6.00	6.15
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW ORLEANS	6.01	5.97	6.13
WORLD SPOT RAWS (In Cuba)	3.18	3.38	3.23

SUGAR FUTURES No. 6
(Closing Bid Prices)

	Aug.	Sept.	Nov.	Mch. '56
Today	5.53	5.55	5.58	5.35
1 Month Ago	5.55	5.59	5.61	5.36
1 Year Ago	None	5.73	5.73	5.52

OFFSHORE RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS
(Long Tons, 2,240 lbs.)

	To Date 1955	Same Date 1954
American	196,336 tons	202,975 tons
Godchaux	97,064 tons	141,544 tons
Colonial	85,782 tons	126,707 tons
Henderson	48,082 tons	46,012 tons
Southdown	7,740 tons	8,897 tons
South Coast	21,902 tons	54,176 tons
Supreme	47,326 tons	58,945 tons
Totals	504,232 tons	639,256 tons

ville's leading law firms called on me regarding this situation, and his remarks were practically the same as those covered by the photostatic copy of the U. S. Cuban Sugar Council's May 31st letter. I explained to this gentleman that our welding fitting business in Cuba had been reduced to practically nothing as a result of Cuban industries buying English and German-made welding fittings which were produced by labor in those countries costing at least 25% of that in our own country. This attorney went on to tell me that American ingenuity in manufacturing, etc., etc. should certainly make it possible for us to overcome that labor situation, etc., etc. but between you and me our American ingenuity might accomplish a portion of the difference in our labor costs but it's pretty difficult to overcome our tax money going to foreign countries along with our raw material for the purpose of being fabricated into products coming back into this country at prices from 25 to 30% under our own."

Clarence J. Savoie Dies

It is with regret that we record the death of Mr. Clarence J. Savoie, age 75 years, who died at his home in Belle Rose, La. on Saturday, June 25, 1955.

Mr. Savoie was one of the powers of South Louisiana. Failing health during recent years curtailed his activities but at the time of his death he was President of the big Assumption Parish sugar growing and processing firm of Dugas and LeBlanc and a member of the board of directors of the Assumption Bank and Trust Company and also a director of Middle South Utilities. He was formerly on the board of directors of the United Gas Corporation and was a director of the Electric Bond and Share Company of New York and the Louisiana Power and Light Co. His son Charles C. Savoie is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League.

Acreage Hearing July 13th

The Acreage Hearing will be held as per schedule on Wednesday, July 13th in the auditorium of the Inter-

(Continued on next page)

national House in New Orleans.

To provide a basis for discussion at the hearing the Government has suggested consideration of the following method of establishing 1956 proportionate shares:

1. Extend to the 1956 crop the individual farm proportionate shares which were effective for the 1955 crop, except that for any farm whose planted acreage for the 1955 crop was less than 80 per cent of its 1955 proportionate share due to cause other than drouth, flood, storm, freeze, disease or insects, the 1956 proportionate share would be 125 per cent of such 1955 planted acreage. Pro rata adjustments would be made for farms with 1955 proportionate shares of more than 25 acres by applying a factor as required to attain the 1956 acreage objective.

2. Establish a minimum proportionate share of five acres for any farm on which sugar cane was planted during the period 1949-55 inclusive.

3. Establish a proportionate share of five acres for any new farm (one with no record of sugar cane acreage during the period 1949-55.

4. Continue provisions similar to those contained in the 1955 crop determination with respect to appeals and the protection of share tenants and sharecroppers.

The following preliminary 1955 crop data are presented for consideration:

For new farms, the proportionate shares total 190 acres and the estimated acreage of sugar cane within such shares is 175; for old farms with 10-acre shares, the share total 12,640 acres and the estimated acreage within such shares is 6700; for farms with shares of 10.1 to 25 acres, the shares total 19,741 acres and the estimated acreage within such shares is 16,300; for farms with shares over 25 acres, the shares total 268,320 acres and the estimated acreage within such shares is 257,600. The estimated acres within the proportionate shares for all farms total 280,775.

In addition to consideration of the method of establishing 1956 proportionate shares, interested persons are invited to give their views concerning the total acreage which should be allotted to attain the desired production of sugar in the mainland cane area from the 1956 crop.

—o—

MR. KEMP

(Continued from page 270)

in beet states this year and totalling 18 per cent in southern states in the last two years.

Further reduction in sugar acreage "will add acres to the mounting totals of other crop production," Kemp said.

"Actual facts show the predicament of individual domestic producers caused by production which they are forbidden to market," he declared.

He cited the case of a Louisiana sugar company which, he said, anticipates that when its 1955 crop production commences, there will be no marketing quota left for the company after its second day of operation. This same firm, Kemp said, had an effective inventory at the beginning of this year equal to 97 per cent of its quota for the entire year.

Kemp also cited the example of a western beet sugar company which, because of stocks unsaleable under the law, will be allowed to market only about 100 tons of the sugar it produces this year. This firm, he pointed out, already has in stock 74,000 tons of sugar held over from previous production.

Kemp said it is difficult for American farmers to understand why, in the face of rising demand for sugar in this country, they are being forced to cut sugarcane and sugar beet acreage. He compared this with what has been happening in Cuba, pointing out that "from 1939 to 1953 the Cuban sugar industry took into its embrace over 1,500,000 acres, a gain of 68 per cent," while U. S. sugar beet acreage

n the same period actually declined ix per cent.

"These figures," he declared, 'may help you to understand why American farmers are indignant hat the more fortunate industry of Cuba should be preferred over any ncrease in domestic production."

The domestic sugar industry's spokesman said that through appli- ation of technological advances, Jnited States sugar producers have ncreased per-acre yields 21 per cent n seven years in the sugarcane reas and 15 per cent in just three ears in the sugar beet areas.

"Traditionally in this country, progress is rewarded," he added. 'In our case it will bring down on ur heads a stiff penalty—we must educe the number of acres grown."

He pointed out that sugar pro- luction in the U. S. is not in sur- lus to the nation's needs, but that his country actually imports nearly alf of its annual needs.

Issue was taken by Kemp with a proposal executive departments have ecommended to the House Commit- ee.

He said the proposal "recognized nd endorsed all four basic princi- les the domestic industry has as- erted and which are embodied" in H. R. 5406, the bill before the com- nittee. But, he added, the govern- ment proposal and the bill "parted company" as to the precise time quotas should be revised and as to the base to be used in setting a formula for division of future mar- ket increases between foreign and domestic producers.

"We submit most earnestly that n consideration of time and circum- stances, the proposal of the execu- tive departments falls short of what s right," Kemp told the committee.

He said the bill being considered n the hearings "represents a modest nd moderate division of the growth of our market in which the domes- tic areas have in fact written down their just claims to what they re- gard as below the minimum to

(Continued on next page)

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which they are fairly entitled."

He concluded by saying the domestic industry and sponsors of the proposed legislation believed the bill represented "a fair, honest compromise between the claims of our industry and our wish to benefit foreign suppliers. By any test, it is in the best interests of the United States.

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 269)

out with its proposal for sugar legislation. Cooley said he wanted to make the record clear that the long delay in getting a hearing was due to lack of interest in high government circles and that neither he nor members of the Agriculture committee should be blamed.

Corridor Opinion

Veterans of most legislative hearings on sugar on Capitol Hill are of the opinion that never before has there been so much 'politicking' on the part of committee members during an open hearing or so much apparent disagreement among the various interests involved. The four domestic sugar producing areas, Mainland Cane, Continental Beets, Hawaii and Puerto Rico are in 100% agreement. But there has been obvious lack of a united front by the Executive Departments and there are a number of points of difference between various segments of the refiners, groups which usually hold together at least in public. Mr. Cooley and his vice-chairman made the most of the internal division of opinion within the Executive departments of the government. The full duty countries like Mexico, Peru are bitterly fighting the Cubans for a larger share of what the Cubans regard as their share of the U. S. market.

Although some of the issues have been clouded by politics we predict that a committee bill which will be a combination of the industry and government proposals will make its appearance in the not too distant future and will be passed promptly by the House.

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Hearings on sugar legislation by the Committee on Agriculture probably will be concluded on the day this publication goes to press, July 15th.

Committee Chairman Harold Cooley, ardent proponent of high rigid price supports, repeatedly, during the hearings, has charged Secretary of Agriculture Benson with being indifferent to the sad plight of domestic sugar producers. Cooley said Benson could have prevented the huge surpluses of sugar from piling up in beet and mainland cane areas. At Cooley's insistence, the Committee voted to ask Benson to appear before it and at the earliest date. It is understood that Benson said he could not come before the Committee until Thursday, July 14th.

If Benson appears, he undoubtedly will be raked over the coals not only on sugar but also for his firm stand against high rigid support prices on cotton, corn, peanuts, wheat and other basic agricultural commodities.

When anxious members of his Committee asked Cooley if he didn't think the delay until July 14th would jeopardize passage of a sugar bill this session, Cooley is reported to have replied that there would be plenty of time to do the job before adjournment.

Boggs and Willis Do It Again

Several times during the hearings, Cooley said it was his high regard for Boggs and Willis that caused him to re-arrange the schedule of his Committee so that hearings could be held on the bill.

On July 7th, Chairman Cooley announced that he would hear authors of sugar bills and other members of Congress who desired to testify on the proposed sugar legislation. As might be expected, Messrs. Boggs and Willis were the first to rise and ask permission to make statements. Cooley, who is noted for his sharp wit and brusque handling of witnesses, said he would be glad to hear his colleagues if they would testify at the same time. Amid laughter from Committee members and the large crowd of spectators, Representatives Boggs and Willis took their places, side by side, on the witness stand.

Instead of both talking at the same time, as Cooley facetiously intimated they should, Ed and Hale "teamed up" on the Chairman and the Committee. Together they made the most forceful and dramatic presentation of the hearing.

At the conclusion of their joint testimony, Chairman Cooley and many of his colleagues on the Committee heartily congratulated the Louisianians for their great contribution toward a better understanding of the problems confronting producers in the mainland cane area.

Cubans Shed Tears

The State Department's proposal to greatly reduce Cuba's share of the sugar quota that foreign areas would obtain under the proposed new Sugar Act has "cut Cuba to the quick." According to advices from Havana, various Cuban sugar producers are "taken aback by a

(Continued on page 295)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Release of Heat-treated Seed

Your special attention is called to the release of the Heat-treated seed cane. In the fall of 1953 and 1954 the League, in cooperation with Louisiana State University and the United States Department of Agriculture, treated seed cane of several varieties for the control of the virus Stunting Disease of sugar cane. The cane treated and the increase produced from the treated material is available to the Louisiana sugar industry for this planting season.

There is no guarantee, expressed or implied, that this seed is completely free of the Stunting disease; however, the seed is guaranteed to have been produced from heat treated seed.

In order that growers can have an idea of how rapidly this seed can be increased, an article by Mr. Elliott Jones, Southdown Sugars, entitled *Southdown's Experience with Heat-Treated Seed Cane*, is carried in this issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*. It is interesting to note here that Mr. Elliott Jones has played a major part in the increase and release of every sugar cane variety grown in Louisiana for more than twenty-five years.

The scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture and Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station believe that Stunting Disease is the major cause of varietal deterioration, or the decline in yielding ability of cane varieties after being released.

Experiments conducted have indicated that increased yields can be expected by the use of heat-treated seed. Growers, who attended the Houma Contact Committee Meeting saw pictures of plots planted from heat-treated seed compared with plots planted from field-run seed. Stands were much superior where heat-treated material was used for seed. Growers were also told at both the Baton Rouge and Houma Contact Committee meetings that increased yields resulted from the use of treated seed.

Because this disease is spread by the cane knife certain precautions should be taken to prevent a rapid spread of the disease in the treated seed. They are:

(1) Plant heat-treated seed in fields which are free of volunteer cane.

(2) If the cane is "wacked" or cut in the row at planting time, the cane knife should be sterilized with alcohol and then flamed.

(3) If the cane is shaved, use the shaver in the treated plots first before shaving other fields not treated.

(4) If a mechanical harvester is used to cut seed plots for increase cut treated seed plots with the harvester first before cutting fields not treated.

(5) If seed is cut by hand, and the knife has been used that season sterilize the knife with alcohol and then flame.

(6) Prevent, if possible, all persons from cutting cane in the increase plots with contaminated poc

(Continued on page 295)

RELEASE OF NEW SUGARCANE VARIETIES C. P. 48-103 AND C. P. 47-193

In accordance with established procedure, the three cooperating agencies which are working together in the development of improved sugarcane varieties for Louisiana, viz: the Sugar Crops Section, Field Crops Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana State Agricultural Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., have jointly approved the release of C. P. 48/103 and C. P. 47/193 for commercial planting in the fall of 1955.

C. P. 48/103

C. P. 48/103 is being released because it is superior to any variety that has ever been grown in Louisiana in earliness of maturity, consistently producing par cane by the first week in October. In sugar per ton of cane it is far above any variety now grown commercially, and averages about 15 percent above C. P. 44/101. In milling it gives better extraction than C. P. 44/101 and its juices are of high quality.

It is a cane of moderate vigor, growing off rather slowly in the spring, but at the test field it has produced, on the average, tonnage about equal to or above that of C. P. 36/105 at harvest time. Because of its early slow growth and a straight top, it does not shade as well early in the season as other commercial varieties, and it is possible that in growing it more attention would have to be given to weed control. It has an erect habit of growth and is adapted to machine harvesting. In barrel diameter it is slightly larger than C. P. 44-101, and in fiber content it is similar to C. P. 36/13.

C. P. 48/103 germinates well as both plant cane and stubble, yielding about the same in tons per acre as plant cane, first and second stubble. It is resistant to mosaic and moderately resistant to red rot. It has shown improved stands and growth following heat treatment to eliminate the stunting disease virus, but appears to be no more suspectible to that disease than the present commercial varieties. Heat treatment of seed cane is recommended where feasible. It is susceptible to the borer.

C. P. 48/103 should be grown only on fertile, well drained light soils, and on the acreage desired for early milling. It is superior to any variety we now have for that purpose. It has given satisfactory tonnage at all of the test fields except at St. John Plantation, St. Martin Parish.

C. P. 48/103 is a seedling of C. P. 29/320 x Co. 290.

C. P. 47/193

C. P. 47/193 is a cane of moderate vigor similar to C. P. 36/105 in growth type. It is not quite as erect as that variety but can be harvested satisfactorily by machine. It germinates well as plant cane and stubble, and shades about as early as C. P. 36/105. The stalks are slightly smaller in diameter than those of C. P. 36/105, and it is between C. P. 36/105 and C. P. 44/101 in fiber content. In milling it gives lower extraction than C. P. 44/101, but it has satisfactory juice quality. On light soils it has averaged about 5 percent under C. P. 44/101 in tonnage per acre, but is slightly above that variety in sugar per ton of cane. It has a higher rate of inversion of sucrose after cutting than other varieties now grown commercially.

C. P. 47/193 is resistant to mosaic and moderately resistant to red rot. It has shown improved stands and growth following heat treatment

(Continued on next page)

to eliminate the stunting disease virus, but appears to be no more susceptible to that disease than the present commercial varieties. Heat treatment of the seed is recommended where feasible. It is average in resistance to the borer, or about equal to C. P. 36/105.

C. P. 47/193 does relatively well on heavy soils and may be used to supplement other varieties now grown on those soils. Some growers may prefer it to other varieties on such soils and it is recommended for trial. It has not proved superior to C. P. 44/101 on light soils except at the Shirley test field in Avoyelles Parish where it has exceeded that variety in yields of both cane and sugar per acre.

C. P. 47/193 is a seedling of C. P. 34/120 x C. P. 36/211.

H. M. TYSDAL, Head, Sugar Crops Section, Field Crops Research Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture

J. NORMAN EFFERSON, Director, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

J. P. DUHE, President, American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

EVALUATION OF SUGARCANE VARIETIES C. P. 48-103 AND C. P. 47-193 FOR MILLING AND PROCESSING

During the past three grinding seasons pilot plant experiments on the milling and processing of the two new sugarcane varieties, C. P. 48-103 and C. P. 47-193, have been carried out at the Audubon Sugar Factory. Commercial variety C. P. 44-101 was used as the standard. The milling experiments were performed by Louisiana State University, Department of Chemical Engineering, under contract with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the processing experiments by the Sugarcane Products Section of the Southern Utilization Research Branch, U.S.D.A. The sugarcane for these experiments was furnished by the American Sugar Cane League.

All of the 2-ton samples used in the 1954 experiments were grown at St. Gabriel. In 1952 and 1953 the standard samples of C. P. 44-101 were grown at San Francisco, and samples of the new varieties C. P. 48-103 and C. P. 47-193 were obtained from Southdown plantation. The average results for each season, and for the three seasons in which each variety was tested, are given in Table 1, together with comparative ratings as percentages of standard variety C. P. 44-101.

Rates of grinding were lower and power consumed in KWH per ton of cane were higher for both of the new varieties than for C. P. 44-101. The rate of grinding of fiber was higher for C. P. 47-193, in which it averaged almost 15%, and the power consumption in KWH per ton of fiber was lower than the standard C. P. 44-101. The samples of C. P. 48-103 were more comparable to standard C. P. 44-101 in fiber content, averaging somewhat less than 13%.

Variety C. P. 48-103 is a high sucrose cane and the experiment yielded 127% as much T.A. 96° sugar as those made with standard C. P. 44-101. This was obtained with the removal of only 91% as much total weight of clarifier mud although the dense precipitate eliminated almost 25% more impurities on a dry solids basis, as can be calculated from the data of Table 1. The juice of this variety can be clarified at a high rate, and it is the only variety tested that yielded juice of fair clarity, 102% compared to standard C. P. 44-101, with minimum quantities of clarifier dis

TABLE 1
Comparison of Varieties C. P. 48-103 and C. P. 47-193 with the Standard C. P. 44-101
Results of Experiments for 1952, 1953 and 1954

Year	Cane Variety	Field	No. Tests	Dilute Juice Purity	Defecated Juice		Mud Produced, lbs./T. Cane	Dry Solids % of Mud Weight	Sucrose % Cane
					Purity	Clarity			
1952	C. P. 44-101	San Francisco	5	76.2	78.6	39	140	6.19	11.96
1953	C. P. 44-101	San Francisco	4	80.0	81.5	44	170	4.91	12.16
1954	C. P. 44-101	St. Gabriel	4	69.8	73.9	54	116	6.60	9.14
		Wtd. Average	13	75.4	78.0	45	142	5.92	11.15
1952	C. P. 48-103	Southdown	4	81.5	82.6	36	151	9.08	13.78
1953	C. P. 48-103	Southdown	4	84.7	87.2	42	128	6.15	14.46
1954	C. P. 48-103	St. Gabriel	4	79.7	81.1	60	107	8.92	12.88
		Wtd. Average	12	82.0	83.6	46	129	8.05	13.71
1952	C. P. 47-193	Southdown	4	76.4	78.4	42	154	6.64	11.58
1953	C. P. 47-193	Southdown	4	82.8	84.5	52	231	4.71	12.75
1954	C. P. 47-193	St. Gabriel	4	76.7	78.0	56	134	6.86	11.03
		Wtd. Average	12	78.6	80.3	50	173	6.07	11.79
		Comparative Rating % of Standard Variety C. P. 44-101							
	C. P. 44-101			100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
	C. P. 48-103			109.	106.	102.	91.	136.	123.
	C. P. 47-193			104.	103.	111.	122.	103.	106.

TABLE 1—Continued

Year	Cane Variety	Field	No. Tests	Sucr. Extr., % Sucr. in Cane	T.A. 96° Sugar, lbs./T. Cane	Fiber % Cane	Rate of Grinding T/HR	Mill Power KWH/T
1952	C. P. 44-101	San Francisco	5	90.63	180.6	13.45	18.40	5.69
1953	C. P. 44-101	San Francisco	4	89.18	181.9	14.06	15.51	5.66
1954	C. P. 44-101	St. Gabriel	4	90.14	143.3	11.30	14.50	5.36
		Wtd. Average	13	90.03	169.5	12.98	16.14	5.57
1952	C. P. 48-103	Southdown	4	87.87	207.5	12.54	15.40	6.28
1953	C. P. 48-103	Southdown	4	86.99	220.4	13.62	14.70	6.23
1954	C. P. 48-103	St. Gabriel	4	90.52	218.4	12.30	13.54	5.44
		Wtd. Average	12	88.46	215.4	12.82	14.54	5.98
1952	C. P. 47-193	Southdown	4	89.00	169.8	15.08	16.68	6.69
1953	C. P. 47-193	Southdown	4	89.18	195.6	14.83	16.60	6.81
1954	C. P. 47-193	St. Gabriel	4	89.10	182.8	13.50	12.61	5.82
		Wtd. Average	12	89.09	182.7	14.47	15.30	6.44
		Comparative Rating % of Standard Variety C. P. 44-101						
	C. P. 44-101			100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
	C. P. 48-103			98.	127.	99.	90.	107.
	C. P. 47-193			99.	108.	111.	95.	116.

charge. Variety C. P. 47-193 yielded 108% as much T.A. 96° sugar per ton as C. P. 44-101 on the average. It behaved like most of the other varieties in clarification, producing 122% as much clarifier discharge with resulting high clarity juice, averaging 111% of standard C. P. 44-101 in this respect. This variety can be clarified well, but only at a reduced processing rate.

The results of the 1952 and 1953 experiments and evaluation of the varieties were reported at the annual meetings of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, and the 1954 results will be published in the proceedings of that Society.

C. W. STEWART,
Superintendent,
Audubon Sugar Factory,
Louisiana State University

W. F. GUILBEAU,
Chemical Engineer,
Sugarcane Products Section,
Southern Utilization Research Branch

C. P. 48-103 NOTICE

The American Sugar Cane League has been directed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to undertake a fair and impartial distribution of the newly released variety of cane known as

C. P. 48-103

A number of plots of this cane are subject to this distribution. It has been grown with the understanding that those growing it shall be paid for it at the price of mill cane plus $2.00 per ton, cut and loaded on the vehicle of the purchaser, and the League is authorized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to charge a distribution fee of $1.00 a ton.

If you wish some of this cane please fill out and sign the application blank on the opposite page. NO OTHER FORM OF APPLICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED, AND IT MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, 414 WHITNEY BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS 12, NOT LATER THAN MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1955.

The price of the cane is $11.17 per ton, cut and loaded on your vehicle at the secondary station. The cane will be cut with a harvester.

For the convenience of delivering and handling the purchase of C. P. 48-103 the League is offering the purchaser three choices of locations from which to purchase this cane. The stations possessing C. P. 48-103 are:

Parish	Station	Owner	Address
Ascension	Evan Hall	Churchill & Thibaut	McCall
	Palo Alto	Palo Alto Co.	Donaldsonville
	New Hope	Southdown Sugars	Donaldsonville
Assumption	Lula	Savoie Farms	Belle Rose
	Westfield	Dugas & LeBlanc	Paincourtville
	Glenwood	Thibaut Farms	Napoleonville
	Foley	Godchaux Sugars	Napoleonville
	Little Texas	Milliken & Farwell	Napoleonville
	Cleveland	Est. E. G. Robichaux	Labadieville
Avoyelles	Shirley	Haas Investment Co.	Bunkie
Iberia	Akers	J. A. Akers	New Iberia
	Caroline	Lionel Kling	New Iberia
	Duhe Bros.	J. P. Duhe	New Iberia
	Enterprise	M. A. Patout & Son	Jeanerette
	Landry's	Leon Landry	New Iberia
Iberville	Milly	A. Wilbert & Sons	Plaquemine
	St. Louis	E. J. Gay Co.	Plaquemine
	Celeste	Jos. Campesi	White Castle
Lafayette	Billeaud-Reaux	Billeaud-Reaux	Broussard
Lafourche	Laurel Valley	J. W. Lepine	Thibodaux
	Mary	Godchaux Sugars	Raceland
	Greenwood	Southdown Sugars	Thibodaux
	McLeod	Valentine Sugars	Lockport
Pointe Coupee	Alma	Alma Pltg Co.	Lakeland
	Stonewall	A. Wilbert & Sons	New Roads
	Brunswick	A. A. Thibaut	New Roads
St. Charles	Waterford	Milliken & Farwell	Killona
St. James	Uncle Sam	Moise Hymel	Mt. Airy
	Sidney	F. A. Graugnard & Sons	St. James
	St. James	Southdown Sugars	Vacherie
St. John	Glendale	T. Lanaux & Son	Lucy
	San Francisco	San Francisco P & M Co.	Lions
	Reserve	Godchaux Sugars	Reserve
St. Martin	Pine Grove	Dr. J. L. Beyt	St. Martinville
	St. John	J. B. Levert Co.	St. Martinville
St. Mary	Azema	Hugh Junca	Franklin, Rt. B
	Oaklawn	South Coast Corpn.	Franklin
	Shadyside	Virgil Browne	Franklin
W. Baton Rouge	Addition	H. L. Laws & Co.	Cinclare
Primary Stations	Smithfield	Milliken & Farwell	Port Allen
	Orange Grove	Orange Grove Co.	New Iberia
	Southdown	Southdown Sugars	Houma

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C. P. 48-103 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1955

The cane will cost approximately as follows:

Mill price per ton at $6.30 sugar	$ 6.68
Conditional payment at 80 cents	1.28
Value of molasses to grower	.21
Premium	2.00
This sum all goes to the grower	$ 10.17
Distribution fee to the American Sugar Cane League	1.00
TOTAL PER TON	$ 11.17

The League will make every effort to fill orders at locations selected by applicants.

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C. P. 48-103 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1955

Tear Off Application Below and Mail

APPLICATION FOR C. P. 48-103 SEED CANE

Date .....

To The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A. Inc.

Gentlemen:

I hereby apply for ..... tons of C. P. 48-103 seed cane. I agree to pay when the cane is ready to be delivered to me, and I am to be notified concerning this and supplied with the name and address of the grower from whom I am to get the cane, which I will send for on delivery dates in September 1955. I understand that this cane will not be trash free.

If for any reason this order cannot be filled, it is understood that my money will be returned to me.

I had ..... acres of sugarcane in 1954.

My choices of locations of purchase are:

1st choice .....

2nd choice .....

3rd choice .....

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not be possible for me to get as much cane as I apply for, owing to the limited supply.

Name.....

Address.....

C. P. 47-193 NOTICE

The American Sugar Cane League has been directed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to undertake a fair and impartial distribution of the newly released variety of cane known as

C. P. 47-193

A number of plots of this cane are subject to this distribution. It has been grown with the understanding that those growing it shall be paid for it at the price of mill cane plus $2.00 per ton, cut and loaded on the vehicle of the purchaser, and the League is authorized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to charge a distribution fee of $1.00 a ton.

If you wish some of this cane please fill out and sign the application blank on the opposite page. NO OTHER FORM OF APPLICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED AND IT MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, 414 WHITNEY BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS 12, NOT LATER THAN MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1955.

The price of the cane is $11.17 per ton, cut and loaded on your vehicle at the secondary station. The cane will be cut with a harvester.

For the convenience of delivering and handling the purchase of C. P. 47-193 the League is offering the purchaser three choices of locations from which to purchase this cane. The stations possessing C. P. 47-193 are:

Parish	Station	Owner	Address
Ascension	Evan Hall	Churchill & Thibaut	McCall
	Palo Alto	Palo Alto Co.	Donaldsonville
	New Hope	Southdown Sugars	Donaldsonville
	Conway	Waguespack Bros.	Burnside
Assumption	Lula	Savoie Farms	Belle Rose
	Westfield	Dugas & LeBlanc	Paincourtville
	Glenwood	Thibaut Farms	Napoleonville
	Foley	Godchaux Sugars	Napoleonville
	Little Texas	Milliken & Farwell	Napoleonville
	Cleveland	Est. E. G. Robichaux	Labadieville
Avoyelles	Shirley	Haas Investment Co.	Bunkie
Iberia	Akers	J. A. Akers	New Iberia
	Caroline	Lionel Kling	New Iberia
	Duhe Bros.	J. P. Duhe	New Iberia
	Enterprise	M. A. Patout & Son	Jeanerette
	Landry's	Leon Landry	New Iberia
Iberville	Milly	A. Wilbert & Sons	Plaquemine
	St. Louis	E. J. Gay Co.	Plaquemine
	Celeste	Jos. Campesi	White Castle
Lafourche	Laurel Valley	J. W. Lepine	Thibodaux
	Mary	Godchaux Sugars	Raceland
	Greenwood	Southdown Sugars	Thibodaux
	McLeod	Valentine Sugars	Lockport
Pointe Coupee	Stonewall	A. Wilbert & Sons	New Roads
	Brunswick	A. A. Thibaut	New Roads
St. Charles	Waterford	Milliken & Farwell	Killona
St. James	Uncle Sam	Moise Hymel	Mt. Airy
	Sidney	F. A. Graugnard & Sons	St. James
	St. James	Southdown Sugars	Vacherie
St. John	Glendale	T. Lanaux & Son	Lucy
	San Francisco	San Francisco P & M Co.	Lions
	Reserve	Godchaux Sugars	Reserve
St. Martin	Pine Grove	Dr. J. L. Beyt	St. Martinville
	St. John	J. B. Levert Co.	St. Martinville
St. Mary	Azema	Hugh Junca	Franklin, Rt. B
	Calumet	C. Baughman	Patterson
	Katy	Katy Plantation	Franklin
	Oaklawn	South Coast Corpn.	Franklin
	Shadyside	Virgil Browne	Franklin
W. Baton Rouge	Addition	H. L. Laws & Co.	Cinclare
West Feliciana	Angola	La. State Pen.	Angola
Primary Stations	Smithfield	Milliken & Farwell	Port Allen
	Orange Grove	Orange Grove Co.	New Iberia
	Southdown	Southdown Sugars	Houma

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C. P. 47-193 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1955

The cane will cost approximately as follows:

Mill price per ton at $6.30 sugar	$ 6.68
Conditional payment at 80 cents	1.28
Value of molasses to grower	.21
Premium	2.00
This sum all goes to the grower	$ 10.17
Distribution fee to the American Sugar Cane League	1.00
TOTAL PER TON	$ 11.17

The League will make every effort to fill orders at locations selected by applicants.

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C. P. 47-193 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1955

Tear Off Application Below and Mail

APPLICATION FOR C. P. 47-193 SEED CANE

Date .....

To The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A. Inc.

Gentlemen:

I hearby apply for ..... tons of C. P. 47-193 seed cane. I agree to pay when the cane is ready to be delivered to me, and I am to be notified concerning this and supplied with the name and address of the grower from whom I am to get the cane, which I will send for on delivery dates in September 1955. I understand that this cane will not be trash free.

If for any reason this order cannot be filled, it is understood that my money will be returned to me.

I had ..... acres of sugarcane in 1954.

My choices of locations of purchase are:

1st choice .....

2nd choice .....

3rd choice .....

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not be possible for me to get as much cane as I apply for, owing to the limited supply.

Name.....

Address.....

HEAT TREATED SEED CANE NOTICE

The American Sugar Cane League has been directed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to undertake a fair and impartial distribution of the sugarcane varieties that have been treated with hot air in an effort to control the stunting disease.

There is no guarantee expressed or implied that the seed offered is free of the Stunting Disease, however, this seed is guaranteed to have been produced from heat treated cane.

A number of plots of this cane are subject to this distribution. It has been grown with the understanding that those growing it shall be paid for it at the price of mill cane plus $2.00 per ton, cut and loaded on the vehicle of the purchaser, and the League is authorized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to charge a distribution fee of $1.00 a ton.

If you wish some of this cane please fill out and sign the application blank on the opposite page. NO OTHER FORM OF APPLICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED, AND IT MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, 414 WHITNEY BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS 12, NOT LATER THAN MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1955.

The price of the cane is $11.17 per ton, cut and loaded on your vehicle at the secondary station.

For the convenience of delivering and handling the purchase of heat treated seed the League is offering the purchaser three choices of locations from which to purchase this cane. The stations possessing heat treated seed are:

Plantation	Town	* Varieties
Glenwood	Napoleonville, La.	C. P. 44-101
Westfield	Paincourtville, La.	C. P. 44-101; C. P. 36-105
Godchaux	Raceland, La.	C. P. 44-101; C. P. 36-105
Little Texas	Napoleonville, La.	C. P. 36-105
Godchaux	Reserve, La.	C. P. 44-101; C. P. 36-105
Addition	Cinclare, La.	C. P. 44-101; C. P. 36-105
Clovelly	Cut Off, La.	C. P. 34-120
McLeod	Lockport, La.	C. P. 44-101; C. P. 36-105
Sidney	St. James, La.	C. P. 44-101; C. P. 36-105
Enterprise	Jeanerette, La.	C. P. 44-101; C. P. 36-105
Landry	New Iberia, La.	C. P. 44-101
Shirley	Bunkie, La.	C. P. 44-101; C. P. 36-105; C. P. 34-120
Billeaud	Broussard, La.	C. P. 44-154
Oaklawn	Franklin, La.	C. P. 44-101; C. P. 36-105; C. P. 36-13; C. P. 44-155; Co. 290
Smithfield	Chamblain, La.	C. P. 44-101; C. P. 36-105; C. P. 36-13; C. P. 34-120; C. P. 43-47
Angola	Angola, La.	C. P. 44-101; C. P. 36-105
Orange Grove	New Iberia, La.	C. P. 44-101; C. P. 36-105; C. P. 44-155; C. P. 44-154

* IMPORTANT

At most stations there is a large supply of C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 44-101 but there is only a very limited supply of the other heat treated varieties available at any station.

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR HEAT TREATED SEED CANE CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1955

The cane will cost approximately as follows:

Mill price per ton at $6.30 sugar	$ 6.68
Conditional payment at 80 cents	1.28
Value of molasses to grower	.21
Premium	2.00
This sum all goes to the grower	$ 10.17
Distribution fee to the American Sugar Cane League	1.00
TOTAL PER TON	$ 11.17

The League will make every effort to fill orders at locations selected by applicants.

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR HEAT TREATED SEED CANE CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1955

Tear Off Application Below and Mail

APPLICATION FOR HEAT TREATED SEED CANE

Date .....

To The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A. Inc.

Gentlemen:

I hereby apply for the following heat treated seed cane.....
(List variety and
..... I agree to pay when the cane is ready to be delivered to me, quantity of each)
and I am to be notified concerning this and supplied with the name and address of the grower from whom I get the cane, which I will send for on delivery dates in September 1955. I understand that this seed will not be trash free.

If for any reason this order cannot be filled, it is understood that my money will be returned to me.

I had ..... acres of sugarcane in 1954.

My choices of locations of purchase are:

1st choice .....

2nd choice .....

3rd choice .....

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not be possible for me to get as much cane as I apply for, owing to the limited supply.

Name.....

Address.....

SOUTHDOWN'S EXPERIENCE WITH HEAT TREATED SEED CANE

By Elliott Jones, Southdown Sugars, Houma, La.

In the summer of 1953 the Houma Division of Southdown Sugars, Inc. built a gas heated unit for hot air treatment of seed cane in an effort to combat Stunting Disease, and that fall treated 86 tons of seed with which 48 acres were planted. This treating unit is not offered as a model as we had no plans to guide us in any particular, and I feel sure the designs made available to the industry in a recent issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* offer better chances of maintaining the recommended temperatures in all sections of the chambers. We do not claim to have done a perfect treatment job nor to have produced seed that could be certified as free of the disease.

Good stands resulted on 42 of the 48 acres, and the lack of stand on this 6 acres was influenced by serious borer damage in the seed and poorly disintegrated vegetation in seed bed. We feel sure germination was improved by the treatment and the time needed for germination was shortened. The appearance and growth of the cane from July on to time of harvest was considered by competent observers as much superior to untreated cane in the area.

The progeny of this 48 acres planted 438 acres in 1954 on the Southdown Division, 116 tons of seed was sent to other Divisions of the company and 117 tons was distributed among other cane growers. The 116 tons distributed to our other Divisions planted 92 acres, but we do not know how many acres were planted by seed alloted to other cane growers. Good stands are general on the 530 acres of company cane and apparently the rate of germination was better than that of seed with no previous history of treatment. All of this cane at this time (June 1955) has thick stools and makes a good appearance.

In the fall of 1954 we treated 109 tons of seed between September 15 and October 15 from which 62 acres were planted. In planting this seed we tried to cover it with not more than 2 inches of dirt. It germinated quickly and we have entirely satisfactory stands except on about 2 acres which we know was covered too deep. The appearance now (June 1955) is good. The entire plant cane crop for 1956 on the Southdown Division will be planted from heat treated cane or its progeny with the

SUGAR MILL TRANSMISSION SPECIALISTS

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Main carrier chains and slats
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Feeder table, trash and juice drag chains
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Sterling Electric — Lovejoy Couplings

and many others

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Engineering assistance in planning material handling of cane and sugar

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839 Union St. New Orleans, La.

Telephone CAnal 1225

exception of N. Co. 310 which apparently is not yet seriously infected with Stunting Disease.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 283)

new idea that has originated, of all places, in the U. S. State Department itself."

Inconceivable as it may seem, it is quite true. Under the existing law, foreign countries receive 100% of the increase in sugar consumption in the U. S., and of that 100%, Cuba takes 96%. The State Department has proposed legislation which would reduce the share of foreign countries from 100% of the increase in sugar consumption to 45%, and further suggests that Cuba, instead of receiving 96% of the 45%, should get only 60% of the 45%.

The big guns of the vicious Cuban propaganda machine, which have been laying down a heavy barrage of innuendoes and half-truths against the domestic sugar industry, are now trained on their former champion, our own Department of State.

Those Cubans who were cocksure, a few weeks ago, that they could defeat any attempt to amend the Sugar Act this year, are beginning to realize that their unfair and unwarranted attack on the domestic sugar industry has boomeranged.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 284)

ket or other types knives.

(7) Check the wagons to be used to transport the treated seed to be sure that all stalks and tops of untreated seed pieces are removed.

The above precautions will certainly minimize the spread of the disease.

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by

A. W. DYKERS

Sugar Legislation

The sugar legislation that we need so desperately is in a tight squeeze as this report is written (July 28th). The House Agriculture Committee after using the "sugar hearings" as an open forum to discuss the pros and cons of various political theories ranging from free trade to rigid price supports for farm commodities, has finally got to the business at hand and reported out a bill, but time is running out and it is going to take a lot of doing to get the legislation passed before Congress adjourns.

Because so little time remains, Boggs, Willis, Ellender, Long and their colleagues will have accomplished the near impossible if sugar legislation is passed at this session of Congress. If the Committee Bill is not passed at this session it will come up for consideration when Congress reconvenes in January. The following table shows how the bill would allow domestic and foreign producers to share in the consumption increase that it is assumed will take place in this County. We hope the sharing arrangement will be improved for domestic areas before the bill is finally enacted into law.

The Committee Bill also calls for the outright purchase by our Government of 100,000 tons of over-quota sugar this year (1955) from the mainland cane and beet producers. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Sugar

(Continued on page 309)

Sugar Quotas and Prorations - Present Law for 1955, H. R. 7030 as Reported by the Committee on Agriculture

	Present Law	H.R. 7030 Committee Print No. 2				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	(short tons, raw value)					
Assumed Requirements	8,400,000	8,535,000	8,670,000	8,805,000	8,940,000	9,075,000
Domestic Areas	4,444,000	4,536,500	4,604,000	4,671,500	4,739,000	4,806,500
Beet	1,800,000	1,841,810	1,869,215	1,896,620	1,924,024	1,951,430
Mainland Cane	500,000	539,405	547,431	555,457	563,483	571,509
Hawaii	1,052,000	1,052,000	1,067,653	1,083,306	1,098,959	1,114,612
Puerto Rico	1,080,000	1,089,805	1,106,020	1,122,236	1,138,452	1,154,667
Virgin Islands	12,000	13,480	13,681	13,881	14,082	14,282
Foreign Areas	3,956,000	3,998,500	4,066,000	4,133,500	4,201,000	4,268,500
Philippines	977,000	977,000	977,000	977,000	977,000	977,000
Cuba	2,859,840	2,900,640	2,914,000	2,936,500	2,959,000	2,981,500
"Full Duty" Countries	119,160	120,860	175,000	220,000	265,000	310,000

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Field Days

The Louisiana sugar industry should certainly be appreciative of the work County Agents have performed in planning and organizing the Parish Field days and the Field Tours. Because the tours have been well planned and organized guests may not realize the large number of contacts, phone calls, letters, and etc., that were necessary to plan the day. Besides this, a lot of hard work was also necessary on the part of the County Agent.

Every sugarcane farmer should attend the Tours, not alone to show appreciation for the work performed by the County Agents, but to see the events and demonstrations on the Field Tours.

Most Tours include a demonstration of some phase of research being carried out. These demonstrations allow farmers to see research in progress. If, at a later date, the research proves successful and a recommendation is made, farmers will be more inclined to accept the data because of previous knowledge attained on Field Tours. The demonstrations also prove extremely helpful in showing farmers what certain recommendations will do. The old adage, "Seeing is Believing" holds.

A tour through a farm free of Johnson grass that was completely infested with the pest four or five years before initiates many questions and promotes much interest.

A tour through another farm that once averaged 17 tons per acre but is now averaging 26 to 28 tons per acre brings on many questions and stimulate a spirit of production competition.

When farmers see 25 ton cane on heavy black soils that had a past record of producing only 15 tons per acre many questions are asked. When told how the yield was increased by crowning, other proper drainage, the use of recommended fertilizer practices, the use of an adapted variety etc., farmers usually listen because the increased yield is in the field.

Besides the interesting tours, usually representatives of the U. S. D. A. Sugar Experiment Station, Louisiana State Experiment Station, and the American Sugar League give reports on some phase of research work. The control of the Stunting Disease was highlighted this year by many speakers.

Cane equipment manufacturing companies set up equipment displays and demonstrations and farmers have an opportunity to see various types of machinery produced by several manufacturers for comparison.

In addition to all demonstrations, events, displays, etc., refreshments usually are served. During refreshment periods farmers have the opportunity to discuss their mutual problems and exchange ideas.

Despite the untimely threat of rain, all Field Days thus far this year have been well attended. The most interesting part concerning attendance is that the crowd becomes larger each year.

GROWER-PROCESSOR COMMITTEE ASK POSTPONEMENT

(Testimony of Mr. Edward J. Schexnayder at the Wage-Price Hearing held in Thibodaux, July 29, 1955)

My name is Edward J. Schexnayder. My address is Bayou Goula, Louisiana. I am a Louisiana grower of sugar cane.

This appearance is made as representative of and on behalf of the Louisiana Grower - Processor Committee. This committee is composed of seven Louisiana growers and seven Louisiana processors. The grower and processor members of the committee were elected at separate state-wide meetings of the Louisiana sugar cane growers and the Louisiana sugar cane processors.

It is and has been the purpose of this committee to maintain a fair and equitable relationship between the Louisiana growers and the Louisiana processors in the marketing of sugar cane for sugar. The records of prior hearings will indicate that with the exception of two years, 1949 and 1950, this committee, through agreement of its grower and processor members, has been able to make definite recommendations concerning sugar cane prices.

It is to the interest of the growers and the processors that this course of action continue. The members of our committee have spent much time in joint session and in separate deliberations in an effort to arrive at a conclusion with respect to a fair price to be paid for the 1955 crop of sugar cane. However, our problem this year has been greatly complicated as a result of the extreme burden of excess quantities of over-quota sugar which cannot be marketed during the calendar year.

There is presently pending in the Congress of the United States legislation which could at least partially alleviate this serious condition. Further, the Department of State and the Department of Agriculture have proposed that a quantity of this excess quota sugar be purchased by the Government outside of quota restrictions.

Until it is determined what relief, if any, will be forthcoming, this committee cannot intelligently reach any decision or make any recommendation. The record of this hearing should not be closed under these circumstances.

It is, therefore, the recommendation and request of this committee, on behalf of the Louisiana growers and processors, that this hearing be now recessed until some subsequent date to be fixed by the Department. We further recommend and request that the hearing be reconvened in Louisiana at the latest possible date which will enable the Secretary to issue the Fair Price Determination prior to the end of the first week of October 1955.

It is believed by this committee that a resumption and completion of this hearing during the latter part of August will afford sufficient time to issue the Determination before the commencement of the marketing season. It is also our belief that prior to the latter part of August the present uncertainty as to the quota and the quantities of sugar which may be marketed in 1955 should be clarified and settled.

Such recess would not be detrimental to anyone and would be to the advantage and best interest of all growers and processors.

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SUGAR QUOTAS INCREASED

On July 22nd the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced an increase of 100,000 tons in the total sugar quotas for the continental United States for 1955. With this increase, 1955 quotas total 8,300,000 short tons, raw value.

On December 21, 1954, when the 1955 quotas were initially announced (USDA 3211-54) total quotas were set below the indicated level of consumption to make allowance for: (1) sugar constructively delivered within 1954 quotas for consumption in 1955, (2) for stabilizing prices at levels which will maintain the domestic sugar industry, and (3) for a margin of error in the projection of anticipated requirements. In announcing the increase Department officials pointed out that there is a strengthened demand for sugar and the present market situation is firm. Thus, there is not the need for the same degree of adjustment for price stimulus as during the initial months of the year.

This action increases the quotas for Cuba and the "full-duty" countries by 96,000 and 4,000 tons, respectively. The new quotas, which will be effective July 27, 1955, when Sugar Regulation 811, Amendment 1, is filed with the Federal Register, and the increases in the quotas resulting from this action, are as follows:

Area or country	Revised Quotas (short tons, raw value)	Increase in Quotas
Domestic beet	1,800,000	
Mainland cane	500,000	
Hawaii	1,052,000	
Puerto Rico	1,080,000	
Virgin Islands	12,000	
Republic of the Phillippines	977,000	
Cuba	2,763,840	96,000
Dominican Republic	28,598	993
El Salvador	4,285	149
Haiti	2,767	96
Mexico	11,857	412
Nicaragua	8,105	282
Peru	53,790	1,868
Other countries	5,758	200
Total	8,300,000	100,000

The action also increases the quantity of sugar which "full-duty" countries may import as direct-consumption sugar from 37,794 to 39,154 short tons, raw value.

The determination was based on the following "Statement of Bases and Considerations":

On December 21, 1954, total sugar quotas of 8,200,000 short tons, raw value, were established for 1955. It was then anticipated that 1955 consumption of sugar would approximate 8,500,000 tons. The allowance of 300,000 tons was made: (1) to compensate for sugar constructively delivered within 1954 quotas for consumption in 1955; (2) to stabilize prices at levels that would maintain the domestic sugar industry; and, (3) to allow for a margin of error in the projection of anticipated consumption.

Consumer demand normally is low in the winter and early spring months and rises to a peak during the summer. It appears that consumers so far this year have maintained unusually low inventories. Distribution in 1955 to date has been higher than to the same date last year when for the full year 8,250,000 tons of sugar were required. As the season of heavy consumption progresses distribution is likely to rise to a seasonal high. Furthermore, raw sugar selling pressures and the pressure to ship such sugar to refiners have diminished now that the harvesting season in the Caribbean has been completed and the market situation has firmed.

Although it is still too early in the year to determine whether the originally estimated level of consumption will be reached or exceeded, it is evident that additional sugar is needed within the quotas. In view of the strengthening demand and the present firm market situation, there is not the

(Continued on page 309)

STATEMENT ON PROPORTIONATE ACREAGE SHARES

By Mr. Chadwick at Hearing in New Orleans, July 13, 1955

My name is William S. Chadwick. I reside at New Orleans, Louisiana. I am associated with Southdown Sugars, Inc., a grower and processor of sugar cane operating in the State of Louisiana, in the mainland cane sugar area.

I appear at this informal public hearing on behalf of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., a nonprofit corporation of the State of Louisiana, created for the purpose of protecting and promoting the welfare of the Louisiana sugar cane growers and processors. In addition to its processor members, this organization is composed of growers who produce approximately 95% of the sugar cane grown in Louisiana for the production of sugar.

I am Chairman of a special committee of the American Sugar Cane League composed of thirteen Louisiana growers. The members of this committee were appointed prior to the informal public hearing held on June 24, 1953 with respect to the 1954 Proportionate Shares Determination and were reappointed in 1954 and again this year. This committee made certain recommendations at the hearings held in 1953 and 1954 with respect to the establishment of proportionate shares for the 1954 and 1955 crops, respectively. The committee has been delegated the task and responsibility of investigating all relevant facts with respect to and to recommend a method of establishing proportionate shares for the 1956 crop.

This committee is composed of both relatively large and relatively small growers whose farms are scattered throughout the Louisiana sugar cane area, and has devoted much thought and time to its study and deliberations with respect to the subject here presented. Its views and recommendations have been approved by unanimous vote of the committee.

My appearance at this hearing in the capacity indicated is on behalf of the grower members of the American Sugar Cane League.

As indicated by us in prior years it is deeply regrettable that there must be considered the continuation of restrictive proportionate shares. We made this observation particularly in view of the fact, which has been stated so many times, that almost 50% of the sugar requirements of the continental United States are being filled by foreign countries. Since the enactment of the Sugar Act in 1948 our consumption requirements have increased by approximately 1,000,000 tons — practically all of which has been enjoyed by foreign countries and in none of which have we been permitted to participate.

During each of the past 6 years, with the exception of the freeze damage year of 1951, this area has substantially exceeded its quota in sugar production. This excess production has not resulted from any increase in acreage, but from an increase in efficiency and productivity. This increased efficiency and productivity has been the salvation of the industry in offsetting higher costs and lower sugar prices. In spite of a reduction of more than 10% in proportionate share acres in 1954, the area produced more than 600,000 tons of sugar.

The mainland processors cannot continue indefinitely to bear the overwhelming weight of excessive quantities of frozen inventories of sugar, and the growers cannot economically produce sugar cane on ever diminishing acres. This presents a problem to which there is no solution other than an increase in quota through amendment of the Sugar Act.

The Department of Agriculture

(Continued on page 304)

MR. MOK EXPRESSES HIS APPRECIATION

Dear Mr. Lauden:

Would you be kind enough to publish the enclosed talk of appreciation in your Bulletin.

The purpose of this request is to thank you people for making the training program the most profitable and one which will leave an everlasting memory in our hearts.

My program and itinerary of cane breeding was as follows:

Canal Point Cane Breeding Station—2 weeks
Everglades Experiment Station —1 week
Houma Sugar Plant Field Station—2 weeks
L. S. U. and Test Fields—10 months
Hawaii Sugar Experiment Station—1 week
Puerto Rico Agric. Expt. Station—4 weeks

If it is possible to publish, I would appreciate your correcting my English writing.

Thank you in advance.

Yours very truly,

/s/ B. C. MOK
Cane Breeder
Taiwan Sugar Expt. Station
Pingtung, Formosa

"I have returned to Taiwan for one year. For the past year, I have imported fifty-four sugar cane varieties from Sugar Crops Section, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and Experiment Station, H. S. P. A. All of them are Commercial canes in Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. They have been tested in Taiwan and proved to be sweeter and more resistant to diseases and pests. A few may prove to be of commercial value after a further test on the district level, and the remainder would be used by us for breeding purposes.

I have shared my training experience obtained from Dr. Chilton, L.S.U., with my present associates, Mr. S. Lee and T. H. Hu. We had tried shortening the day length and it had worked in Taiwan. We have been successful in inducing flower for C.P. 34-79, a very sweet cane from Louisiana, which has never arrowed in Pingtung. We have used it as a male for cross and raised 7396 seedlings of it.

About one hundred thousand seedlings were produced at our station each year. But this year, since using new methods and techniques from the Canal Point Cane Breeding Station in improving our operations, we have obtained two hundred thousand seedlings.

Dr. E. V. Abbott showed me how to identify the ratoon stunting disease and so that we can discover this disease in Taiwan. We will work on variety resistance to the disease.

My training program in the U. S. has furnished me the information, ideas and experience which will help farmers through me and I would like to take this occasion to express our thanks for what you people have done for our country."

———o———

ACRES

(Continued from page 303)

has recognized the plight of the mainland cane sugar area and that some relief should be forthcoming in 1955. Such recognition of conditions existing in the area is encouraging.

We express the fervent hope that these conditions will be rectified through the enactment of proper legislation in the current session of the Congress, and that relief will begin with the year 1955.

The facts that I have recited are not new and, as I have indicated, are recognized by the Department of Agriculture. However, they are here stated for the record and in order to express our full appreciation of the problem presented in making the attempt to allot proportionate shares fairly and equitably.

Our committee in its deliberations

(Continued on page 306)

Pictured at the June 16th meeting of the Contact Committee held at the USDA Houma Station are, from left to right, Dr. Norman J. Efferson, Director of the Louisiana State Experiment Station, Dr. E. V. Abbott, Superintendent of the Houma Station, and Mr. S. C. Munson, Chairman of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League.

A view at the Houma Station during a recess of the Contact Committee June 16, 1955.

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH JULY 25, 1955

	Today	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW YORK	6.05	6.02	6.15
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW ORLEANS	6.04	6.01	6.12
WORLD SPOT RAWS (In Cuba)	3.22	3.18	3.15

SUGAR FUTURES No. 6
(Closing Bid Prices)

	Sept.	Nov.	Mch. '56
Today	5.55	5.55	5.35
1 Month Ago	5.55	5.58	5.35
1 Year Ago	5.64	5.65	5.42

OFFSHORE RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS
(Long Tons, 2,240 lbs.)

	To Date 1955	Same Date 1954
American	250,816 tons	233,052 tons
Godchaux	116,709 tons	153,587 tons
Colonial	85,782 tons	131,164 tons
Henderson	56,472 tons	53,734 tons
Southdown	10,135 tons	8,897 tons
South Coast	27,387 tons	59,294 tons
Supreme	62,129 tons	67,829 tons
Totals	609,430 tons	707,557 tons

with respect to the method of establishing 1956 proportionate shares has given careful consideration to the suggestions contained in the notice of this hearing issued by the Department. We shall discuss and give our reaction to each of them.

The first suggestions of the Department is:

"Extend to the 1956 crop the individual farm proportionate shares which were effective for the 1955 crop, except that for any farm whose planted acreage for the 1955 crop was less than 80 percent of its 1955 proportionate share due to a cause other than drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease or insects, the 1956 proportionate share would be 125 percent of such 1955 planted acreage. Pro rata adjustments would be made for farms with 1955 proportionate shares of more than 25 acres by applying a factor as required to attain the 1956 acreage objective."

As we understand this first suggestion, the identical result is obtained as would be obtained if farm bases were first established under the same formula provided in the 1955 determination, and these bases then adjusted by applying a factor required to attain the 1956 acreage objective. As stated last year, we believe this formula for establishing farm bases is fair and equitable. Since the method suggested for 1956 gives the same result and is less difficult to understand or compute, it is approved and recommended by us, subject to one qualification. A farm whose 1955 proportionate share was slightly in excess of 25 acres and which would be reduced below 25 acres in applying the adjustment factor, should not be reduced or adjusted below 25 acres.

The remaining portion of this first suggestion is contained in the exception relating to any farm whose planted acreage for the 1955 crop was less than 80% of its 1955 proportionate share due to a cause other than drought, flood, freeze, storm, disease or insects. The 1956 proportionate share of such farm would be 125% of its 1955 planted acreage, subject to the pro rata adjustment. This suggestion is similar in principle to a recommendation made by this committee at the hear-

ing held last year with respect to the 1955 determination, but which was not included by the Secretary in the determination. We are still strongly of the opinion that such a provision is highly desirable. It prevents the accumulation of substantial quantities of unused proportionate share acres. Such unused acres benefit no one and are potentially detrimental to other growers who are suffering severe hardship because of confinement within their proportionate shares. Therefore, this suggested provision is approved and recommended.

It is our understanding, the Department's suggestion relative to pro rata adjustments, contained in the last sentence of this first proposal, was intended to apply to all farms with 1955 proportionate shares of more than 25 acres, including a farm whose planted acreage for the 1955 crop was less than 80% of the 1955 proportionate share. In any event, it is our recommendation that the adjustment factor be applied to all farms with 1955 proportionate shares of more than 25 acres in determining the 1956 proportionate shares. A farm whose 1955 planted acreage was less than 80% of its 1955 proportionate share would have a 1956 proportionate share of 125% of its 1955 planted acreage less its pro rata adjustment.

We would prefer making no recommendation at this time with respect to the 1956 acreage objective and the size of the pro rata adjustments to the 1955 proportionate shares which may be necessary to attain this objective. In view of the existing uncertainty as to the quota for this area and other pertinent consideration which may be clarified within the next few weeks we desire to submit in writing within the time permitted for filing briefs, our suggestions and recommendations with reference to these matters together with data in support thereof.

The second suggestion of the Department is:

"Establish a minimum proportionate share of 5 acres for any farm on which sugarcane was planted during the period 1949-55 inclusive."

This suggested minimum is similar to the minimum contained in the 1955 determination and is in conformity with our recommendation made last year. It is approved and recommended at this time.

The next suggestion of the Department is:

"Establish a proportionate share of 5 acres for any new farm (one with no record of sugarcane acreage during the period 1949-55)."

The suggested proportionate share for any new farm is similar to the proportionate share for such farm provided in the 1955 determination and is in conformity with our prior recommendation. It is approved and recommended by us at this time.

The fourth and last suggestion of the Department is:

"Continue provisions similar to those contained in the 1955-crop determination with respect to appeals and the protection of share tenants and sharecroppers."

This suggestion is approved and recommended.

In connection with the procedure for appeal, or perhaps under a hardship provision to be handled and administered in somewhat the same manner as an appeal, two special conditions have come to the attention of this committee which require special consideration and treatment.

The first of these conditions relates to farms in the vicinity of Meeker Sugar Cooperative. This cooperative factory and the farms supplying it with sugar cane are located in the northern most part of the sugar producing area in Louisiana.

In this particular locality during recent years a number of sugar cane growers have diverted proportionate share acres to crops other than sugar cane. Because of the restrictions on other established farms and on new farms, it has been impossible to maintain sufficient sugar cane acreage in this locality to economically supply the Meeker Cooperative

factory. Because of its location, other existing sugar cane farms are remote and transportation charges required to obtain additional sugar cane are prohibitive. If this condition is not alleviated through some special consideration, we are advised this factory will probably be forced to discontinue its operations. Every effort should be made to continue these operations. Not only would the factory be lost, but there would be destroyed the only market for the remaining proportionate share cane produced in that locality. We believe this purpose can be accomplished within the framework of the administrative handling of the proportionate share determination.

This condition exists only in the particular area supplying the Meeker Cooperative factory, and no attempt should be made to include a provision of general application in the determination, which might be taken advantage of in other localities. We make no special recommendation as to the method of handling, but strongly urge that special consideration be given in this case to alleviate a severe hardship.

The second condition referred to also requires special handling because of the peculiar nature of the problem.

The Department of Navy of the United States has approved and recommended that a jet air base be constructed in the Parish of Iberia, Louisiana. It appears the Congress will appropriate the necessary funds. If this is done construction will commence in the near future after arrangements have been made to acquire the necessary property consisting of several thousand acres.

The site selected for the base is in the sugar cane producing area of Louisiana. If the base is constructed at the site selected, which at this time appears inevitable, a number of sugar cane farms consisting of a substantial number of 1955 proportionate share acres will be taken and destroyed. The owners and operators of these farms have bitterly objected to and opposed the selection of this site through every possible channel. Strong opposition was made to the Department of Navy and to the House and Senate Committees considering the appropriation. The opposition of these growers continues, but thus far has been futile.

The taking of this property means the loss of many homes and the loss of a substantial quantity of sugar cane acreage on which these growers, and in many instances their forebears, have earned a livelihood. No greater hardship can be conceived of. Further, this loss would severely affect the normal supply of sugar cane of several processors.

Some special consideration and dispensation is essential in order that these growers may not be permanently deprived of their proportionate shares.

Under all prior determinations in the mainland area proportionate shares have been established for a farm and historical data are credited to a farm. This should unquestionably be continued. However, if the jet base is finally located at the site proposed or at any other site which would result in the loss of proportionate share acres, the affected growers should be given the right in this instance only to transfer proportionate share acres and the pertinent history relating thereto to other available property. In this manner they would not lose the right to produce the same acreage of sugar cane for sugar to which their farms would be entitled if not taken away from them.

The acquisition of necessary property and the restoration of acreage to substantially present levels on new farms usually cannot be accomplished in one crop year. Therefore, these growers should be given a reasonable time, without the loss of proportionate shares or pertinent history, within which to effect the transfer and rehabilitate themselves.

QUOTAS

(Continued from page 302)

need for the same degree of adjustment for price stimulus as during the initial months of the year. Accordingly, the total of the sugar quotas (sugar requirements) is increased by 100,000 tons to 8,300,000 tons.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 299)

Division announced, weeks before the Committee Bill was drafted, that they had the authority to purchase this sugar without any new legislation and we presume that the purchase will be made even if the Bill is not acted upon at this session of Congress. The purchase, if it is made, will be over-quota sugar and will not be charged against regular mill marketing allotments.

Referring back to the consumption increase table, it will be noted that the "Full Duty" countries who conducted a relatively modest propaganda campaign have faired better than the Cubans who admittedly spent millions in an effort to influence the legislation. This is revealing.

For The Record

We are sure that you will be interested in the following paragraphs from the June 28th 1955 issue of the *Lamborn Sugar Market Report* covering the hearings before the House Agriculture Committee:

"*Gerald R. Heatter* of the Detroit Board of Commerce spoke against the domestic sugar producers' proposed bill for increased quotas."

"*Edward Jackson* of the *Foreign Trade Club* of Louisville, Ky., *Ray McDonald* of the *Burroughs Adding Machine Company, Vermont Smith* of *Nesco Export Company* and *Mrs. Brooks Brookings* of *Le Page's Glue Company,* spoke in behalf of Cuba and voiced objection to any increase in quotas for the domestic areas."

"*Robert Gleckner* of *Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company; Theo. A. Platz* of *Bessemer Steel Corporation; Martin Ziegler* of *Louis de Jonge Paper Mfrs; John Zinn* of *Mosaic Tile Company; Victor E. Moran* of *Galvan Machinery Co.; William Hoagland* of *Pennsylvania Furniture Company,* all spoke in favor of Cuba and against legislation as proposed in the Domestic Sugar Producers bill now before Congress."

Quotas Increased

The Sugar Division added a hundred thousand tons to the Old Mule's burden on July 22nd and the market promptly dropped three points. The Sugar Division says that the consumption increase caused the quota increase. Cuba's share is 96,000 tons.

E. J. Caire Dies

In the middle of the afternoon of July 16th, 1955, Louisiana, and especially the Louisiana Sugar Industry, lost one of its most distinguished citizens; E. J. Caire, of Edgard, La., died on that day after a long illness.

Most everybody knew Mr. Caire. He was the senior partner of the sugar planting and manufacturing firm of Caire and Graugnard at Edgard and he was also a prominent republican. He once ran for Governor on the republican ticket against Huey P. Long. He was a devout religious leader and received the order of Knight of St. Gregory from Pope Pius XII in December 1925.

Mr. Caire was a founder and the president of the Bank of St. John, at Reserve, a former director of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Co., of New Orleans, a director of D. H. Holmes Co., Ltd., of New Orleans and a past director of Kaufman & Co., of New Orleans.

Funeral services were held on Monday July 18th from the St. John the Baptist Church, and Mr. Caire was laid to rest in the St. John the Baptist Cemetery at Edgard. He was 87 years old.

Wage-Price Hearing

The Wage-Price Hearing was held in the auditorium of the Thibodaux

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THE LARGEST GENERAL SUPPLY HOUSE SOUTH SINCE 1867

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

TU 2471 LD 180

High school in Thibodaux on July 29th as per schedule. The attendance was a little under the size of the usual gatherings that have been packing the air-conditioned Grand Theater during recent years but the "fire-works" were a little under par, too, so those who stayed away didn't miss much. The proceedings were under the direction of A. A. Greenwood and S. S. Stevenson from Washington, and Wilmer Grayson of the Louisiana branch of the Sugar Division. These three gentlemen, as always, did a very fine job.

The Wage part of the hearing was taken up first. Lyle Cooper of Chicago, the research director of the United Packing House Workers of the C.I.O., made his usual presentation asking for a boost in pay of unskilled field workers to $1.00 an hour and complained about the way the Sugar Division was treating labor. He was followed by Joseph Guidry, Jr., of Lafayette, La. who is the representative of the National Agricultural Workers of the A. F. of L. Mr. Guidry spent most of his time low rating the Secretary of Agriculture and the Sugar Division and the American Sugar Cane League. He, too, asked for a minimum wage of a dollar an hour.

Dr. Joe R. Campbell, cost studies expert of Louisiana State University was the first witness after the luncheon recess.

Thomas M. Barker, of Lockport, La., Chairman of the Labor Committee of the American Sugar Cane League followed Dr. Campbell. By the time he took the stand all the labor representatives had called it a day. Mr. Barker said that his Committee was not able to recommend a wage increase "at this time", because of acreage restrictions and the very obvious cost facts brought out by Dr. Campbell. James Graugnard, speaking for the Farm Bureau, endorsed Mr. Barker's testimony.

Edward J. Schexnayder, of Bayou Goula, La., was the only witness of the Price part of the hearing. He

took about five minutes to ask that the hearing be recessed and reconvened in Louisiana at a later date. We are printing Mr. Schexnayder's testimony on page 301 of this issue.

FLASH

July 30th—Late tonight the House passed the Sugar Bill 194 to 44 and sent it to the Senate.

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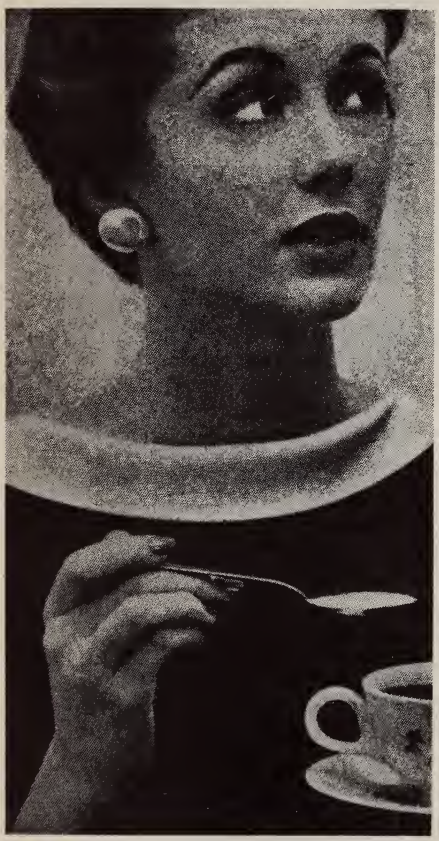

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This is one of a series of advertisements of Sugar Information Incorporated designed to counteract some of the false propaganda being utilized by anti-sugar groups.

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

33 — No. 22 AUGUST 15, 1955

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

SPECIAL STATISTICAL ISSUE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY OCT 15'55 LIBRARY

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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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CROPLAND—PROPORTIONATE SHARE—PLANTED ACRES OF LOUISIANA SUGARCANE FARMS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM (SUGAR ACT OF 1937) BY PARISHES, FROM A.. A. A. REPORTS

PARISHES	Cropland (Acres)				Proportionate Shares (Acres)				Total Planted (Acres)			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
Ascension	24,348.5	23,874.8	24,050.4	22,560.2	15,148.7	13,923.3	13,402.1	12,863.8	15,233.4	14,040.8	13,461.1	13,368.5
Assumption	46,968.3	47,527.4	46,315.7	45,676.5	30,955.0	29,900.3	31,428.3	27,680.6	30,955.0	29,963.8	31,431.3	27,924.1
Avoyelles	6,383.8	6,238.2	7,945.1	6,639.7	1,970.0	1,735.4	2,147.6	1,689.4	1,970.1	1,901.8	2,352.0	1,814.6
East Baton Rouge	1,288.7	1,288.7	822.9	----------	331.5	388.3	83.6	----------	444.3	388.3	83.6	----------
East Feliciana	----------	----------	50.0	50.0	----------	----------	----------	.4	----------	----------	.5	.4
Iberia	77,256.6	76,181.6	75,695.0	77,304.7	38,389.3	39,340.1	40,589.2	36,652.1	38,477.6	39,706.8	40,635.9	38,104.6
Iberville	38,382.9	37,296.2	38,822.9	39,049.7	20,727.2	19,510.9	20,135.7	17,899.3	21,478.7	20,451.8	20,802.8	18,792.0
Lafayette	22,240.3	21,106.5	17,040.3	18,095.1	8,728.8	8,874.7	8,901.7	7,647.4	8,779.6	8,925.9	8,956.0	7,817.0
Lafourche	53,465.8	49,936.6	49,659.5	42,275.5	29,501.1	29,040.1	29,895.3	25,129.3	29,501.1	29,040.1	29,895.3	25,129.3
Pointe Coupee	34,783.4	26,893.1	26,085.7	26,064.2	10,473.5	9,581.4	8,857.7	8,685.8	10,473.5	9,581.4	8,857.7	8,811.5
Rapides	5,042.8	5,087.8	3,274.3	2,960.1	1,360.5	972.9	708,9	674.7	1,424.1	1,083.8	755.8	703.2
St. Charles	2,748.3	2,594.0	2,527.4	2,781.4	1,549.4	1,699.6	1,529.3	1,441.3	1,549.4	1,699.6	1,529.3	1,483.9
St. James	28,403.0	29,522.5	30,662.5	29,663.3	17,865.4	17,482.9	17,299.7	15,466.7	17,865.9	17,482.9	17,299.7	15,895.9
St. John	24,701.8	25,489.1	22,706.3	22,257.0	14,898.9	15,044.6	15,179.7	13,239.6	14,898.9	15,704.2	15,715.4	13,975.5
St. Landry	4,139.9	879.0	886.3	231.6	515.7	172.1	184.9	128.6	521.3	398.3	364.5	128.6
St. Martin	45,732.1	43,837.7	38,791.7	37,947.8	18,520.1	18,872.2	19,475.8	16,932.6	18,615.0	18,987.9	19,520.3	17,025.8
St. Mary	59,694.6	60,883.2	58,170.0	97,916.6	36,075.4	36,877.5	37,863.8	32,031.4	36,075.4	36,877.5	37,866.3	32,324.7
Terrebonne	72,859.7	54,120.4	56,197.8	53,262.5	34,616.0	33,393.7	35,032.2	31,513.7	34,640.0	33,403.7	35,052.6	31,547.9
Vermilion	17,475.6	15,781.6	14,620.6	14,784.8	3,439.8	2,760.9	2,633.2	2,511.1	4,437.7	4,164.7	4,018.6	3,603.2
West Baton Rouge	25,187.6	24,813.3	23,891.4	23,759.2	14,172.2	13,489.0	13,527.3	12,235.0	14,174.2	13,620.8	13,700.4	12,536.1
West Feliciana	12,655.6	12,655.6	10,829.3	12,741.3	1,785.8	1,686.4	1,778.1	1,939.2	2,412.8	1,686.4	1,778.1	1,939.2
TOTAL	603,759.3	566,007.3	549,045.1	576,021.2	301,024.3	294,746.3	300,654.6	266,362.0	303,928.0	299,110.5	304,077.2	272,926.0

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR—YIELD OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE AND YIELD OF RECOVERABLE SUGAR PER ACRE OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM (SUGAR ACT OF 1937) BY PARISHES FROM A. A. A. REPORTS

PARISHES	Prop. Share	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)				Yield of Cane Per Acre Tons				Yield of Recoverable Sugar per Acre CWT			
	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
Ascension	13,780.7	13,563.3	13,175.3	12,681.6	12,062.2	15.85	20.30	20.60	22.95	21.61	33.11	36.39	38.22
Assumption	28,411.1	26,461.0	27,799.1	29,677.1	25,651.4	17.80	22.14	22.35	25.72	24.50	35.26	39.40	43.35
Avoyelles	1,958.0	1,672.8	1,571.2	2,026.6	1,517.2	13.82	16.08	15.09	16.46	19.82	24.21	24.94	27.12
East Baton Rouge	----------	314.6	375.1	82.1	----------	17.12	20.46	18.22	----------	22.79	30.38	31.76	----------
East Feliciana	10.0	----------	----------	.5	.4	----------	----------	13.60	----------	----------	----------	23.44	----------
Iberia	38,645.9	32,640.1	36,253.1	37,194.1	33,787.6	16.01	17.74	17.87	19.23	21.90	28 48	31.56	32.19
Iberville	18,951.0	17,638.9	18,135.9	18,765.1	16,537.2	18.93	21.65	22.34	26.60	25.98	33.80	37.55	43.13
Lafayette	8,453.2	7,957.8	8,212.9	8,302.3	7,001.4	15.71	20.02	19.69	20.03	19.96	30.56	33.85	31.03
Lafourche	27,410.0	24,963.3	27,370.5	28,502.8	23,735.7	17.71	22.24	21.54	24.98	25.55	36.35	37.43	42.11
Pointe Coupee	10,620.8	9,158.1	9,225.7	8,291.3	8,180.6	17.23	18.95	21.91	22.63	24.76	29 94	37.11	36.16
Rapides	733.5	890.5	935.7	685.9	645.1	17.03	22.26	22.15	21.83	23.50	31.49	38.47	36.00
St. Charles	1,475.9	1,284.7	1,620.8	1,437.0	1,369.1	18.43	20.72	20.15	23.75	26.55	33.50	33.98	38.17
St. James	16,095.6	15,808.3	16,486.3	16,366.7	14,599.5	15.99	21.92	22.34	24.41	21.88	35.76	38.98	41.20
St. John	14,276.0	12,745.0	13,812.5	14,252.0	12,336.1	18.20	22.59	21.29	24.00	25.94	37.44	37.33	40.94
St. Landry	133.3	439.4	154.1	166.9	121.6	13.71	17.55	18.70	15.62	19.33	29.08	31.87	24.55
St. Martin	20,115.0	13,887.4	17,795.1	18,105.6	15,679.7	14.65	20.35	17.13	19.21	20.25	31 53	29.74	32.55
St. Mary	33,924.0	32,174.1	34,037.7	34,918.2	29,455.2	19.21	19.14	19.06	20.13	28.23	32.39	33.69	34.27
Terrebonne	31,903.6	29,978.5	30,947.8	32,716.8	29,258.0	16.71	21.40	21.70	23.05	25.36	36.38	39.74	40.51
Vermilion	4,295.9	3,040.9	2,460.3	2,295.8	2,313.5	16.53	16.79	15.51	18.49	21.70	26.31	26.00	29.32
West Baton Rouge	12,821.9	11,646.8	12,388.8	12,259.3	11,194.8	18.67	23.37	24.20	27.19	27.33	36.34	41.66	44.69
West Feliciana	2,361.3	1,709.4	1,627.0	1,513.9	1,696.9	21.96	25.03	25.66	19.68	33.25	39.22	41.78	33.43
TOTAL	286,376.7	257,974.9	274.384.9	280,241.6	247,143.2	17.30	20.65	20.55	22.75	24.43	33.40	35.95	38.16

RECAPITULATION OF FINAL REPORTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE FACTORIES, CROPS 1945-1954, By Mr. Grayson of P. & M. A.

Total for State Factories	63	60	59	59	54	54	54	54	54	54
Year	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Crop Days	74.50	66.20	68.50	78.8	67.4	64.2	54.2	64.24	69.5	62.9
Lost time % total time	21.28	19.44	28.42	22.98	16.45	11.57	15.32	11.81	14.56	13.08
Cane: Tons ground, gross weight	5,149,266	4,483,843	4,045,964	5,459,637	5,210,195	5,550,549	4,663,774	5,869,257	6,054,764	5,941,406
Tons ground, net weight			3,917,100	5,256,644	4,983,982	5,311,857	4,462,854	5,666,917	5,759,310	5,624,800
% Total Cane Ground, Gross Weight	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons Ground per Hour	55.40	55.57	55.48	60.47	67.63	71.52	74.34	77.08	74.53	79.39
Extraction N. J. % Cane	73.47	72.32	70.61	71.90	72.86	72.21	72.09	72.74	71.23	72.39
Sucrose Extraction, %	91.08	90.06	89.06	89.58	90.57	90.10	89.45	89.76	88.97	89.69
Maceration % Cane	13.13	16.02	19.40	17.74	17.63	17.04	13.89	15.69	18.56	17.08
Fiber % Cane	14.17	14.84	15.15	14.95	14.58	14.96	14.50	14.35	14.78	14.51
Java Ratio	76.76	75.82	75.39	75.83	76.66	76.18	74.79	76.93	75.61	75.98
Analysis										
Crusher Juice Brix	16.19	16.50	16.53	16.32	16.66	17.19	15.39	16.93	17.32	16.89
Crusher Juice Sucrose									13.64	13.34
Brix Factor (Final Report)	97.34	97.21	97.52	97.12	97.06	97.15	97.27	97.06	97.00	96.92
Sucrose Factor (Final Report)	95.18	94.40	95.14	94.45	95.30	95.04	94.57	94.95	94.43	94.15
Normal Juice Brix	15.76	16.04	16.12	15.85	16.17	16.70	14.97	16.43	16.80	16.37
Normal Juice Sucrose	11.86	12.31	12.33	11.91	12.37	13.03	10.80	12.22	12.88	12.56
Normal Juice Purity	75.25	76.74	76.49	75.14	76.38	78.02	72.14	74.38	76.67	76.73
Factory Syrup, Brix	57.41	57.20	56.92	57.22	58.56	58.24	56.91	58.81	58.13	56.55
Residual Juice Brix	6.40	6.51	6.27	6.50	6.23	6.50	6.60	6.67	6.37	6.42
Bagasse Sucrose	2.97	3.08	3.16	3.08	2.90	3.22	2.93	3.23	3.40	3.27
Bagasse Moisture	48.80	49.23	49.87	49.28	49.27	48.45	49.51	49.69	50.06	49.99
Bagasse Fiber	46.88	46.39	45.69	46.19	46.43	46.63	46.18	45.75	44.20	45.45
Press Cake Sucrose	4.02	3.98	3.86	4.18	3.68	4.10	4.42	3.81	4.21	4.08
Sucrose Balance										
Molasses, Sucrose % Cane	1.130	1.001	1.012	1.084	.996	1.132	1.261	1.164	1.105	1.022
Press Cake, Sucrose % Cane	.104	.120	.168	.191	.147	.158	.165	.156	.180	.165
Undetermined, Sucrose % Cane	.212	.297	.365	.273	.211	.234	.228	.177	.269	.184
Bagasse, Sucrose % Cane	.853	.983	1.069	.997	.938	1.034	.920	1.014	1.137	1.045
Total Losses, Sucrose % Cane	2.299	2.401	2.614	2.545	2.292	2.558	2.574	2.511	2.691	2.416
Sugar, Sucrose % Cane	7.266	7.486	7.157	7.017	7.659	7.886	6.154	7.390	7.622	7.720
Total, Sucrose % Cane	9.565	9.887	9.771	9.562	9.951	10.444	8.728	9.901	10.313	10.136
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Gross Cane	151.37	155.95	149.10	146.19	159.56	164.29	128.21	153.96	158.79	160.83
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Net Cane					166.80	171.67	133.98	159.46	166.93	169.88
Gals. F. M. (B/S) M. & E. T/C 80 Brix	7.48	6.74	6.78	7.15	6.80	6.90	8.01	7.82	6.94	6.67
Boiling House Efficiency Number	96.04	95.64	93.73	94.39	96.97	94.45	93.16	97.83	94.61	96.61

LOUISIANA MILL REPORTS

Production of Sugars (tons, 2,000 lbs.), Syrup, 1st Molasses, 2nd Molasses, and Blackstrap—1945-1954

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Raw Sugar 96°	232,442	180,954	211,305	298,371	308,866	331,156	215,730	325,929	358,424	376,391
Clarified	26,010	28,877	1,378	325	0	0	-------	-------	-------	------
Turbinados	56,585	53,162	16,243	22,325	26,856	35,527	26,078	36,294	37,635	41,790
Granulated	42,035	56,633	60,379	65,804	58,746	70,534	44,019	67,199	64,910	46,710
Washed Raws	0	0	xx0	0	0	6,248	4,273	8,393	6,373	------
String—Others	3,389	1,129	0	755	178	796	-------	157	460	275
Total Sugars (Raw Value)	375,398	331,128	296,932	397,293	415,811	456,246	296,566	450,690	480,633	478,413
Sirup—Gallons	7,920,811	3,098,897	3,118,159	494,726	1,075,843	1,725,787	1,085,220	1,314,161	892,146	1,224,999
1st Molasses—Gallons	8,832,379	9,596,030	2,179,258	2,192,738	1,588,612	2,730,680	1,599,423	1,997,349	1,506,982	1,450,251
2nd Molasses—Gallons	6,348,928	3,993,164	2,966,514	1,823,747	1,725,655	1,608,557	1,684,990	2,079,561	1,451,038	1,369,755
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	28,456,351	21,231,304	21,676,476	33,279,520	30,121,524	32,703,162	32,202,814	39,030,897	36,330,800	34,198,437

xx Included in clarified production.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

So many people have written to ask how it was possible for a single opponent to delay passage of the Sugar Bill by the United States Senate we have decided to give the following blow by blow description of the fight.

The House bill, HR 7030, which had encountered so much delay, some of which was unavoidable, in the House Committee on Agriculture and in the Committee on Rules, was finally passed Saturday July 30, by the overwhelming vote of 194 to 44. The Senate was in session for several hours after the House passed HR 7030 and if the customary procedure of immediately sending a messenger from the House to the Senate had been followed, the bill would have been referred to the Senate Finance Committee that night before the Senate recessed until Monday. For some unknown reason the bill was not sent to the Senate until Monday, August 1, prior to adjournment late Tuesday night. Consequently opponents of the bill in the Senate were able to effectively use parliamentary maneuvers to stymie this legislation.

Under Senate rules a bill must be read twice before it is referred to the appropriate committee. Senator Fulbright of Arkansas objected to the second reading of the measure by the Senate. His objection, which he said was in behalf of the rice growers of his state, made it necessary to delay for twenty-four hours referring the bill to the Senate Finance Committee, which because of the tax provisions, always handles sugar legislation. This meant that the Finance Committee could not meet and report out the amended version of the House Bill. The only way that could be done was to proceed to the consideration in the Committee of the Senate bill S 1635, which was introduced by Senators Ellender and Long and co-sponsored by 47 other Senators. S 1635 was already before the Committee, but it could not be acted on by the Senate because the Sugar Act is considered a tax measure and the Senate is precluded by the Constitution from initiating measures of that nature. Senator Russell Long and his colleagues on the Senate Finance Committee who were especially interested in sugar legislation were successful in obtaining immediate consideration of this matter by the Committee.

The Committee devised the procedure of reporting out the Senate bill to the floor of the Senate with the intention of substituting the language of the Senate Bill with amendments which would have meant taking House Bill that had not been officially referred to the Committee.

Even the filing of the report on the Senate Bill was blocked, however; this time by Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois. Senator Douglas was able to do this because the regular time under Senate rules, on Monday, for filing committee reports had passed before the Finance Committee could meet and adopt its version of the legislation. Although a large majority of the members of the Senate were in favor of the bill they were prevented from considering that legislation throughout Monday. Senator Long officially notified the Senate Monday of his intention to move to suspend the rules of the Senate in order to force consideration of the amendments to the Sugar Bill on the following day. Under the Senate rules one days notice is required before a motion can be made to suspend the rules and such a motion also requires approval of a two-thirds majority.

On Tuesday the Senate met at 10 A.M. but immediately went into an executive session, to consider administrative appointments, which did not end until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Shortly after the Senate resumed its legislative routine, Senator Long obtained the floor and made his motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of proceeding immediately to consider the House Sugar Bill HR 7030 without referring it to the Finance Committee because it was too late to refer the measure to the Committee and have it reported back to the Senate before adjournment later that same evening. The Finance Committee's report on the House Bill could have been blocked by the same tactics which Senator Douglas used on Monday to prevent Senator Long reporting out the Finance Committee's recommendations on the Senate Bill.

In the course of the debate on Senator Long made it clear in the debate on his

(Continued on page 355)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Planting Time

Of all the various operations practiced on a sugar farm there is none more important than the planting job. Since stand, to a large extent determines yield, every effort should be made to do the best job possible at the time of planting. It must be considered that the planting operation is one which serves at least two crops and in many cases three crops are taken from one planting.

Recent beltwide rainfall will make it somewhat difficult to prepare a good seedbed for early planting. It will be rather difficult to turn under the existing heavy crop of beans in wet soils. It is not easy to prepare a good seedbed following a poor job of turning under beans.

The recent rains have also hindered the fallow plow program. Many fields were not plowed for a period as long as six weeks. Johnson grass had an opportunity to make growth during this period. Some time must be spent in removing this pest.

It is well to point out that soil dries out when worked often. After reversing rows or drawing rows the land should be allowed to firm awhile before planting. Many acres were plowed out in 1954 because the seed was planted too soon after the seedbed was prepared. The soil was very loose and as rain did not occur for a long period following planting the seed dried out. The result was dry rot and a poor stand.

Although early plantings have proved to be advantageous to many farmers, the determination to plant early should not outweigh the fac that a good seedbed is extremely im portant.

Too often speed is the by-word fo the planting operation. As a resul of speed, many times a haphazar job of planting is done. It appear that farmers like to say that th planting is completed and the can planted either 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 etc. fo one. Why be in such a hurry? D a good job of planting and be sur to get the ends planted and covered A good stand of cane right up t the end of the headland usually goe along with good yields.

When topping cane for plantin purposes it is good to check to b sure that the knife is low enoug to be cutting cane and not jus leaves.

The variety C. P. 44-101 is in 4 per cent of the cane land, accordin to the last census reported by Mr Leo Herbert, Agronomist with th U. S. D. A. Sugar Station of Houma Could the high percentage of C. P 44-101, coupled with a better job o farming, be somewhat responsibl for the high yields during the las couple of years? C. P. 44-101 i producing good yields in most area of the belt. Several reports hav indicated that C. P. 44-101 has no done as well in the northern are as in the remainder of the belt.

Farmers have reported that C. P 36-105 is still producing very goo yield in the Napoleonville-Donald sonville area.

SEEDLING WORK AT THE HOUMA STATION DURING 1954-1955

By E. V. Abbott, Pathologist, L. P. Hebert, Agronomist, C. A. Schexnayder, Pathologist, and R. L. Tippett, Biological Aid, Field Crops Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture

During 1954-55, seedlings were grown at the Houma station from true seed produced at breeding stations at Canal Point, Fla., Grand Isle, La., and Honolulu, Hawaii, while cuttings of selected varieties were received from the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station; the U. S. Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Fla.; and from eleven foreign countries. In 1954, 54,585 seedlings or varieties were studied in field plots, and during the winter of 1954-55, nearly 70,000 seedlings were germinated from true seed received from Canal Point and Hawaii, of which 50,291 were potted and inoculated with mosaic, and 41,556 of these were transplanted to the field. During 1955, 78,631 seedlings are being carried in the field at Houma in single stool or line test nurseries, the stages which precede agronomic testing in the variety program. A summary of the numbers grown in the field during 1954 is in table 1, and of the new seedlings produced from the 1954 breeding season and set in the field in 1955, in table 2.

In the single stool nurseries, or the stage in which the seedlings grown in pots in the greenhouse are transplanted to the field spaced two feet apart, 33,325 from the 1953 breeding season have survived as first stubble. Of these, 1,794 were produced at Grand Isle by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and 31,531 at the Canal Point, Florida, breeding station, where the breeding work is carried on cooperatively by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana Station, and the American Sugar Cane League. Sixty-seven selections from previous breeding seasons at Grand Isle have been advanced to line tests (single-row plots 12-feet long) at Houma where they will be considered for assignment of "L" numbers (corresponding to the C. P. designation for those bred at Canal Point).

The seedlings grown in the greenhouse, inoculated with mosaic, and transplanted to the field in 1955 were from the Canal Point station

(Continued on next page)

Table 1. Summary of testing and field examination of seedlings in the pre-C. P. stage and of foreign varieties at the Houma station—1954

Classification	No. examined in field	No. inoculated with mosaic	Number Tested: Sucrose	Brix (Single stools)	Controls	Total	Number Replanted: Pre-C.P. and "L" candidates	"L" and C.P. candidates	C. P. Nos. assigned
In plots:									
Bred at Canal Point	396		192		35	227		67	6
" " Grand Isle	67		33		5	38		9	
Single stools:									
'51 Series from Canal Point, stubble	2,627			10	2	12	7		
'52 " " " " "	1,576			29	6	35	15		
'52 " " Grand Isle "	13,310			101	8	109	58		
'53 " " Canal Point, plant cane	34,686[1]	39,146							
'53 " " Grand Isle " "	1,835[1]	1,961							
Totals	54,497	41,107	225	140	56	421	80	76	6
Foreign Varieties	74	53							
Florida Station	14								
Grand Totals	54,585	41,160	225	140	56	421	80	76	6

[1] Some seedlings potted in "bunches" of 2 or more per pot.

Table 2. Summary of seedlings of the 1954 breeding season germinated, potted, inoculated with mosaic, and transplanted to the field at Houma, 1955.

		SEEDLINGS						
			Potted and inoc. with mosaic		Transplanted to the Field			
	No. of Crosses	Germinated	Singles	Doubles [2]	Mosaic	No. in Pots: Singles	No. in Pots: Doubles	Total Numbers: Pots	Total Numbers: Seedlings
'53 series breeding season at Canal Point (seed frosen)	46	27,528	11,265	5,899	1,121	9,054	5,400	14,454	19,854
'54 series breeding season at Canal Point	118	35,517	21,036	2,612	1,479	16,944	1,404	18,348	19,752
'54 series-crosses made in Hawaii 1/	20	6,512	368	800	2	358	796	1,154	1,950
Totals	184	69,557	32,669	9,311	2,602	26,356	7,600	33,956	41,556

[1] Crosses made at the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn.
[2] 2 seedlings per pot.

and the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Most of the latter were from what is known as melting-pot crosses, in which the tassels of a proven good female parent variety are surrounded with tassels of male parents with no attempt made to control the specific cross. The purpose of this is to improve the chances of getting a superior seedling, although only the female parent is known. In these crosses made for us by the Hawaiian station several varieties that have proved to be superior female parents in the breeding work at Canal Point were used.

Table 3. Origin of varieties from breeding stations in other areas received for study at the Houma station, 1953-54.[1]

Location of breeding station from which received	No. of Varieties Received 1953	1954
Argentina	1	
Australia	2	5
Barbados	5	1
Colombia		15
Cuba		1
Florida:		
Florida Agr. Expt. Station		57
U. S. Sugar Corpn., Clewiston		3
Hawaii	17	
India, Coimbatore	12	
Java	1	
Mauritius	3	4
Mexico		11
Peru	1	
Philippines	4	1
Totals	46	98

[1] All varieties were grown under quarantine at Beltsville, Maryland, for at least one year before being sent to Houma.

Approximately 3,000 of the 19,752 seedlings grown in 1955 from true seed produced at Canal Point (table 2) were from crosses that the breeders had been requested to repeat because of the high quality of seedlings obtained from them in previous breeding work. An additional 10,000 were from crosses of which at least one parent was from the "elite" list of proven crosses. The remainder represented for the most part crosses or parents new to the breeding work. Of considerable interest are some 500 seedlings from crosses in which C. P. 48/103 was the female parent. This variety, which is being released in 1955, and which has the highest sucrose content of any commercial cane ever produced for Louisiana, was crossed with several males of high vigor or good growth type.

Foreign Varieties

Importation of selected varieties from breeding stations in other areas and countries is a continuing part of the varietal improvement program. As shown in table 3, 46 varieties were received at Houma in 1953 and 98 in the fall of 1954. Some of them were introduced primarily for use as breeding canes, but their potential commercial value will also be studied.

RESULTS OF SUGARCANE VARIETY TESTS IN LOUISIANA DURING 1954

By Leo P. Hebert and R. J. Matherne, Research Agronomists, Field Crops Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Testing of sugarcane varieties to meet the special requirements of the Louisiana sugar industry, and the increase of the seed supply of the more promising ones, is conducted under a cooperative arrangement by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and The American Sugar Cane League. In a step-by-step elimination process new varieties are tested at Houma and at Baton Rouge with free exchange of information between agronomists of the two stations.

Each year the more promising varieties are introduced at the cooperative test fields for more extensive testing, and to the increase stations to build up the seed supply. From time to time varieties considered superior in quality are formally released by mutual agreement of the three cooperating agencies, and the League makes an impartial distribution of the available seed supply to the growers.

The requirements of the Louisiana industry are so varied it is unlikely that all of the qualities needed with respect to tonnage, maturity, disease and insect resistance, shading, cold tolerance, and adaptability to mechanical harvesting and to the different soils on which sugarcane is grown, will be combined in a single variety. While it is desirable to strive to develop varieties possessing as many of these qualities as possible and that can thus be widely grown throughout the district, it is also important to give attention to those which are outstanding in some particular respect and that meet minimum requirements otherwise. Although canes with special qualities may not become major varieties in percent of the total cane acreage, they may occupy an important place on some farms or in certain localities.

For many years it has been a common experience that varieties begin to show decline in yields within a comparatively short time after their release. The ratoon stunting or other diseases may be contributing factors. However, until the causes of this decline can be determined and means found for preventing it, it will be necessary for growers to re-evaluate their varieties every year to decide which they should continue to grow and which should be replaced. This continual replacement has come to be rather an accepted process, and it is therefore very important for the grower to be able to make a choice as early as possible of those varieties that meet his specific requirements. To provide the necessary information is the basic purpose of the sugarcane variety testing program in Louisiana, which is carried on cooperatively by the three agencies.

This report summarizes results of tests conducted on cooperating plantations by the United States Department of Agriculture during 1954. Considered of special interest are the results obtained with the newly released variety N. Co. 310, the high sucrose content and relatively good cane-per-acre yields of C. P. 48/103, and the continued good performance of C. P. 44/101, which is now the most widely grown variety in Louisiana.

Weather Conditions

Cane planted during the drouth in late September and early October of 1953 failed to germinate in many cases and a large acreage of plant cane in the sugar district had to be plowed out in 1954. Most of the

variety tests on light soils came up with satisfactory stands but two heavy soil tests, Greenwood and Oaklawn, had to be destroyed and although the one at the Houma station was retained, most of the varieties came up to very poor stands. With rainfall below normal in March and April, and late May and early June also dry, spring cultivation and fertilization were completed early and the crop was probably better cultivated than usual.

Precipitation was above normal during the summer growing months in the northern and southeastern parts of the sugar district, but was below normal in the western area. In fact, the deficiency reached drouth proportions in some sections. Heavy rains in September and the early part of October over most of the sugar belt, accompanied by warm temperatures through October, favored late growth of the crop and increased tonnage. Weekly growth measurements at the Houma station showed an average increase in height of 4.50 inches during the first week in October, which is unusually high for that time of the year (data unpublished). During the latter part of October, November, and most of December, rainfall was below normal. This not only facilitated harvest operations, making the harvest one of the cheapest in several years, but also induced maturity of the cane which was relatively immature at the beginning of the harvest season in mid-October.

While the total rainfall was about normal for Houma and vicinity, with the monthly distribution for the most part favorable for sugarcane growth and harvest, the temperatures in early spring were below normal and very unfavorable for the early development of the cane crop. Although no extremely low temperatures were recorded at Houma, the first five months of the year were unseasonally cold and retarded the progress of the cane. The last freeze of the season occurred at Houma on March 7 when a low of 31° F. was recorded. A low of 25° F. was recorded at this station on February 8, and minima of 46°, 47°, and 49° occurred on May 4, 5, and 6, respectively, and 49° F. again on May 22. On the whole, the cane got off to a late start with the result that maturity of the crop was delayed and harvest did not begin until mid-October. The fall of 1954 was very mild and many factories finished the season before any killing freezes occurred in the last few weeks of the season. On December 14 and 16, lows of 26° F. and 28° F., respectively, were recorded at Houma but very little cane remained in the fields at that time. No cane was lost due to cold

Table 1. Monthly rainfall at cooperative variety test stations during 1954.

Station	Monthly rainfall during 1954 (Inches)												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Raceland	5.95	1.60	1.66	1.90	6.45	2.70	9.45	2.61	9.40	6.53	1.72	5.32	55.29
Greenwood	6.23	1.50	1.55	1.80	9.30	2.76	10.79	3.65	6.57	6.70	2.30	5.80	58.95
Oaklawn	5.25	1.15	1.05	2.90	3.85	4.10	13.55	1.90	1.60	2.75	2.25	3.10	43.45
Albania[1]	5.10	1.10	1.18	2.34	2.67	3.83	15.66	2.01	4.29	4.53	2.29	2.43	47.43
Levert-St. John	6.00	1.33	1.93	6.27	2.80	4.07	16.63	3.35	2.62	8.23	2.31	3.07	58.61
Alma	6.60	1.80	2.40	3.50	7.50	3.80	9.00	3.20	7.80	7.60	2.70	3.80	59.70
Bon Secour	5.90	1.37	1.48	1.91	5.60	1.77	10.59	1.02	3.93	3.08	2.09	5.99	44.73
Clovelly	6.25	1.65	1.75	3.25	8.05	3.80	7.95	1.20	7.85	3.50	3.25	6.35	54.85
Elm Hall	5.20	1.25	1.15	3.55	7.94	1.58	15.04	2.98	3.22	2.34	2.17	3.73	50.15
Houma	4.95	1.24	1.58	3.20	6.26	6.64	16.02	2.83	3.76	3.79	2.04	5.47	57.78
Normal for Houma[2]	4.02	4.02	3.58	3.95	3.97	5.71	8.15	7.35	6.36	4.55	3.85	5.17	60.68

[1] Rain recorded at nearby Iberia Livestock Farm; record for Albania proper not available.
[2] Climatological Data (Louisiana) Vol. 57, No. 13. 1952.

injury in Louisiana in 1954.

Experimental Technique

Methods employed by the United States Department of Agriculture in testing sugarcane varieties have been described in previous reports (6, 7). For comparing relative yields of commercial and promising unreleased varieties, use is made of replicated block designs with 2 to 4 replications of each variety in plots of approximately 1/50-acre. The number of replications used for each variety depends on the available seed supply and on the relative importance of the variety. Four 1/60-acre plots were used for each variety in three of the plant cane tests, Raceland, Oaklawn, and Alma, with the normal rate of nitrogen applied to two of the plots and twice the normal rate to the other two plots. Average values for all four plots are used in this report, disregarding the difference in nitrogen treatments. This is possible because all varieties received the same treatment and we are primarily interested in relative variety performance in this report. In all other tests regular plantation fertilization and cultivation practices were followed. Cane was cut with the adhering trash and the latter burned in accordance with the usual plantation practices. In cases where it was necessary to weigh the cane with the trash, an adjustment factor was applied to the gross weight with due consideration given to varietal difference in percent trash.

For the purpose of arriving at the theoretical sugar yields, 20-stalk samples were taken from each plot and brought to Houma for milling and juice analysis. The milling equipment is set to give approximately 60 percent extraction with Co. 281, which compares with crusher juice extraction of most commercial factories. By applying appropriate varietal correction factors for differences in normal juice extraction determined in station milling tests previously described by Arceneaux (2) and Arceneaux and Hebert (4), theoretical sugar yields can be calculated according to the Winter-Carp formula. It is recognized that actual sugar yields indicated are not comparable to average commercial factory yields, but it is believed that the *relative* values obtained are more reliable in evaluating varietal performance than would be the case if a common milliability factor were used for all varieties. For example, with the same crusher juice analysis, Co. 290 with a millability factor of 1.06 would be expected to yield 8 to 9 percent more sugar per ton of cane than C. P. 36/105 which has a millability factor of 0.98. C. P. 44/101 has a millability factor of 1.02 and would consequently yield approximately 4 percent more sugar per ton of cane than C. P. 36/105 with the same crusher juice analysis.

In evaluating varieties for pro-

Table 2. Results of maturity studies with six varieties in plant cane tests at Houma during the period September 27 to December 30, inclusive.

Date	Indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane for C. P. 44/101		Relative Indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (C.P. 44/101 = 100)					
			VARIETY					
	Pounds	Percent of Mean	C. P. 44/155	C. P. 48/103	C. P. 50/25	C. P. 50/28	N. Co. 310	Total of all varieties
September 27	139.2	72	98	134	120	136	95	76
October 15	155.9	81	92	137	132	131	96	86
November 1	185.2	96	97	123	119	112	88	96
November 15	194.4	101	100	124	114	110	95	101
December 1	213.3	111	101	120	108	104	97	112
December 15	227.5	118	102	118	105	98	99	114
December 30	230.5	120	103	114	102	100	99	115
Average (for all dates)	192.3	100						

Table 3. Results of plant cane variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1954.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[1] 12-86[6]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 11-22	Albania (Jeanerette)[3] 11-23	Levert-St.John) (St.Martinville)[4] 11-18	Alma (Lakeland)[5] 11-16	Bon Secour (St. James)[1] 12-1	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)							
* N. Co. 310	28.3	16.4	28.2	32.2	42.5	34.3	30.32
* C. P. 48/103	19.9	19.1	26.8	17.9	37.8	28.9	25.07
** C. P. 48/117	29.4	27.0	28.0	28.5	41.1	34.0	31.33
** C. P. 47/49	28.0	18.3	23.4	21.2	39.5	30.2	26.77
** C. P. 50/13	31.9	15.5	31.9	26.7	37.6	34.5	29.68
* C. P. 44/101	22.6	12.7	28.8	23.9	39.9	29.5	26.23
* C. P. 47/193	24.9	14.1	25.3	18.1	43.0	29.5	25.82
** C. P. 36/13	26.7	13.4	26.9		37.8	24.1	25.12[7]
** C. P. 50/28	22.7	11.5	27.5	22.2	35.7	26.8	24.40
** C. P. 44/155	27.9	14.4	29.8	18.6	38.9	25.2	25.80
* C. P. 50/11	22.2	18.2	31.0	24.8	37.7	33.6	27.92
** C. P. 50/15	28.1	19.1	25.5	22.4	38.8	26.1	26.67
* C. P. 36/105	15.1	12.5	29.2	22.7	38.0	31.4	24.82
** C. P. 50/23	30.9	21.4	27.6	20.7	29.0	27.9	26.25
** C. P. 29/116	32.6	15.0	33.4	28.0	46.0	29.8	30.80
** C. P. 43/47	18.0	13.2	24.0	17.3	37.2	23.3	22.17
** C. P. 44/154	24.9	15.3	24.1	28.6	39.1	28.8	26.80
** C. P. 50/8	32.2	16.9	24.1	30.5	42.8	32.0	29.75
** C. P. 48/154	30.5	18.0	28.0	21.5	38.9	31.2	28.02
** C. P. 48/110	14.7	13.6	21.2	19.5	32.0	21.4	20.40
Difference[10]							
For P. = .05	8.5	6.5	2.7	4.9	6.4	2.9	3.77[8]
For P. = .01	11.3	8.7	3.7	6.8	8.6	4.0	5.00
Difference[11]							
For P. = .05			3.5	6.2		4.5	
For P. = .01			4.8	8.6		6.2	
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)[9]							
* N. Co. 310	200.8	236.4	194.9	205.3	151.3	217.6	195.5
* C. P. 48/103	231.2	258.4	233.9	237.3	209.9	242.1	232.6
** C. P. 48/117	163.9	198.7	173.8	174.4	146.5	170.6	169.4
** C. P. 47/49	188.4	225.5	179.7	197.4	173.1	208.6	192.6
** C. P. 50/13	176.8	211.5	165.8	186.5	139.4	179.0	172.1
* C. P. 44/101	192.8	220.7	192.4	198.4	164.4	223.3	194.4
* C. P. 47/193	206.2	222.3	192.8	209.7	175.6	199.1	196.0
** C. P. 36/13	199.0	221.0	206.3		177.6	199.6	199.9[7]
** C. P. 50/28	204.3	234.1	191.5	231.1	180.1	221.8	205.6
** C. P. 44/155	201.5	227.8	193.8	219.3	137.4	231.9	193.4
* C. P. 50/11	184.0	199.3	186.9	187.7	142.8	185.4	177.7
** C. P. 50/15	188.4	215.7	173.1	191.4	149.7	204.0	182.8
* C. P. 36/105	185.9	213.7	189.0	203.0	165.8	195.4	188.3
** C. P. 50/23	167.3	208.9	186.0	190.3	139.0	185.9	177.3
** C. P. 20/116	127.6	186.2	181.6	128.0	118.1	172.8	147.6
** C. P. 43/47	205.7	203.0	212.4	222.8	184.4	214.7	204.5
** C. P. 44/154	166.7	201.0	148.4	164.1	122.8	171.4	156.9
** C. P. 50/8	141.4	187.5	143.1	156.8	105.6	148.7	143.3
** C. P. 48/154	144.0	196.8	151.6	180.5	97.9	159.6	147.8
* C. P. 48/110	192.2	209.4	176.7	205.4	160.7	188.9	181.7
Difference[10]							
For P. = .05	18.2	20.2	10.6	9.7	17.3	9.9	12.68[8]
For P. = .01	24.2	28.0	14.6	13.8	23.0	13.7	16.7
Difference[11]							
For P. = .05			16.6	21.3		20.7	
For P. = .01			22.7	29.2		28.2	
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)							
*N. Co. 310	5683	3877	5496	6611	6430	7464	5927
*C. P. 48/103	4601	4935	6269	4248	7934	6997	5831
**C. P. 48/117	4819	5365	4866	4970	6021	5800	5307
**C. P. 47/49	5275	4127	4205	4185	6837	6300	5155
**C. P. 50/13	5640	3325	5289	4980	5241	6175	5108
*C. P. 44/101	4357	2803	5541	4742	6560	6587	5098
*C. P. 47/193	5134	3134	4878	3796	7551	5873	5061
**C. P. 36/13	5313	2961	5549		6713	4810	5021[7]
**C. P. 50/28	4638	2692	5266	5130	6430	5944	5017
**C. P. 44/155	5622	3280	5775	4079	5345	5844	4991
*C. P. 50/11	4085	3627	5794	4655	5384	6229	4962
**C. P. 50/15	5294	4120	4414	4287	5808	5324	4874
*C. P. 36/105	2807	2671	5519	4608	6300	6136	4673
**C. P. 50/23	5170	4470	5134	3939	4031	5187	4655
**C. P. 29/116	4160	2793	6166	3584	5433	5149	4547
**C. P. 43/47	3703	2680	5098	3854	6860	5003	4533
**C. P. 44/154	4151	3075	3576	4693	4801	4936	4205
**C. P. 50/8	4553	3169	3449	4782	4520	4758	4205
**C. P. 48/154	4392	3542	4245	3881	3808	4980	4141
*C. P. 48/110	2825	2848	3746	4005	5142	4042	3768
Difference							
For P. = .05	1628	1334	609	1045	874	682	838[8]
For P. = .01	2165	1785	842	1451	1167	943	1110
Difference							
For P. = .05			795	1317		1067	
For P. = .01			1087	1805		1459	

FOOTNOTES—TABLE 3

* Averages shown are based on 4 yield determinations.
** Averages shown are based on 2 yield determinations, except three locations (Godchaux, Oaklawn, Alma) in which averages are all based on 4 determinations.
[1] Mhoon silty clay loam.
[2] Baldwin silty clay loam.
[3] Baldwin silty loam.
[4] Baldwin very fine sandy loam.
[5] Commerce very fine sandy loam.
[6] Date of harvest.
[7] Average based on an assumed value for missing yield calculated according to Yates formula for determining missing plot values (Paterson, D. D. Statistical Technique in Agricultural Research. pp. 181-188).
[8] Experimental error based on Variety x Location interaction term.
[9] Weighted average values given for this and subsequent tables.
[10] Difference required for significance when mean is based on 4 yield determinations.
[11] Difference required for significance when mean is based on 2 yield determinations.

ductivity level, average yields are used in all cases. While some varieties show specific locality adaptation it is believed too much importance should not be attached to variation in varietal response from station to station in a single year's tests (3). For measuring such interaction it would be preferable to use average results obtained with the same group of varieties over a period of years. No attempt is made to interpret locality adaptability on the basis of results obtained in only one series of tests.

Tests on Light Soils

Results of plant cane, first stubble, and second stubble tests on light soils are given in tables 3, 4, and 5. The following tabulation taken from these tables gives the comparative yield of sugar per acre for important commercial and promising unreleased varieties during 1954.

N. Co. 310, released for commercial production in 1954, surpassed by a small margin all others in yield of sugar per acre but was below C. P. 44/101 in indicated yield of sugar per ton of cane. Two varieties in advanced agronomic trials now at the secondary increase stations, C. P. 48/103 and C. P. 47/193, produced approximately the same amount of sugar per acre as C. P. 44/101. C. P. 48/103 is high in sucrose content and compares favorably with C. P. 36/105 in yield of cane per acre. In tests at the Houma station (table 2) it has yielded as much as 37 percent more sugar per ton of cane than C. P. 44/101 early in the season. Although outyielded by both N. Co. 310 and C. P. 48/103 in sugar per acre, C. P. 44/101 surpassed by wide margins all other commercial varieties extensively cultivated at the present time. It produced approximately 1000 pounds of sugar per crop more than C. P. 36/105 in the average of the three crops, plant cane, and first and second stubble.

C. P. 36/13 and C. P. 44/155 averaged substantially less sugar per acre than C. P. 44/101, but slightly more than C. P. 36/105. Both varieties are relatively high in sugar content. C. P. 43/47 produced less sugar per acre than C. P. 36/105 in

Variety	Indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)			
	Plant cane	1st stubble	2nd stubble	All tests
N. Co. 310	5927	6203	5415	5848
C. P. 48/103	5831	6141	5164	5712
C. P. 44/101	5098	6044	5546	5563
C. P. 47/193	5061	5856	5475	5464
C. P. 44/154	4936	5852	4821	5203
C. P. 36/13	5021	5529	4528	5026
C. P. 44/155	4991	5084	4206	4760
C. P. 36/105	4673	4862	4186	4574
C. P. 43/47	4533	4815	3922	4423

the average of all tests and in 10 of the 15 plant cane, first stubble, and second stubble individual comparisons. In all tests conducted to date (data not shown) C. P. 43/47 has surpassed C. P. 36/105 by approximately 7 percent in sugar-per-acre yields. The following unreleased varieties in advanced agronomic tests equaled or surpassed C. P. 44/101 in yields of sugar per acre: C. P. 47/49, C. P. 47/117, C. P. 50/28, and C. P. 50/13.

Tests on Heavy Soils

Tables 6 and 7 give detailed results of tests on heavy soils. The following tabulation summarizes the data for yields of sugar per acre with the most important varieties:

Variety	Plant cane	1st stubble	2nd stubble	All Tests
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
C. P. 29/116	2372	3860	3262	3165
C. P. 44/101	3392	4718	4428	4179
C. P. 36/105	2871	3910	3594	3458
C. P. 44/154	2893	4689	2754	3445
C. P. 47/49	2866	5619	-	-
N. Co. 310	3516	5400	-	-

As in previous years C. P. 44/101 produced more sugar per acre than any other variety in the average of the three crops. In the average of plant cane and first stubble tests both N. Co. 310 and C. P. 47/49 outyielded C. P. 44/101, but no comparison of yields is possible for second stubble because neither N. Co. 310 nor C. P. 47/49 occurred in second stubble tests.

Discussion of Results

Result with C. P. 44/101 in all tests on all soil types during 1954 are in line with results of previous years, and the increased emphasis placed on this variety by the industry during recent years is considered fully justified. Occupying over 32 per cent of the state sugarcane acreage for 1954 (5), it is the most widely grown variety at the present time and indications are that the percentage of the acreage devoted to it has increased for the 1955 crop. It has consistently outyielded by wide margins other varieties now in commercial culture under most growing conditions on all soil types. Our studies to date indicate that this variety has not declined appreciably in relative productive capacity since its release for commercial culture, but it should be pointed out that it is susceptible to ratoon stunting disease (1) and to borer damage (8). C. P. 44/101 has maintained its superiority in spite of the fact that in all tests reported herein the source of seed was possibly infected with stunting disease, and the test plots were often subjected to heavy borer damage. However, it is recognized that under certain conditions its yields may be materially reduced by the disease, or as a result of borer damage.

N. Co. 310, released for commercial production in 1954, outyielded C. P. 44/101 by 8 percent in sugar per acre, and by 1 percent in sugar per ton of cane in all tests during the period 1950-54, inclusive (data not shown). Its growth habit of shading the row early in the spring is very desirable in weed control, and its ability to withstand cold weather, as evidenced by the presence of more green leaves than on most varieties after exposure to cold weather, is also a factor in its favor. Other good qualities are its relatively good milling qualities (milling factor 1.02) and its adaptability to both light and heavy soils. Results of maturity studies during 1953 (data not shown) and again in 1954 (table 2) show that this variety will not be satisfactory for early milling

Table 4. Results of first stubble variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1954.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[1] 12-48[6]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 11-22	Albania (Jeanerette)[3] 11-3	Levert-St. John (St.Martinville)[4] 11-19	Alma (Lakeland)[5] 11-19	Bon Secour (St. James)[1] 11-9	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)							
** C. P. 47/49	40.0	29.3	29.8	31.9	30.1	36.0	32.85
* N. Co. 310	36.9	32.7	26.5	37.3	37.8	33.2	34.07
* C. P. 48/103	31.6	26.7	26.0	18.8	27.0	31.4	26.92
* C. P. 44/101	34.0	27.5	27.7	33.4	39.0	33.4	32.50
** C. P. 48/117	35.2	38.6	25.5	37.7	40.8	32.1	34.98
* C. P. 47/193	34.3	27.3	22.8	31.3	35.0	29.8	30.08
** C. P. 44/154	36.7	34.5	29.5	38.8	40.1	36.0	35.93
** C. P. 36/13	28.6	30.1	22.0		38.8	28.1	29.63[7]
** C. P. 44/155	27.2	30.2	20.4	28.8	28.4	21.2	26.03
** C. P. 49/27	32.8	29.6	20.9	31.1	38.7	31.3	30.73
* C. P. 36/105	28.7	22.5	21.7	25.9	30.5	28.5	26.30
** C. P. 43/47	26.1	27.6	20.5	24.7	26.5	25.9	25.22
** C. P. 49/35	33.0	30.6	23.3	27.9	31.8	28.1	29.12
** C. P. 29/116	34.8	31.9	26.4	35.4	37.6	28.1	32.37
** C. P. 49/19	33.8	27.2	19.8	29.5	36.0	29.7	29.33
** C. P. 48/124	34.1	21.0	25.1	25.5	25.2	25.1	26.00
** C. P. 49/38	32.7	27.3	21.9	29.9	33.0	29.6	29.07
** C. P. 48/126	30.8	26.0	20.2	30.7	28.5	26.4	27.10
* C. P. 48/110	24.8	23.9	19.5	28.0	27.7	25.9	24.97
Difference[9]							
For P. = .05	2.0	3.6	2.6	3.7	5.3	3.2	4.04[8]
For P. = .01	2.8	4.9	3.5	5.1	7.3	4.3	5.35
Difference[10]							
For P. = .05	4.8	8.1	5.7		8.0	4.5	
For P. = .01	6.5	11.1	7.7		10.9	6.1	
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)							
** C. P. 47/49	177.9	191.8	193.2	206.2	206.9	197.4	194.9
* N. Co. 310	170.1	188.9	179.8	213.0	167.4	172.5	182.1
* C. P. 48/103	224.2	236.0	220.3	250.2	225.5	221.1	228.1
* C. P. 44/101	174.7	192.8	182.9	199.5	184.8	182.2	186.0
** C. P. 48/117	157.4	177.6	175.8	188.0	178.5	151.5	172.1
* C. P. 47/193	195.6	200.5	185.7	212.6	188.3	183.7	194.7
** C. P. 44/154	157.7	172.4	173.4	172.3	152.1	152.2	162.9
** C. P. 36/13	183.7	176.7	178.6		196.4	176.5	186.6[7]
** C. P. 44/155	187.5	194.0	187.6	219.0	193.9	184.1	195.3
** C. P. 49/27	162.3	163.4	185.3	169.5	154.6	161.7	161.6
* C. P. 36/105	185.1	185.8	177.7	204.0	176.9	180.5	184.9
** C. P. 43/47	179.9	189.4	194.2	212.6	186.1	185.5	190.9
** C. P. 49/35	148.9	168.4	162.2	182.1	164.0	147.2	161.8
** C. P. 29/116	136.5	144.5	146.0	139.4	149.6	130.2	141.2
** C. P. 49/19	142.0	166.3	154.4	161.3	152.3	149.8	153.8
** C. P. 48/124	168.6	179.6	175.3	195.6	148.1	167.6	172.1
** C. P. 49/38	134.7	163.4	155.0	171.7	142.4	148.1	150.9
** C. P. 48/126	157.1	170.8	143.5	175.9	156.3	154.9	160.7
* C. P. 48/110	170.1	177.9	153.8	201.0	176.1	152.7	173.1
Difference[9]							
For P. = .05	13.6	12.7	13.8	14.2	16.6	12.1	11.30[8]
For P. = .01	18.6	17.4	18.9	19.5	22.2	16.4	14.97
Difference[10]							
For P. = .05	15.3	15.1	24.5		24.2	17.7	
For P. = .01	20.9	20.7	33.5		33.1	24.1	
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)							
** C. P. 47/49	7116	5620	5757	6578	6228	7106	6401
* N. Co. 310	6277	6177	4765	7945	6328	5727	6203
* C. P. 48/103	7085	6301	5728	4704	6088	6943	5741
* C. P. 44/101	5940	5302	5066	6663	7207	6085	6044
** C. P. 48/117	5540	6855	4483	7088	7283	4863	6019
* C. P. 47/193	6709	5474	4234	6654	6590	5474	5856
** C. P. 44/154	5788	5948	5115	6685	6099	5479	5852
** C. P. 36/13	5254	5319	3929		7620	4960	5529[7]
** C. P. 44/155	5100	5859	3827	6307	5507	3903	5084
** C. P. 49/27	5323	4837	3873	5271	5983	5061	5058
* C. P. 36/105	5312	4180	3856	5284	5395	5144	4862
** C. P. 43/47	4695	5227	3981	5251	4932	4804	4815
** C. P. 49/35	4914	5153	3779	5081	5215	4136	4713
** C. P. 29/116	4750	4610	3854	4935	5625	3659	4572
** C. P. 49/19	4800	4523	3057	4758	5483	4449	4512
** C. P. 48/124	5749	3772	4400	4988	3732	4207	4475
** C. P. 49/38	4405	4461	3394	4979	4699	4384	4387
** C. P. 48/126	4839	4441	2899	5400	4455	4089	4354
* C. P. 48/110	4218	4252	2999	5628	4878	3955	4322
Difference[9]							
For P. = .05	575	792	575	887	1128	684	1099[8]
For P. = .01	784	1081	784	1219	1541	933	1455
Difference[10]							
For P. = .05	1299	1538	1137		1603	916	
For P. = .01	1385	2103	1554		2191	1253	

* Averages shown are based on 4 yield determinations at each station.
** Averages shown are based on 2 yield determinations at each station.
[1] Mhoon silty clay loam.
[2] Baldwin silty clay loam.
[3] Baldwin silty clay.

(Footnotes continued next page)

FOOTNOTES—Continued

[4] Baldwin very fine sandy loam.
[5] Commerce very fine sandy loam.
[6] Date of harvest.
[7] Average based on an assumed value for missing yield calculated according to Yates formula for determining missing plot values (Paterson, D. D. Statistical Technique in Agricultural Research. pp. 181-188).
[8] Experimental Error based on Location x Variety interaction term.
[9] When mean is based on 4 yield determinations.
[10] When mean is based on 2 yield determinations.

since it averaged only 95 percent of the sugar per ton indicated by C. P. 44/101 in late September and early October. Another disadvantage is its tendency to lodge. Observations to date indicate that it may lodge as badly as C. P. 44/155.

C. P. 36/105, second in extent of the planted acreage, with 31 percent in 1954, produced less sugar per acre than other important commercial varieties. Because of the generally higher yields of cane per acre from C. P. 44/101 it is believed that more of the acreage now devoted to C. P. 36/105 could be profitably replaced with C. P. 44/101. This is particularly true in the Mississippi River, Lafourche, and Teche areas.

C. P. 44/154 produced 94 percent as much sugar per acre as C. P. 44/101 in all tests and surpassed other commercial varieties (C. P. 36/13, 44/155, 43/47, and 36/105) in that respect, but it can be expected to produce cane of low sucrose quality. Its susceptibility to

Table 5. Results of second stubble variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1954.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)1/ 3/ 10-18	Levert-St. John (St.Martinville)2/ 10-27	Bon Secour (St. James)1/ 10-26	Average
	Average yield of cane per acre (tons)			
* C. P. 44/101	32.4	37.9	30.6	33.63
** C. P. 47/193	26.7	35.2	31.1	31.00
** N. Co. 310	31.8	34.6	33.5	33.30
** C. P. 48/103	24.6	20.6	29.2	24.80
** C. P. 44/154	28.1	37.2	31.2	32.17
** C. P. 48/120	30.8	34.9	30.7	32.13
* C. P. 36/13	24.4		24.4	25.53 4/
** C. P. 44/153	26.3	30.0	24.9	27.07
* C. P. 34/120	28.2	26.3	21.6	25.37
* C. P. 44/155	25.0	28.7	21.2	24.97
* C. P. 36/105	21.4	23.8	25.8	23.67
** C. P. 47/61	22.4	28.0	26.1	25.50
** C. P. 36/183	23.5	32.0	23.7	26.40
* C. P. 29/116	28.9	37.5	29.5	31.97
** C. P. 48/119	27.8	31.1	31.6	30.17
** C. P. 48/116	29.0	27.0	24.3	26.77
* C. P. 43/47	22.3	22.7	22.4	22.47
** C. P. 47/91	22.3	33.9	27.6	27.93
* Co. 290	26.3	31.3	24.3	27.30
** C. P. 48/126	26.1	26.5	26.3	26.30
** C. P. 47/109	28.4	21.7	30.0	26.70
*C. P. 48/110	18.0	29.4	22.7	23.37
** C. P. 29/320	19.8	19.8	15.2	18.27
** C. P. 47/99	18.6	23.2	23.6	21.80
Difference 6/				
For P. = .05	2.8	3.7	2.8	4.97 5/
For P. = .01	3.7	5.0	3.8	6.64
Difference 7/				
For P. = .05	4.7	7.9	5.5	
For P. = .01	6.4	10.9	7.6	

Table 5—Continued

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland) 1/ 10-18 3/	Levert-St. John (St. Martinville) 2/ 10-27	Bon Secour (St. James) 1/ 10-26	Average
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)				
* C. P. 44/101	149.5	161.7	185.2	164.9
** C. P. 47/193	174.3	166.3	190.3	176.6
** N. Co. 310	138.2	171.7	176.4	162.6
** C. P. 48/103	199.6	217.9	208.7	208.2
** C. P. 44/154	153.6	148.8	147.8	149.9
** C. P. 48/120	134.2	147.7	165.7	149.1
* C. P. 36/13	152.5		198.7	177.4 4/
** C. P. 44/153	143.5	152.8	187.4	160.4
*C . P. 34/120	154.6	173.2	177.6	167.5
* C. P. 44/155	147.5	168.5	193.2	168.4
* C. P. 36/105	164.3	183.5	181.2	176.8
** C. P. 47/61	141.4	177.4	162.1	161.6
** C. P. 36/183	111.9	175.1	171.5	155.3
* C. P. 29/116	117.9	131.7	128.4	126.5
** C. P. 48/119	115.8	145.2	138.1	133.7
** C. P. 48/116	130.8	159.1	161.9	149.7
* C. P. 43/47	152.9	177.2	193.5	174.5
** C. P. 47/91	128.3	130.2	159.7	139.4
* Co. 290	129.1	144.8	149.3	141.1
** C. P. 48/126	129.0	153.1	151.9	144.7
** C. P. 47/109	128.9	119.4	160.3	138.1
* C. P. 48/110	146.2	150.7	157.8	151.8
** C. P. 29/320	163.1	193.1	192.1	181.9
** C. P. 47/99	125.4	155.0	165.8	150.5
Difference 6/				
For P. = .05	19.8	14.2	14.1	17.80 5/
For P. = .01	26.8	19.4	19.2	23.77
Difference 7/				
For P. = .05	21.5	14.7	33.1	
For P. = .01	29.7	20.4	45.7	
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)				
* C. P. 44/101	4844	6128	5667	5546
** C. P. 47/193	4654	5854	5918	5475
** N. Co. 310	4395	5941	5909	5415
** C. P. 48/103	4910	4489	6094	5164
** C. P. 44/154	4316	5535	4611	4821
** C. P. 48/120	4133	5155	5087	4792
* C. P. 36/13	3721		4848	4528 4/
** C. P. 44/153	3774	4584	4666	4341
* C. P. 34/120	4360	4555	3836	4250
* C. P. 44/155	3687	4836	4096	4206
* C. P. 36/105	3516	4367	4675	4186
** C. P. 47/61	3167	4967	4231	4122
** C. P. 36/183	2630	5603	4065	4099
* C. P. 29/116	3407	4939	3788	4045
** C. P. 48/119	3219	4516	4364	4033
** C. P. 48/116	3793	4296	3934	4008
* C. P. 43/47	3410	4022	4334	3922
** C. P. 47/91	2861	4414	4408	3894
* Co. 290	3395	4532	3628	3852
** C. P. 48/126	3367	4057	3995	3806
** C. P. 47/109	3661	2591	4809	3687
* C. P. 48/110	2632	4431	3582	3548

(Continued on next page)

Table 5—Continued

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[1] 10-18[3]	Levert-St. John (St. Martinville)[2] 10-27	Bon Secour (St. James)[1] 10-26	Average
	Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)			
** C. P. 29/320	3229	3823	2920	3324
** C. P. 47/99	2332	3596	3913	3280
Difference[6]				
For P. = .05	639	722	599	854[5]
For P. = .01	867	984	813	1141
Difference[7]				
For P. = .05	867	1343	1285	
For P. = .01	1199	1857	1777	

* Averages shown are based on 4 yield determinations.
** Averages shown are based on 2 yield determinations.
[1] Mhoon silty clay loam.
[2] Baldwin very fine sandy loam.
[3] Date of harvest.
[4] Average based on an assumed value for missing yield calculated according to Yates formula for determining missing plot values (Paterson, D. D. Statistical Technique in Agricultural Research. pp. 181-188).
[5] Experimental error based on Variety x Location interaction term.
[6] Difference required for significance when mean based on 4 yield determinations.
[7] Difference required for significance when mean based on 2 yield determinations.

lodging under certain conditions is another serious disadvantage of the variety.

In the average of all tests C. P. 36/13 and C. P. 44/155 averaged considerably less sugar per acre than C. P. 44/101, but both varieties produced cane relatively high in sugar content, a very necessary quality for early harvest. Both varieties are recommended for planting on the better drained light soils only.

Of the promising unreleased varieties, C. P. 48/103 and C. P. 47/193 are now being increased at the sec-

Table 6. Results of plant cane variety tests on heavy soils in Louisiana during 1954.

Variety	Elm Hall (Napoleonville)[1] 11-26[3]	Station (Houma)[2] 11-24	Average
	Average yield of cane per acre (tons)		
C. P. 48/154	22.39	19.41	20.90
N. Co. 310	21.10	14.02	17.56
C. P. 44/101	20.80	15.03	17.91
C. P. 44/154	18.36	15.28	16.82
C. P. 36/105	17.03	13.72	15.37
* C. P. 47/49	12.00	16.92	14.46
C. P. 50/11	21.36	7.42	14.39
C. P. 29/116	20.25	9.12	14.68
C. P. 48/117	17.86	-	
* C. P. 47/193	-	14.57	
* C. P. 49/34	-	17.50	
Difference[4]			
For P. = .05	6.30	3.95	3.73[4]
For P. = .01	8.53	5.41	4.99

(Continued on next page)

Table 6—Continued

Variety	Elm Hall (Napoleonville)[1] 11-26[3]	Station (Houma)[2] 11-24	Average
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)			
C. P. 48/154	156.9	181.5	168.3
N. Co. 310	192.0	212.6	200.2
C. P. 44/101	178.6	204.2	189.4
C. P. 44/154	166.5	178.6	172.0
C. P. 36/105	182.8	191.6	186.8
* C. P. 47/49	188.2	205.3	198.2
C. P. 50/11	172.8	202.4	180.4
C. P. 29/116	158.8	167.6	161.6
C. P. 48/117	170.2	-	
* C. P. 47/193	-	208.6	
* C. P. 49/34	-	125.6	
Difference —			
For P. = .05	10.61	13.36	8.14[4]
For P. = .01	14.38	18.30	10.89
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)			
C. P. 48/154	3513	3523	3518
N. Co. 310	4051	2981	3516
C. P. 44/101	3715	3069	3392
C. P. 44/154	3057	2729	2893
C. P. 36/105	3113	2629	2871
* C. P. 47/49	2258	3474	2866
C. P. 50/11	3691	1502	2596
C. P. 29/116	3216	1529	2372
C. P. 48/117	3040	-	
* C. P. 47/193	-	3039	
* C. P. 49/34	-	2198	
Difference —			
For P. = .05	1115	776	701[4]
For P. = .01	1511	1063	938

[1] Sharkey clay.
[2] Sharkey silty clay loam.
[3] Date of harvest.
[4] Experimental error based on generalized error term for 2 experiments.
* Average based on single determination at Houma station; others based on 4 determinations at both stations.

ondary stations. C. P. 48/103 is very high in sucrose content and can be depended upon to yield satisfactory sucrose early in October. Although it produced lower yields of cane per acre it averaged slightly more sugar per acre than C. P. 44/101 in all tests on light soils. Results of all tests conducted to date indicate that it is not adapted to the Levert-St. John test field area, but that it will produce satisfactory yields at the other test field locations. Its poor shading qualities place the variety at a serious disadvantage in its battle against weeds during the growing season.

Four other unreleased varieties,

Table 7. Results of stubble variety tests on heavy soils in Louisiana during 1954.

Variety	FIRST STUBBLE: Greenwood (Thibodaux)[1] 11-114	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 11-2	Elm Hall (Napoleonville)[1] 11-12	Station (Houma)[3] 10-29	Average	SECOND STUBBLE: Station (Houma)[3] 10-25
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)						
* C. P. 47/49	37.98		22.06	27.18	29.32[5]	-
* N. Co. 310		29.86	25.43	28.85	29.31[5]	24.06
C. P. 44/101	27.79	24.99	23.75	23.70	25.06	21.33
C. P. 44/154	31.46	28.47	25.37	25.37	27.67	15.20
* C. P. 44/153	29.54	23.27	22.38	20.38	23.89	18.31
* Co. 290	29.98	24.51	25.00	24.01	25.87	22.43
C. P. 36/105	24.14	21.54	18.28	18.45	20.60	18.69
C. P. 29/116	27.71	29.03	21.10	22.04	24.97	18.49
* C. P. 45/184	21.69	22.78	22.46	20.56	21.87	16.81
C. P. 48/110	24.51	22.64	18.33	19.60	21.27	19.90
Difference						
For P. = .05	5.80	2.89	3.31	1.60	1.76[6]	2.24
For P. = .01	7.99	3.98	4.57	2.21	2.34	3.02
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)						
* C. P. 47/49	196.9	-	191.3	169.6	191.6[5]	-
* N. Co. 310	-	203.4	193.8	177.0	184.2[5]	210.0
C. P. 44/101	190.2	190.2	185.5	186.8	188.3	207.6
C. P. 44/154	157.5	163.8	183.9	176.3	169.5	181.2
* C. P. 44/153	171.4	163.2	185.7	192.3	177.2	199.1
* Co. 290	160.3	137.8	174.6	175.0	161.8	176.0
C. P. 36/105	193.2	188.5	195.9	180.7	189.8	192.3
C. P. 29/116	129.8	148.7	170.8	178.0	154.6	176.4
* C. P. 45/184	181.9	177.5	167.9	169.9	174.3	205.9
C. P. 48/110	174.7	180.7	192.2	171.2	179.3	182.9
Difference						
For P. = .05	16.96	11.48	10.98	18.19	7.03[6]	14.26
For P. = .01	23.37	15.87	15.13	25.07	9.36	19.22
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)						
* C. P. 47/49	7478	-	4220	4610	5619[5]	-
* N. Co. 310	-	6074	4928	5106	5400[5]	5053
C. P. 44/101	5286	4753	4406	4427	4718	4428
C. P. 44/154	4955	4663	4666	4473	4689	2754
* C. P. 44/153	5063	3798	4156	3919	4234	3646
* Co. 290	4806	3377	4365	4202	4187	3948
C. P. 36/105	4664	4060	3581	3334	3910	3594
C. P. 29/116	3597	4317	3604	3923	3860	3262
* C. P. 45/184	3945	4043	3771	3493	3813	3461
C. P. 48/110	4282	4091	3523	3356	3813	3640
Difference						
For P. = .05	1083	584	658	490	373[6]	480
For P. = .01	1492	816	907	674	496	647

[1] Sharkey clay.
[2] Alligator clay; brown surface phase.
[3] Sharkey silty clay loam.
[4] Date of harvest.
[5] Average based on an assumed value for missing yield calculated according to Yates formula for determining missing plot values. (Paterson, D. D. Statistical Technique in Agricultural Research. pp. 181-188.)
[6] Experimental error based on generalized error term for the 4 experiments.
* Averages based on single determination at each station; others based on 4 determinations at each station.

C. P. 47/193, C. P. 47/49, C. P. 48/117, and C. P. 50/28, have shown sufficient promise in some respects to merit comment. C. P. 47/193, now being increased at the secondary stations, yielded slightly below C. P. 44/101 in sugar per acre, but because of its small barrel and high inversion rating probably could not be grown except as a secondary cane. C. P. 47/49 is satisfactory in both tonnage and sucrose, but tends to lodge and probably could not be harvested mechanically under most conditions. However, it might find a place on the poorer soils where it would probably lodge less. C. P. 48/117 is a high tonnage cane but is too low in sugar content to produce cane of commercial quality. C. P. 50/28 is susceptible to mosaic and will be dropped from future tests.

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THE LOUISIANA SUGARCANE VARIETY CENSUS FOR 1955

By Leo P. Hebert, Research Agronomist, Field Crops Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture

With the assistance of the L.S.U. Extension Service [1] a variety census has just been completed for the Louisiana Sugar Belt. The proportionate acreage occupied by eleven commercial varieties in each of the three generally recognized areas of the Louisiana Sugar District (Northern, Southeastern, and Southwestern) was determined by the county agents of the parishes in Louisiana producing cane for sugar. The results of this survey and recent trends in variety utilization in Louisiana are briefly summarized in this report.

Table 1 gives the percentage of the acreage occupied by each of eleven commercial varieties in each of the three areas and in the State as a whole. The area surveyed constituted 99.38 percent of the State's proportionate share of cane grown for sugar.

C. P. 44/101 is again the leading variety with 42.24 percent of the acreage. It leads all others in the Southwestern and Southeastern regions but occupies slightly less area than C. P. 36/105 in the Northern section where the latter variety leads C. P. 44/101 by a small margin. C. P. 36/105, with 23.87 percent of the acreage, is second and C. P. 44/155 third in the State as a whole. In the Southwestern (Teche) area, C. P. 44/155 leads C. P. 36/105 by a small margin but occupies considerably less acreage than C. P. 44/101. C. P. 36/13 and C. P. 43/47 are in fourth and fifth places, respectively, each with less than five percent of the State acreage. Both varieties are grown principally in the Southwestern area. C. P. 34/120, C. P. 29/116, and Co. 290 each occupy less than three percent of the acreage. Most of the C. P. 29/116 and Co. 290 acreage is confined to the Southwestern region, while C. P. 34/120 is found in the Northern area, and to some extent in the Southeastern part of the sugar district. C. P. 44/154, released in 1950 and recommended for the Western area, occupies less than two percent of the acreage, mostly in the Western section. Less than one percent

TABLE 1

Percent distribution of sugarcane acreage according to variety in the 3 principal areas of the Louisiana Sugar District

A. 1955 Crop

Area	VARIETY												Percent of 1/ State acreage
	C.P. 44/101	C.P. 36/105	C.P. 44/155	C. P. 36/13	C.P. 43/47	C.P. 34/120	C.P. 29/116	Co. 290	N.Co. 310	C.P. 44/154	C.P. 29/320	Other varieties	
Southeastern 2/	48.88	28.03	9.71	3.68	3.91	2.07	0.21	0.27	1.59	0.71	0.25	0.69	47.81
Southwestern 3/	38.28	13.52	14.45	6.94	6.58	1.26	7.07	5.26	1.26	2.74	0.11	2.52	36.47
Northern 4/	32.52	36.69	10.47	3.44	1.59	8.21	*	*	1.66	0.46	3.71	1.26	15.10
18 Parishes	42.24	23.87	11.48	4.81	4.51	2.69	2.68	2.05	1.47	1.41	0.72	1.44	99.38

B. Varietal increase (+) or decrease (—) in percent of surveyed acreage.

Period	C.P. 44/101	C.P. 44/155	N.Co. 310	C.P. 43/47	C.P. 44/154	C.P. 34/120	C.P. 29/320	C.P. 36/13	Co. 290	C.P. 29/116	C.P. 36/105
1954-55	+10.89	+1.59	+1.47	+1.12	+0.14	-0.61	-1.00	-1.33	-1.72	-2.17	-6.86
1951-1955	+36.97	+7.50	+1.47	+4.54	+1.41	-16.88	-3.58	-1.56	-7.38	-5.85	-8.62

* Less than 0.1%.

[1] Anon. Cropland-Proportionate share-Planted acres of Louisiana sugarcane farms participating in the sugar program by parishes. Sug. Bull. 30(22): 340. August 15, 1954.

[2] Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, and Terrebonne.

[3] Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, and Vermilion.

[4] Avoyelles, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, and Rapides.

of the planted acreage is devoted to C. P. 29/320 at the present time.

Trends in Varietal Utilization

Table 1 and Figure 1 give the changes in variety utilization during recent years. The acreage occupied by C. P. 44/101 at the present time is greater than that of any variety during the past fifteen years. Co. 290, with 40 percent in 1941, and C. P. 36/105 with 38 percent in 1952, are the only other varieties that have approached it in popularity within recent years. Both varieties reached a high peak and then rapidly declined in acreage. Co. 290 is now planted on approximately two percent of the acreage, mostly limited to the Western area, and C. P. 36/105, although still occupying approximately 24 percent of the acreage, dropped 8.62 percent from 1951 to 1955. The Co. 290 acreage decreased by 7.38 percent during the same period.

C. P. 44/155 increased by 1.59 percent since the last census. Its susceptibility to lodging makes it unsatisfactory for harvesting mechanically and it is doubtful that it will ever be widely grown. A large percentage of the plantings is in the Western area where it is not so susceptible to lodging.

C. P. 36/13 and C. P. 43/47 are grown, for the most part, in the Southeastern and Southwestern sections. The former variety decreased while C. P. 43/47 has increased slightly in acreage during the period 1951-55, inclusive. Both varieties find favor on a limited acreage where it is found that they are adapted. C. P. 44/154 has not been increased by the industry to any considerable extent since its release for commercial utilization. Its relatively low sucrose content will probably limit its usefulness, although its good shading qualities and high yields of cane per acre appeal to growers.

C. P. 34/120, C. P. 29/320, and Co. 290, once widely grown varieties, are presently used on limited acreages only, the first two in the Northern area and Co. 290 in the Western area. It is believed that all three varieties will be replaced in the near future by others now in cultivation.

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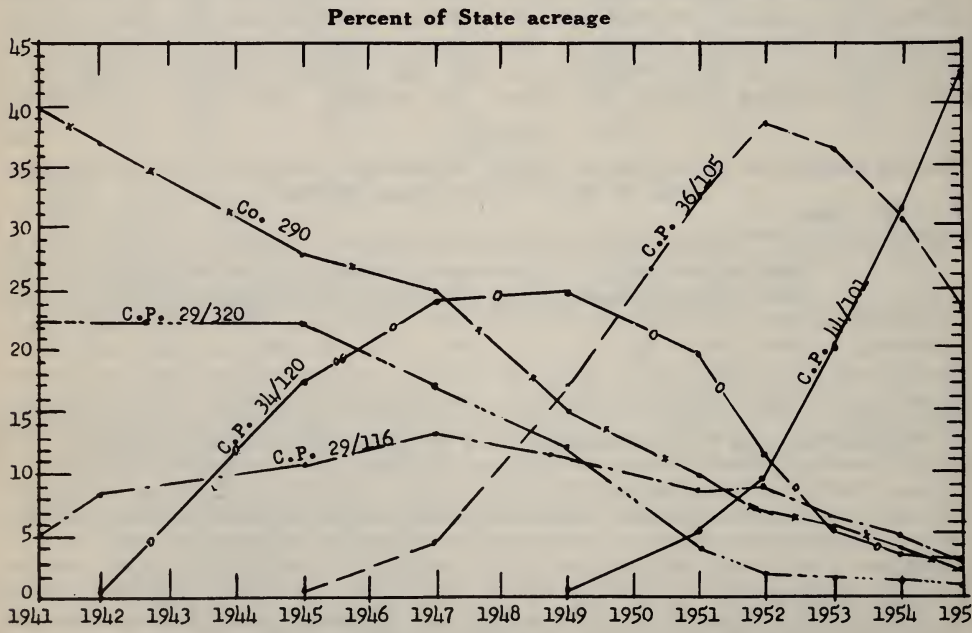

Fig. 1. Changes in the distribution of Louisiana sugarcane acreage among important varieties during the period 1941-55, inclusive

SUGARCANE RESPONSE TO FERTILIZER TREATMENTS IN 1954

By Lester G. Davidson, Research Agronomist, Field Crops Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture

(Report to the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, June 16, 1955)

During 1954 varietal comparisons were made in 12 fertilizer experiments and 5 subsoiling experiments conducted on the major soil types used for sugarcane production in Louisiana. Over half of these were large plot experiments in which the individual plots were three or more rows wide, by the full length of the cut. In these experiments the fertilizer was applied by plantation equipment, the cane was cut mechanically, and weighed on the factory scale. In the small plot experiments the cane was fertilized and cut by hand.

All of the Brix, sucrose, and purity figures shown in the tables have been expressed in terms of normal juice. Yields of sugar per ton of cane were obtained from the table of the Production and Marketing Administration (Sugar Branch) entitled "Commercially Recoverable Sugar Determination 833.2 Amdt. 1, Revised for Louisiana Sugar Cane 1954 Crop," published in the November 1, 1954, issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

N and NPK Experiments with Plant Cane

Five of these experiments were designed to study the effects of different rates of application of nitrogen, or of complete mixtures, on plant cane. Table 1 shows data for an experiment on Mhoon very fine sandy loam on Mandalay Plantation, with 4 varieties as plant cane. In tons of cane per acre, N. Co. 310 and C. P. 44/101 produced the highest yields, with no significant difference between these 2 varieties. In pounds of sugar per acre, N. Co. 310, C. P. 44/101, and C. P. 48/103, produced the highest yields, with no significant differences between these three varieties. The average yields of sugar per acre for the 4 varieties were not significantly increased by any of the fertilized treatments used.

Table 2 shows data for a rate of nitrogen x variety experiment conducted on Mhoon silty clay loam on the Houma Station, with 4 varieties as plant cane. The 4 rates of nitrogen used did not significantly increase the average yields of cane or sugar per acre for the 4 varieties included in the experiment. In yields of cane and sugar per acre, C. P. 44/101, N. Co. 310, and C. P. 50/11, did not differ significantly, and all three varieties outyielded C. P. 36/105.

The other 3 plant cane experiments, on light soil, were conducted in cooperation with the agronomists at the outfield variety tests. These experiments were designed to study the response of 20 varieties to 2 rates of nitrogen, and also variety x nitrogen interactions. There were 2 replications of each nitrogen rate on each variety. On Alma Plantation, nitrogen was applied at 60 and 120 pounds per acre. Both nitrogen rates produced essentially equal yields of cane and sugar per acre. On Raceland Plantation, approximately equal yields of cane and sugar per acre were produced by 40 and 90 pounds of nitrogen per acre. On Oaklawn Plantation, nitrogen was applied at 50 and 100 pounds per acre. The 100 pound rate produced a significant increase of 2.2 tons of cane per acre, but no appreciable increase in yield of sugar per acre.

N and NPK Experiments with Stubble Cane

In 6 of these experiments the effects of different rates of nitrogen, or of complete mixtures, were compared on stubble cane. Table 3 shows data from an experiment on Commerce very fine sandy loam on Alma Plantation, with 3 varieties as first stubble cane. In tons of cane per acre, yields of the 3 varieties did not differ significantly. In pounds of sugar per acre, highest yields were obtained from C. P. 36/13 and C. P. 36/105. Average yields of the 3 varieties with the various fertilizer treatments were as follows:

Treatment	Tons Cane per Acre	Pounds Sugar per Acre
Check	22.54	3383
60-0-0	28.04	4557
120-0-0	28.58	4569
120-80-0	28.43	4754
120-0-80	30.47	5040
120-80-80	30.92	5156

These data indicate that with nitrogen alone, maximum yields were obtained with the 60 pound rate; and that with 120 pounds of nitrogen, yields were significantly increased by the use of 80 pounds of

TABLE 1
MANDALAY PLANTATION
Houma, La.

Mhoon very fine sandy loam — Plant cane—1954 — Four varieties

Fertilizer treatments N - P_2O_5 - K_2O	Normal juice analysis: Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Cane per acre	Commercially recoverable sugar at harvest: Per ton of cane	Per acre
pounds per acre	%	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
		C.P. 44/101				
0-0-0	17.62	14.89	84.51	36.78	205.1	7544
0-80-80	18.00	15.22	84.56	31.40	210.5	6610
40-0-0	17.35	14.59	84.09	32.04	200.2	6414
40-80-80	17.49	14.78	84.51	34.75	203.3	7065
80-0-0	17.35	14.58	84.03	37.61	200.1	7526
80-80-80	17.73	15.04	84.83	37.51	207.5	7783
		C.P. 48/103				
0-0-0	18.85	16.28	86.37	30.96	228.1	7062
0-80-80	18.98	16.40	86.41	28.41	230.1	6537
40-0-0	18.09	15.29	84.52	31.28	211.6	6619
40-80-80	18.64	15.99	85.78	36.64	223.2	8178
80-0-0	18.52	16.01	86.45	29.18	223.6	6525
80-80-80	18.30	15.61	85.30	34.16	217.0	7413
		N. Co. 310				
0-0-0	18.16	15.25	83.98	34.83	211.0	7349
0-80-80	17.74	14.94	84.22	37.45	205.9	7711
40-0-0	17.64	14.76	83.67	36.82	203.0	7474
40-80-80	18.26	15.56	85.21	35.41	216.1	7652
80-0-0	17.28	14.61	84.49	36.28	200.4	7271
80-80-80	18.00	15.08	83.78	38.62	208.2	8041
		C.P. 50/25				
0-0-0	18.74	16.05	85.65	23.90	224.2	5358
0-80-80	18.50	15.52	83.89	28.78	215.4	6199
40-0-0	18.02	15.22	84.46	33.62	210.5	7077
40-80-80	18.23	15.45	84.75	30.59	214.3	6555
80-0-0	18.02	15.08	83.68	31.24	208.2	6504
80-80-80	17.98	15.02	83.54	32.17	207.2	6666

Data are averages of two plots, each three rows wide by 30 feet long. Fertilizer materials used were ammonium nitrate, superphosphate, and muriate of potash. Cane planted Sept. 30, 1953; fertilized April 15, 1954; harvested December 3, 1954.

At 19 to 1 odds, yields of sugar per acre were not significantly increased by any of the fertilizer treatments used.

potash with the nitrogen.

Table 4 shows data from an experiment on Mhoon very fine sandy loam on Aragon Plantation, with C. P. 36/105 as second stubble cane. The yields of cane and sugar per acre were significantly increased by the use of 50 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Other treatments used did not result in further appreciable yield increases.

Table 5 shows data from an experiment with C. P. 44/155 first stubble cane on Baldwin silt loam on Oaklawn Plantation. Fifty pounds of nitrogen per acre significantly increased the yields of cane and sugar per acre as compared to the unfertilized controls. There were no further appreciable yield increases from the other treatments used.

Data for another experiment on Baldwin silt loam on Oaklawn Plantation, with C. P. 44/101 first stubble cane, are shown in table 6. Yields of cane or sugar per acre were not significantly increased by the use of 50 or 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre, either alone or in complete mixtures.

Table 7 shows data for an experiment on Mhoon silty clay loam on the Houma station, using 0, 60, and 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre on

TABLE 2
HOUMA STATION
Houma, La.

Mhoon silty clay loam — Plant cane—1954 — Four varieties

Nitrogen per acre	Normal juice analysis			Cane per acre	Commercially recoverable sugar at harvest	
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
Pounds	%	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
			C. P. 36/105			
0	15.62	12.20	78.10	19.12	162.0	3097
30	15.52	12.18	78.48	24.64	161.7	3984
60	15.56	12.12	77.89	26.38	160.7	4239
120	14.88	11.36	76.34	26.12	148.9	3889
			C. P. 44/101			
0	15.52	12.04	77.58	31.14	159.4	4964
30	15.07	11.46	76.05	31.90	150.4	4798
60	15.33	11.60	75.67	30.51	152.6	4656
120	14.93	11.50	77.03	30.03	151.0	4535
			N. Co. 310			
0	16.01	12.37	77.26	27.97	164.6	4604
30	15.57	12.21	78.42	31.22	162.2	5064
60	15.22	11.78	77.40	31.04	155.4	4824
120	14.58	10.85	74.42	33.27	140.6	4678
			C. P. 50/11			
0	15.96	12.39	77.63	27.63	164.9	4556
30	15.68	12.00	76.53	28.54	158.8	4532
60	15.71	12.16	77.40	28.27	161.4	4563
120	15.64	12.00	76.73	31.00	158.8	4923

Data are averages of two plots, each three rows wide by 30 feet long. Fertilizer applied March 24, 1954; cane harvested November 23, 1954.

Average yields of cane and sugar per acre for all varieties were not significantly affected by fertilizer treatments.

In yields of cane sugar per acre, C. P. 44/101, N. Co. 310, and C. P. 50/11 did not differ significantly, and all three varieties significantly (0.01) outyielded C. P. 36/105.

5 varieties of first stubble cane. Of the varieties compared, highest yields of sugar per acre were produced by C. P. 44/101. Yields of sugar per acre from C. P. Nos. 44/155, 48/103, and 36/105, did not differ significantly, but were somewhat lower than yields from C. P. 44/101. Lowest yields were obtained from C. P. 43/47. Yields of cane and sugar per acre resulting from the use of 60 and 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre did not differ significantly, and both rates gave considerably higher yields than the unfertilized controls.

The experiments on Mhoon very fine sandy loam on Pecan Tree Plantation, with C. P. 36/105 first stubble cane, was designed primarily as a trace element experiment, but a comparison of 70 pounds of nitrogen alone with a 70-30-30 treatment was included. Data for this experiment, shown in table 8, indicate no response to phosphate and potash.

FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUGARCANE

Prepared jointly by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture

On plant cane on light and medium textured soils apply 40 to 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre by use of any of the common carriers. On plant cane on heavy soils apply 60 to 80 pounds of nitrogen. Where

TABLE 3
ALMA PLANTATION
Lakeland, La.
First stubble cane—1954

Commerce very fine sandy loam — **Three varieties**

Fertilizer treatments N - P_2O_5 - K_2O	Normal juice analysis			Cane per acre	Commercially recoverable sugar at harvest	
	Brix	% Sucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
Pounds per acre	%	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
		C. P. 36/13				
0-0-0	15.39	11.44	74.33	21.26	150.1	3191
60-0-0	16.34	12.50	76.50	29.51	166.7	4919
120-0-0	15.94	12.26	76.91	29.25	162.9	4765
120-80-0	16.52	12.79	77.42	31.62	171.2	5413
120-0-80	16.50	12.88	78.06	32.52	172.7	5616
120-80-80	16.24	12.45	76.66	31.26	165.9	5186
		C. P. 36/105				
0-0-0	16.11	11.84	73.49	23.39	156.3	3656
60-0-0	16.25	12.19	75.02	30.28	161.8	4899
120-0-0	16.14	11.91	73.79	29.65	157.4	4667
120-80-0	16.74	12.50	74.67	29.28	166.7	4881
120-0-80	16.57	12.52	75.56	30.47	167.0	5088
120-80-80	16.78	12.78	76.16	33.96	171.1	5811
		C. P. 44/101				
0-0-0	15.18	11.04	72.73	22.96	143.9	3304
60-0-0	15.84	11.93	75.32	24.34	157.7	3838
120-0-0	16.08	12.08	75.12	26.82	160.1	4294
120-80-0	16.13	12.22	75.76	24.40	162.3	3960
120-0-80	15.97	11.99	75.08	28.40	158.6	4504
120-80-80	16.10	12.19	75.71	27.53	161.8	4454

Data are averages of four plots, each five rows wide by 40 feet long. Fertilizer materials used were ammonium nitrate, superphosphate, and muriate of potash. Fertilizer applied April 21, 1954; cane harvested October 21-22, 1954.

At 99 to 1 odds, yields from all treatments were significantly higher than from the unfertilized controls.

At 19 to 1 odds, yields of sugar per acre from the 120-80-80 and 120-0-80 treatments were significantly higher than from the 120-0-0 treatment.

the yield of legumes turned under ahead of planting cane is as much as 8 to 10 tons per acre, it is not necessary to fertilize the plant cane. However, in most cases the yields of legumes are not that high.

On stubble cane on the medium textured to heavy alluvial soils of the Mississippi or Red River bottoms, apply 80 to 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Where known deficiencies of phosphorus and potassium exist, which is usually in the very fine sandy loam and silt loam types, 25 to 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 40 to 60 pounds of K_2O should be

TABLE 4
ARAGON PLANTATION
Montegut, La.

Mhoon very fine sandy loam **1954** **C. P. 36/105 second stubble**

Fertilizer treatments N-P_2O_5-K_2O-MgO	Normal juice analysis			Cane per acre	Commercially recoverable sugar at harvest	
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
pounds per acre	%	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
0-0-0-0	16.08	11.64	72.39	15.55	153.2	2382
50-0-0-0	16.32	11.88	72.79	22.25	156.9	3491
100-0-0-0	16.33	11.97	73.30	22.55	158.3	3570
100-0-100-0	16.36	12.11	74.02	22.58	160.6	3626
100-0-80-70	16.21	11.73	72.36	23.07	154.6	3567
Least difference for significance at 19 to 1 odds = 1.80						286
Least difference for significance at 99 to 1 odds = 2.44						387

Data are averages of seven plots, each six rows wide by the full length of the cut, having an average of about 0.20 acre. Fertilizer applied April 6, 1954; cane harvested November 11-13, 1954. Fertilizer materials were aqua ammonia, muriate of potash, and Sul-Po-Mag. The cane was cut by machine, burned, and weighed on the factory scale. The trash deduction was 6.21%.

TABLE 5
OAKLAWN PLANTATION
Franklin, La.

Baldwin silt loam **First stubble cane—1954** **C. P. 44/155**

Fertilizer treatments N - P_2O_5 - K_2O - lime	Normal juice analysis			Cane per Acre	Commercially recoverable sugar at harvest	
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
pounds per acre	%	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
0-0-0-0	17.49	13.49	77.13	11.12	162.4	2028
50-0-0-0	18.26	14.67	80.34	13.22	201.5	2664
75-0-0-0	17.76	13.87	78.10	12.13	188.5	2287
100-0-0-0	18.22	14.11	77.44	12.47	192.4	2399
100-50-50-0	17.47	13.54	77.50	13.41	183.2	2457
100-100-100-2500 1/	18.01	14.22	78.96	14.67	194.2	2849
Least difference for significance at 19 to 1 odds = 1.84						423

[1] Lime applied on plant cane only.

Data are averages of four plots, each three rows wide by the full length of the cut, having an average area of about 0.17 acre. Fertilizer applied March 30, 1954; cane harvested November 9-10, 1954. Fertilizer materials were aqua ammonia, and 0-12-12. The cane was cut by machine, burned and weighed on the factory scale. The trash deduction was 5.81%.

applied in addition to nitrogen. In some cases the plant food may be supplied by the application of 500 pounds of 6-8-12, 10-5-10 or 0-10-20 per acre supplemented with 50 to 80 pounds of nitrogen from either solid or liquid materials.

To stubble cane on the medium to light textured soils of the Pleistocene Mississippi terraces, which are largely west of the Teche and include the Olivier, Richland and Iberia series, apply 80 to 100 pounds of nitrogen, 25 to 40 pounds of P_2O_5, and 40 to 60 pounds of K_2O.

Nitrogen may be supplied from any commonly available solid or liquid materials. Where anhydrous ammonia is being used to supply nitrogen, minerals may be applied either before the ammonia or in the same operation from hoppers mounted on the sides of the tractor. The practice of splitting applications of nitrogen to stubble cane on medium textured soils where as much as 80 or more pounds of nitrogen is applied is proving profitable in a few cases. Half of the nitrogen can be applied four inches deep in the middles at the last cultivation. Ammonia and other highly soluble carriers of nitrogen are especially adaptable to split applications.

Trace Element Experiments

Two trace element experiments were conducted on Mhoon very fine sandy loam on Pecan Tree Plantation, both with C. P. 36/105 first stubble cane. Data in table 8 shows results of one experiment in which fritted trace elements were used at various rates of application, both with nitrogen alone and with a complete mixture. Data in table 9 shows results of the other experiment in which trace elements were used in the form of various metallic chlorophyllin compounds plus a complete fertilizer mixture. There was no significant response to the trace elements used in either experiment.

Lime

Lime at the rate of 2500 pounds per acre, plus a complete fertilizer mixture, was applied on a plant cane experiment harvested in 1953 on Oaklawn Plantation. Data are shown in table 5 for the same experiment harvested as first stubble cane in 1954. A complete fertilizer

TABLE 6
OAKLAWN PLANTATION
Franklin, La.

Baldwin silt loam — **First stubble cane—1954** — **C. P. 44/101**

Fertilizer treatments N - P_2O_5 - K_2O	Normal juice analysis			Cane per acre	Commercially recoverable sugar at harvest	
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
pounds per acre	%	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
0-0-0	17.96	13.93	77.56	18.66	189.5	3536
0-50-50	17.92	13.89	77.51	20.22	188.8	3818
50-0-0	17.48	13.59	77.75	20.74	184.0	3816
50-50-50	18.04	13.92	77.16	21.48	189.3	4066
100-0-0	17.53	13.34	76.10	20.62	180.0	3712
100-50-50	18.26	14.12	77.33	20.21	192.5	3890

Yields of cane and sugar per acre did not differ significantly at 19 to 1 odds.

Data are averages of three plots, each four rows wide by the full length of the cut, having an average area of about 0.31 acre. Fertilizer applied March 30, 1954; cane harvested November 8-9, 1954. Fertilizer materials used were aqua ammonia and 0-12-12. The cane was cut by machine, burned, and weighed on the factory scale. The trash deduction was 5.07%.

mixture was also applied to the limed plots in the stubble cane, but lime was applied only on the plant cane crop. Yields were not significantly increased by lime in either the plant or stubble crop.

Magnesium

As shown in table 4, magnesium in the form of Sul-Po-Mag, applied with a nitrogen-potash mixture, produced the same yield of sugar per acre as did the same amount of nitrogen alone. This is in agreement with the previous 6 years' work with magnesium.

Variety x Nitrogen Interaction Experiments

Field experiments conducted several years ago indicated that some varieties responded better to nitrogen than other varieties. Experiments of this type have also been conducted during the past 3 years. We believe it is quite important to determine the relative nitrogen response of the important commercial and promising unreleased varieties of sugarcane, both so that growers may apply more nitrogen to varieties that show the most response to its use, and so that this type of information may be available at the time a variety is released. In the fall of 1953, 3 of the outfield Agronomy variety experiments were combined with the fertilizer experiments and last fall 5 of these experiments were combined. The 3 of these combined variety x nitrogen

TABLE 7
HOUMA STATION
Houma, La.

Mhoon silty clay loam — First stubble cane—1954 — Five varieties

Nitrogen per acre	Normal juice analysis: Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Cane per acre	Commercially recoverable sugar at harvest: Per ton of cane	Per acre
pounds	%	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
			C. P. 36-105			
0	15.52	12.22	78.74	15.12	162.3	2454
60	15.50	12.25	79.03	20.85	162.8	3394
120	15.67	12.44	79.39	22.86	165.7	3788
			C. P. 43/47			
0	15.83	12.49	78.90	12.30	166.5	2048
60	15.58	12.37	79.40	18.15	164.6	2987
120	15.40	12.12	78.70	17.98	160.7	2889
			C. P. 44/101			
0	14.98	11.63	77.64	20.40	153.0	3121
60	15.75	12.33	78.29	27.19	164.0	4459
120	15.16	11.64	76.78	28.95	153.2	4435
			C. P. 44/155			
0	15.20	11.76	77.37	16.95	155.1	2629
60	15.75	12.42	78.86	25.14	165.4	4158
120	15.64	12.38	79.16	22.95	164.8	3782
			C. P. 48/103			
0	15.72	12.59	80.09	14.01	168.1	2355
60	16.52	13.42	81.23	21.28	181.3	3858
120	16.76	13.72	81.86	22.11	186.1	4115

Data are averages of four plots, each five rows wide by 28 feet long. Fertilizer applied March 24, 1954; cane harvested October 27, 1954.

At 19 to 1 odds, yields with 60 and 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre did not differ significantly; at 99 to 1 odds, both rates produced significantly higher yields than the unfertilized controls.

TABLE 8
PECAN TREE PLANTATION
Mathews, La.
First stubble cane—1954

Mhoon very fine sandy loam — C. P. 36/105

Fertilizer treatments N-P_2O_5-K_2O-F.T.E. 1/	Normal juice analysis			Cane per acre	Commercially recoverable sugar at harvest	
	Brix	S ucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
pounds per acre	%	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
70-0-0-0	16.98	13.91	81.92	32.60	189.2	6168
70-0-0-25	17.22	14.12	82.00	31.52	192.5	6068
70-0-0-50	17.41	14.48	83.17	31.12	198.4	6174
70-0-0-100	17.48	14.53	83.12	30.30	199.2	6036
70-30-30-0	16.95	13.78	81.30	31.50	187.1	5894
70-30-30-25	17.12	14.13	82.54	32.24	192.7	6213
70-30-30-50	17.04	14.00	82.16	32.56	190.6	6206
70-30-30-100	17.14	14.06	82.03	32.06	191.6	6143

1 Fritted trace elements, which contains 4% MnO_2, 10% Fo_2O_3, 4% ZnO, 4% CuO, 2% B_2O_3, and 0.2% MnO_3.

Yields of cane and sugar per acre did not differ significantly at 19 to 1 odds.

Data are averages of two plots, each four rows wide by the full length of the cut, having an average area of about 0.32 acre. Fertilizer materials used were aqua ammonia, 0-12-12, and fritted trace elements. Fertilizer applied March 24, 1954; cane harvested December 6-7, 1954. The cane was cut by machine, burned, and weighed on the factory scale. The trash deduction was 3.5%.

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TABLE 9
PECAN TREE PLANTATION
Mathews, La.
First stubble cane—1954

Mhoon very fine sandy loam **C. P. 36/105**

Fertilizer treatments N - P_2O_5 - K_2O	Normal juice analysis			Cane per acre	Commercially recoverable sugar at harvest	
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
pounds per acre	%	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
100-30-30	17.12	13.85	80.90	31.30	188.2	5891
100-30-30 plus one lb. sodium magnesium chlorophyllin	17.31	14.28	82.50	32.13	195.2	6272
100-30-30 plus one lb. sodium copper chlorophyllin	17.06	13.78	80.77	31.39	187.1	5873
100-30-30 plus one lb. sodium nickle chlorophyllin	17.62	14.50	82.29	31.84	198.7	6327
100-30-30 plus one lb. sodium manganese chlorophyllin	17.58	14.38	81.80	32.19	196.8	6335
100-30-30 plus one lb. sodium cobalt chlorophyllin	17.18	13.78	80.21	33.07	187.1	6187

Yields of cane and sugar per acre did not differ significantly at 19 to 1 odds.

Data are averages of two plots, each three rows wide by the full length of the cut, having an average area of about 0.25 acre. Fertilizer applied April 1, 1954; cane harvested December 6-7, 1954. Fertilizer materials used were aqua ammonia, 0-12-12, and various metallic chlorophyllin compounds listed above. The cane was cut by machine, burned, and weighed on the factory scale. The trash deduction was 3.5%.

TABLE 10
TERREBONNE DIVISION—SOUTH COAST CO.
Montegut, La.—1954
Effect of subsoiling on yields of cane and sugar per acre

Experiment No.	Number of replications	Not Subsoiled		Subsoiled	
		Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per acre	Tons of cane per acre	Pounds of sugar per acre
1	3	27.84	4265	26.56	4266
2	3	27.54	4561	28.00	4544
3	10	31.23	4635	30.88	4558
4	4	25.84	3625	26.19	3889
5	6	26.58	5335	25.27	4968
Weighted averages:	26	28.51	4590	28.03	4514

Expt. No. 1: C. P. 36/105 plant cane on Mhoon silt loam to silty clay loam, harvested December 28-29, 1954.

Expt. No. 2: C. P. 44/101 plant cane on Mhoon silt loam to silty clay loam, harvested December 28-29, 1954.

Expt. No. 3-4: C. P. 44/101 first stubble cane on Mhoon silt loam to silty clay loam, harvested November 8-9, 1954.

Expt. No. 5: C. P. 44/101 first stubble cane on Mhoon silt loam, harvested December 29-30, 1954.

At 19 to 1 odds, yields of cane and sugar per acre for the two treatments did not differ significantly.

(Continued on next page)

experiments that were harvested as plant cane in 1954 showed no significant increases in sugar per acre yields from the higher rates of nitrogen fertilization, and therefore no variety x nitrogen interactions were found. With the data obtained from future experiments we hope to be able to advise growers as to the relative response to high nitrogen fertilization of both the commercial varieties and the new varieties at the time of their release.

Subsoiling Experiments

In order to determine the effect of subsoiling on yields of cane and sugar per acre, 5 field experiments were conducted on Mhoon silt loam to silty clay loam on the Terrebonne Division of the South Coast Corporation. Subsoiling was done in March, using a single knife coulter midway between the cane rows, set to a depth of about 16 inches. A small shovel, about 3 inches wide, was bolted to the end of the knife coulter. This operation had practically no effect on yields of cane or sugar per acre, as shown in table 10.

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VARIETY TESTS

(Continued from page 332)

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CENSUS

(Continued from page 334)

C. P. 29/116 has maintained more stable relative yielding ability than any variety now in use. Acreage devoted to this variety has decreased in spite of its good cane yields because of its low sucrose content and its poor adaptability to mechanical harvesting. This variety reached its peak in popularity in 1947 when approximately 13 percent of the State sugarcane acreage was devoted to it.

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[1] The author is indebted to Mr. Denver T. Loupe who assisted in mailing out questionnaires and contacting the county agents, and to the following agents who supplied the information on varietal plantings in the various parishes: Claude Songy, E. J. Lousteau, K. J. Ducote, W. E. Williams, Edward Burleigh, S. J. Bowles, A. J. Brackin, C. J. Arceneaux, A. B. Curet, W. L. Roark, A. J. Melancon, Jr., Kermit Coulon, V. O. Calandro, Stanley Angelle, P. J. de Gravelles, Richard Sonnier, Murphy Veillon, and H. A. Webb.

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1954-55 FLORIDA CROP

RECAPITULATION OF FINAL MANUFACTURING REPORTS OF FLORIDA SUGARCANE FACTORIES, CROP 1954.55

	State 3 Factories
Crop days, average	110
Lost time, % total time	8.01
Tons cane ground	1,258,440
% total cane ground	100.00
Tons ground per hour	173.36
Extraction, N. J. % cane	76.74
Sucrose extraction, %	90.64
Maceration, % cane	22.82
Fiber, % cane	12.66
Java ratio	80.86
Analyses:	
Crusher juice Brix	18.15
Crusher juice Sucrose	15.47
Brix factor	97.46
Sucrose factor	95.54
Normal juice Brix	17.69
Normal juice Sucrose	14.78
Normal juice Purity	83.55
Factory syrup Brix	61.50
Residual juice Brix	9.40
Residual juice purity	75.36
Bagasse, % sucrose	4.12
Bagasse, % moisture	50.01
Bagasse, % fiber	44.52
Press cake, % sucrose	4.05
Sucrose Balance:	
B/S Mols., Suc. in, % cane	.978
Press cake, Suc. in, % cane	.174
Undetermined, Suc. in, % cane	.216
Bagasse, Suc. in, % cane	1.170
Total losses, Suc. in, % cane	2.538
Sugar, Suc. in, % cane	9.971
Cane, total sucrose in, % cane	12.509
Lbs. 96° sugar M. & E., T/Cane	207 73
Gallons B/S Mols., 80° Brix, T/C	6.31
Boiling house efficiency	95.48

Prepared May 10, 1955 by W. M. Grayson, Sugar Marketing Specialist (Programs) Louisiana ASC Office.

OUTFIELD SUGAR CANE VARIETY TRIALS

C. B. Gouaux and T. J. Stafford *

Twenty-one sugar cane variety trials were conducted in cooperation with producers and county agents at 7 locations within the sugar belt. There were 8 plant cane, 8 first stubble and 5 second stubble tests. Five major soil types were represented. Important commercial canes and some experimental varieties were included in each test.

The results for each variety test field in tabular form and a brief discussion appear hereafter. The data represent results for only one year and, therefore, are not conclusive. Each value in the tables is the result of a single determination and not an average. Sugar data were calculated by application of the Winter - Carp - Geerligs formula to normal juice analyses and millability factors for each variety. Plantation and sugar factory equipment and personnel were utilized in obtaining the initial data.

Billeaud Test Field

Soil Type: Lintonia-Olivier Silt Loam

Cooperator: Billeaud-Reaux Plantation and Billeaud Sugar Factory, Broussard, La.

Plant Cane: The plant cane test was harvested November 22-24, 1954. The results appear in Table 1.

C. P. 44-101 was used as a standard for comparison of the varieties in all tests. C. P. 48-103 and C. P. 36-13 exceeded the standard in yield of sugar per acre to a considerable extent. The yield of sugar per acre for N. Co. 310 was slightly superior to the sugar yield of C. P. 44-101. C. P. 29-116, Co. 290, C. P. 36-13, C. P. 36-105, and C. P. 44-154 gave good yields of cane in relation to the standard. Sugar per ton of cane values for C. P. 29-116, Co. 290 and C. P. 44-154 were inferior, however. Best sugar per ton values were obtained for C. P. 48-103, N. Co. 310, C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 47-193, but the production of cane per acre was relatively low in the cases of C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 47-193.

First Stubble: The first stubble test was harvested October 28-30, 1954, and the results are reported in Table 1.

Relative to C. P. 44-101, the varieties C. P. 29-116, and C. P. 44-154 produced high yields of sugar per acre. The yield of sugar per acre for C. P. 47-193 was considered to be essentially the same as for C. P. 44-101. Leading varieties in production of cane per acre were C. P. 44-154, C. P. 29-116 and C. P. 36-13. However, sugar per ton values were rather low for C. P. 44-154 and C. P. 36-13. Greatest sugar per ton values were obtained by C. P. 47-193 and C. P. 29-116.

Lodging Observations: C. P. 29-116, C. P. 44-154 and C. P. 47-193 were moderately lodged at the time of harvest, particularly in first stubble. N. Co. 310 was severely lodged.

Youngsville Test Field

Soil Types: Richland-Olivier Silt Loam

Cooperator: Young's Industries, Inc., and Youngsville Sugar Factory, Youngsville, La.

Plant Cane: The plant cane test was harvested December 1, 1954. The results appear in Table 2.

C. P. 48-103, N. Co. 310 and C. P. 45-184 exceeded the C. P. 44-101 level in production of sugar per acre to some degree. Sugar yields per acre for Co. 290, C. P. 29-116 and C. P. 36-13 were practically the same as for C. P. 44-101. Relatively high tonnage was produced by Co. 290 and C. P. 29-116. Sugar per ton values were relatively low for these varieties, however. Superior sugar per ton values were obtained for C. P. 48-103, C. P. 44-155 and N.

* Agronomist retired July 1, 1954, and Assistant Agronomist respectively; Louisiana State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La.

Co. 310. The yield of cane per acre was very low for C. P. 44-155, however.

First Stubble: The first stubble test was harvested November 29-30, 1954. Results for this test appear in Table 2.

On the basis of sugar per acre C. P. 45-73 and C. P. 45-184 were superior to C. P. 44-101, C. P. 44-154 was approximately equal to C. P. 44-101 in sugar production per acre. Highest yields of cane were produced by C. P. 44-154, C. P. 45-184, C. P. 45-73 and C. P. 46-51; however, sugar per ton values for these varieties were below standard. Sugar per ton of cane values for C. P. 44-154 and C. P. 46-51 were exceptionally low for the test. Based on pounds of sugar per ton of cane, C. P. 36-13, C. P. 43-47 and C. P. 44-155 were superior. These varieties, however, were relatively poor in cane production.

Second Stubble: The second stubble test was harvested December 29-30, 1954. The results appear in Table 2.

The only variety exceeding C. P. 44-101 in sugar per acre was C. P. 45-184. C. P. 45-73 was essentially equal to the standard in sugar production on an acre basis. Yields of cane per acre for C. P. 45-184, F. 31-762, C. P. 44-153 and C. P. 29-116 were superior to C. P. 44-101. Sugar per ton of cane values were substandard, however. C. P. 44-154 was equal to C. P. 44-101 in cane production but was relatively low in sugar per ton. Greatest sugar per ton values were obtained for C. P. 45-73, C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 36-13, but tonnage values were relatively low.

Caffery Test Field

Soil Type: Baldwin Silt Loam

Cooperator: Katy Plantation and

TABLE 1
BILLEAUD TEST FIELD
Broussard, La.
Lintonia—Olivier Silt Loam

Variety	Normal Juice Brix	Normal Juice Sucrose	Normal Juice Purity	Tons of Cane Per Acre	Lbs. of Sugar Per Ton of Cane	Lbs. of Sugar Per Acre
			FALL PLANT CANE			
C. P. 48-103*	18.74	15.45	82.44	21.59	223.90	4834
C. P. 36-13	17.16	13.56	79.02	24.26	191.89	4655
N. Co. 310	18.74	14.91	79.56	20.34	207.76	4226
C. P. 44-101	17.50	13.83	79.03	21.45	191.97	4118
C. P. 29-116	15.33	10.67	69.60	28.73	139.14	3997
C. P. 36-105	16.71	12.78	76.48	23.35	167.14	3903
C. P. 47-193*	17.85	14.32	80.22	19.63	196.56	3858
C. P. 44-154	16.67	12.98	77.86	21.91	175.11	3837
C. P. 44-155	18.14	14.68	80.93	17.88	206.54	3693
Co. 290	14.94	10.33	69.14	26.00	136.65	3553
			FIRST STUBBLE			
C. P. 29-116	15.68	11.82	75.38	33.50	162.59	5447
C. P. 44-154	14.65	9.90	67.58	40.08	121.48	4869
C. P. 47-193*	16.49	12.57	76.23	26.77	167.42	4482
C. P. 44-101	16.70	12.10	72.46	27.56	159.12	4385
C. P. 45-184	16.16	12.07	74.69	23.08	155.54	3590
C. P. 36-105	15.97	11.62	72.76	23.64	147.22	3480
C. P. 36-13	14.57	9.27	63.62	30.45	112.77	3434
Co. 290	14.94	9.93	66.47	24.78	127.53	3160
C. P. 44-155	16.54	10.80	65.30	23.38	131.62	3077

* Unreleased varieties.
Fall Plant Cane = planted 9/24/53; Harvested 11/22-24/54
First stubble = planted 9/12/52; Harvested 12/4-5/53 and 10/28-30/54

Columbia Sugar Factory, Franklin, La.

Plant Cane: The plant cane test was harvested November 18-19, 1954. The results are presented in Table 3.

Variety yielding above standard in sugar per acre were N. Co. 310, C. P. 48-103, and to a slight extent, C. P. 36-13. C. P. 44-155 was approximately equal to C. P. 44-101 on this basis. In tons of cane per acre, N. Co. 310, C. P. 47-193, C. P. 45-184 and C. P. 44-154 were the leading varieties.

Pounds of sugar per ton were relatively low, however. Best values for sugar per ton were shown by C. P. 48-103, C. P. 36-13 and C. P. 44-155.

First Stubble: The first stubble test was harvested November 18-19,

TABLE 2
YOUNGSVILLE TEST FIELD
Youngsville, La.
Richland—Olivier Silt Loam

Variety	Normal Juice Brix	Normal Juice Sucrose	Normal Juice Purity	Tons of Cane Per Acre	Lbs. of Sugar Per Ton of Cane	Lbs. of Sugar Per Acre
			FALL PLANT CANE			
C. P. 48-103 *	19.05	15.81	82.99	20.68	229.95	4755
N. Co. 310	18.39	15.09	82.10	22.04	213.94	4715
C. P. 45-184 *	17.17	13.81	80.43	23.56	186.03	4383
Co. 290	14.71	10.23	69.54	30.00	135.88	4076
C. P. 29-116	15.80	11.54	73.04	26.07	155.55	4055
C. P. 44-101	17.26	13.73	79.55	20.59	191.30	3939
C. P. 36-13	16.69	13.56	81.25	20.10	194.94	3918
C. P. 44-154	16.41	12.45	75.87	22.19	165.33	3669
C. P. 47-193 *	15.85	12.22	77.10	21.39	163.88	3505
C. P. 44-155	17.83	14.86	83.34	15.43	216.62	3342
			FIRST STUBBLE			
C. P. 45-73 *	17.17	13.54	78.86	32.31	191.38	6183
C. P. 45-184*	16.65	12.98	77.96	33.77	171.72	5799
C. P. 44-101	17.64	14.04	79.59	28.57	195.68	5591
C. P. 44-154	16.32	11.76	72.06	36.62	151.06	5532
C. P. 44-153*	16.27	11.93	73.33	28.68	161.22	4624
C. P. 44-155	17.64	14.19	80.44	22.69	198.97	4515
C. P. 46-51 *	14.90	10.72	71.95	31.19	143.06	4462
C. P. 29-116	15.56	11.07	71.14	29.59	146.59	4338
C. P. 36-13	17.64	14.85	84.18	19.85	217.63	4320
F. 31-762 *	16.51	12.82	77.65	24.15	176.12	4253
C. P. 43-47	18.11	15.07	83.21	18.18	211.06	3837
Co. 290	14.81	10.60	71.57	23.32	143.66	3350
			SECOND STUBBLE			
C. P. 45-184*	17.26	13.79	79.90	33.77	185.05	6249
C. P. 44-101	17.45	14.22	81.49	27.65	200.84	5553
C. P. 45-73 *	18.11	15.13	83.55	25.06	220.84	5534
F. 31-762 *	16.32	12.86	78.80	29.01	178.20	5170
C. P. 44-153*	17.07	12.67	74.22	29.69	172.58	5124
C. P. 44-155	19.01	15.54	81.75	22.62	219.86	4973
C. P. 36-13	17.73	14.69	82.85	22.80	213.47	4867
C. P. 44-154	16.60	12.62	76.02	27.65	167.80	4640
C. P. 29-116	15.89	11.33	71.30	30.59	150.27	4597
Co. 290	15.56	11.37	73.07	27.21	156.25	4252
C. P. 46-51 *	15.19	11.07	72.88	26.53	148.99	3953
C. P. 45-150 *	15.75	11.96	75.94	24.89	152.55	3797
C. P. 33-224 *	16.22	12.25	75.52	22.62	162.22	3669

* Unreleased varieties
Fall Plant Cane = planted 9/23/53; harvested 12/1/54
First Stubble = planted 9/4/52; harvested 12/10/53 and 11/29-30/54
Second Stubble = planted 10/17-18/51; harvested 11/11/52, 12/10/53 and 12/29-30/54

1954. The results appear in Table 3.

N. Co. 310 was the leading sugar producer by approximately 1000 pounds per acre. C. P. 36-13 also exceeded C. P. 44-101 to a relatively slight degree. Tons of cane per acre for N. Co. 310 were a superior to the standard. In sugar per ton of cane C. P. 36-13, C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 48-103 were the best. Tonnage values for C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 48-103 were relatively low, however.

Cinclare Test Field (Light Soil)

Soil Type: Mhoon Very Fine Sandy Loam

Cooperator: Addition Plantation, Brusly, La., and Cinclare Central Factory, Cinclare, La.

Plant Cane: Results of the plant cane test, harvested December 10-11, 1954, appear in Table 4.

In relationship to C. P. 44-101, yields of sugar per acre for N. Co. 310 and C. P. 48-103 were superior, while the yield for C. P. 47-193 was slightly inferior. Rather heavy yields of cane were produced by N. Co. 310 and C. P. 44-101. Highest values for sugar per ton of cane were indicated for C. P. 48-103, C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 43-47; however, tonnage values for C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 43-47 were relatively low.

First Stubble: The first stubble test was harvested November 9-10, 1954. The results are reported in Table 4.

C. P. 48-103, C. P. 47-193 and N. Co. 310 were superior to C. P. 44-101 in pounds of sugar per acre. Best tonnage values were obtained for N. Co. 310 and C. P. 47-193. On the basis of sugar per ton of cane, C. P. 48-103 was the outstanding variety. C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 47-193 were relatively high in this re-

TABLE 3
CAFFERY TEST FIELD
Franklin, La.
Baldwin Silt Loam

Variety	Normal Juice Brix	Normal Juice Sucrose	Normal Juice Purity	Tons of Cane Per Acre	Lbs. of Sugar Per Ton of Cane	Lbs. of Sugar Per Acre
			FALL PLANT CANE			
N. Co. 310	16.04	12.43	77.49	36.73	170.55	6264
C. P. 48-103 *	16.78	13.36	79.62	29.73	189.89	5645
C. P. 36-13	16.33	12.99	79.55	28.20	184.53	5204
C. P. 44-101	15.96	12.41	77.76	29.51	170.62	5035
C. P. 44-155	16.78	13.34	79.50	27.05	185.80	5026
C. P. 47-193 *	15.58	11.59	74.39	30.39	152.02	4620
C. P. 44-154	15.39	11.53	74.92	30.17	151.92	4583
C. P. 36-105	15.78	11.78	74.65	29.73	151.75	4512
C. P. 45-184 *	15.27	11.47	75.11	30.39	148.34	4508
C. P. 43-47	16.86	12.71	75.39	25.80	168.12	4337
Co. 290	14.91	11.22	75.25	27.05	157.13	4250
			FIRST STUBBLE			
N. Co. 310	16.85	13.33	75.25	33.37	185.14	6178
C. P. 36-13	17.78	14.42	81.10	24.41	207.10	5055
C. P. 44-101	16.76	13.24	79.00	25.76	183.74	4733
C. P. 48-110 *	16.76	13.22	78.88	26.49	176.10	4665
C. P. 43-47	16.71	13.22	79.11	24.93	180.02	4488
C. P. 48-103 *	17.17	13.67	79.62	22.55	194.29	4381
C. P. 44-154	16.30	12.41	76.13	26.40	165.16	4360
C. P. 36-105	16.76	12.99	77.51	25.36	171.25	4343
C. P. 44-155	17.37	14.01	80.66	21.03	196.74	4137

* Unreleased varieties
Fall Plant Cane = planted 9/24/53; harvested 11/18-19/54
First Stubble = planted 9/18/52; harvested 12/20/53 and 11/18-19/54

spect. Again, C. P. 44-155 was relatively low in tons of cane per acre.

Second Stubble: Results for the second stubble test, harvested November 10-11, 1954, appear in Table 4.

C. P. 44-101 was the leading variety in sugar per acre and number of tons of cane per acre. C. P. 36-13, C. P. 43-47 and C. P. 44-155 were slightly higher in sugar per ton of cane.

Glenwood Test Field

Soil Type: Mhoon Very Fine Sandy Loam

Cooperator: Glenwood Cooperative, Inc., Napoleonville, La.

Plant Cane: The plant cane test was harvested December 3-4, 1954. Results for the test are presented in Table 5.

C. P. 44-101 was slightly exceeded in yield of sugar per acre by C. P. 48-103 and C. P. 36-105. N. Co. 310 was somewhat superior in this respect. N. Co. 310 and C. P. 36-105 also produced relatively high yields of cane per acre. However, C. P. 36-105 was lowest for the test in sugar per ton of cane. Pounds of sugar per ton of cane were greatest for C. P. 48-103 and C. P. 44-155. Yield of cane per acre for C. P. 44-155 was lowest for the test, however.

First Stubble: Results for the first stubble test, which was harvested November 2-3, 1954, are presented in Table 5.

Yields of C. P. 48-103, C. P. 36-105, C. P. 48-110 and C. P. 47-193,

TABLE 4
CINCLARE TEST FIELD
Brusly, La.
Mhoon Very Fine Sandy Loam

Variety	Normal Juice Brix	Normal Juice Sucrose	Normal Juice Purity	Tons of Cane Per Acre	Lbs. of Sugar Per Ton of Cane	Lbs. of Sugar Per Acre
			FALL PLANT CANE			
N. Co. 310	17.35	14.14	81.50	44.94	199.72	8975
C. P. 48-103*	18.60	15.75	94.68	37.66	231.52	8719
C. P. 44-101	17.05	13.70	80.35	43.01	191.98	8257
C. P. 47-193*	17.92	14.77	82.42	29.16	205.80	8059
C. P. 36-105	17.63	14.72	83.49	36.30	202.39	7347
C. P. 44-155	18.41	15.37	83.49	29.11	219.95	6403
C. P. 43-47	18.80	15.67	83.35	26.10	219.66	5733
			FIRST STUBBLE			
C. P. 48-103*	17.64	14.13	80.10	35.22	201.53	7098
C. P. 47-193*	16.76	13.16	78.52	38.36	178.42	6844
N. Co. 310	16.18	11.83	73.11	41.04	156.50	6423
C. P. 44-101	15.69	11.70	74.57	36.79	158.08	5816
C. P. 36-105	16.76	12.74	76.01	33.96	165.99	5637
C. P. 44-155	16.57	13.22	79.78	28.78	184.51	5310
C. P. 45-184	15.79	11.57	73.27	30.55	147.26	4499
			SECOND STUBBLE			
C. P. 44-101	16.18	12.45	76.95	37.10	170.10	6311
C. P. 36-13	16.08	12.53	77.92	33.03	175.87	5809
C. P. 36-105	16.57	12.97	78.27	32.21	171.99	5540
C. P. 43-47	16.66	13.16	78.99	30.46	179.04	5454
C. P. 44-155	16.66	12.89	77.37	30.41	176.70	5373
C. P. 44-92*	15.31	11.23	73.35	34.50	148.88	5136
C. P. 34-120	15.50	11.65	75.16	30.30	150.72	4567
C. P. 29-320	16.37	12.80	78.19	25.98	169.64	4407

* Unreleased varieties
Fall Plant Cane = planted 9/14/53; Harvested 12/10-11/54
First Stubble = planted 9/19/52; Harvested 12/2/52 and 11/8-10/54
Second Stubble = planted 9/20/51; Harvested 11/20/52 and 10/28/53 and 11/8-10/54

in terms of sugar per acre, were relatively high in comparison to C. P. 44-101. On the same basis, C. P. 44-155 was slightly better than C. P. 44-101. Only 2 varieties, C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 48-110 were superior in yields of cane per acre. C. P. 48-103 was, by far, the leading variety in sugar per ton of cane. N. Co. 310 was one of the lowest for the test in yields of cane and sugar.

Second Stubble: The second stubble test was harvested November 2-3, 1954. Results for the test appear in Table 5.

C. P. 44-101 was the leading variety in sugar per acre and tons of cane per acre. However, C. P. 36-13 compared favorable with C. P. 44-101 in these respects. C. P. 44-155, C. P. 36-13 and C. P. 45-184 were superior to C. P. 44-101 in pounds of sugar per ton of cane; however, C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 45-184 were relatively low in cane production.

Reserve Test Field

Soil Type: Mhoon Very Fine Sandy Loam

Cooperator: Godchaux Sugars, Inc., Reserve, La.

Plant Cane: The plant cane test was harvested December 5-6, 1954. Results are presented in Table 6.

N. Co. 310 was the outstanding variety in the production of cane and sugar per acre. C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 48-103 were slightly supe-

TABLE 5
GLENWOOD TEST FIELD
Napoleonville, La.
Mhoon Very Fine Sandy Loam

Variety	Normal Juice Brix	Normal Juice Sucrose	Normal Juice Purity	Tons of Cane Per Acre	Lbs. of Sugar Per Ton of Cane	Lbs. of Sugar Per Acre
			FALL PLANT CANE			
N. Co. 310	17.16	13.85	80.71	40.55	194.57	7890
C. P. 36-105	17.03	13.74	80.68	38.84	185.41	7201
C. P. 48-103*	17.59	14.73	83.74	32.75	215.27	7050
C. P. 44-101	17.44	14.27	81.82	34.47	202.00	6963
C. P. 47-193*	17.31	14.05	81.17	33.72	194.12	6546
C. P. 43-47	17.03	13.95	81.91	32.29	193.72	6255
C. P. 44-155	17.12	14.28	83.41	30.29	204.25	6187
			FIRST STUBBLE			
C. P. 48-103*	17.44	14.27	81.82	30.17	205.96	6214
C. P. 36-105	16.68	13.31	79.80	33.67	178.49	6010
C. P. 48-110*	17.08	13.66	79.98	32.62	183.42	5983
C. P. 47-193*	16.77	13.41	79.96	30.05	183.73	5521
C. P. 44-155	15.94	12.49	78.36	29.14	172.50	5027
C. P. 44-101	15.17	11.43	75.35	30.88	154.16	4760
C. P. 45-184*	15.45	11.82	76.50	30.22	154.61	4672
N. Co. 310	15.22	11.32	74.38	29.46	151.43	4461
			SECOND STUBBLE			
C. P. 44-101	16.32	12.78	78.31	29.14	176.45	5142
C. P. 36-13	16.26	12.94	79.58	27.93	183.87	5135
C. P. 44-155	17.44	13.99	80.22	22.43	195.86	4393
C. P. 43-47	16.25	12.45	76.62	24.75	166.33	4117
C. P. 44-154	14.94	10.89	72.89	28.84	140.96	4065
C. P. 34-120	16.44	12.75	77.55	24.07	168.15	4047
C. P. 45-184*	16.99	13.48	79.34	22.24	180.17	4007
C. P. 36-105	16.62	12.76	76.77	23.74	167.26	3971
C. P. 43-9*	14.99	11.56	77.12	25.54	151.94	3881

* Unreleased varieties
Fall Plant Cane = planted 9/16/53; Harvested 12/3-4/54
First Stubble = planted 9/29-30/53; Harvested 11/26/53 and 11/2-3/54
Second Stubble = planted 9/19/51; Harvested 11/27/52; 10/14-15/53 and 11/2-3/54

ior to C. P. 44-101 in these respects. Highest sugar per ton of ane was obtained by C. P. 36-105.

First Stubble: The first stubble est was harvested December 5-6, 954. Results appear in Table 6.

Yields of sugar per acre were ractically the same for C. P. 48-24, C. P. 47-49 and C. P. 44-101. hese 3 varieties were also highest or the test in sugar production on per acre basis. Greatest cane eights were obtained for C. P. 48-124 and C. P. 47-49. On the basis of sugar per ton of cane the leading varieties were C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 48-103. Both of these varieties were relatively low in tons of cane per acre, however. Sugar content for N. Co. 310 slightly exceeded C. P. 44-101, but the yield of cane for N. Co. 310 was lowest for the test and, consequently, sugar per acre was poor.

Second Stubble: The second stubble test was harvested December 5-

TABLE 6
RESERVE TEST FIELD
Reserve, La.
Mhoon Very Fine Sandy Loam

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons of Cane Per Acre	Lbs. of Sugar Per Ton of Cane	Lbs. of Sugar Per Acre
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity			
FALL PLANT CANE						
N. Co.310	17.53	13.30	75.87	42.17	180.15	**7597**
C. P. 36-105	18.42	14.51	78.77	33.57	**183.13**	6483
C. P. 48-103*	17.12	13.26	77.45	33.74	185.45	6257
C. P. 44-101	17.69	13.68	77.33	32.94	187.47	6175
C. P. 44-155	16.46	12.55	76.25	32.40	170.51	5525
C. P. 36-13	16.32	12.64	77.45	30.10	176.77	5321
C. P. 34-120	17.45	12.79	73.30	30.72	162.82	5002
C. P. 43-47	16.37	12.39	75.69	27.70	164.29	4551
C. P. 47-193*	17.67	12.94	73.23	24.63	168.01	4138
FIRST STUBBLE						
C. P. 48-124*	17.76	13.28	74.77	34.64	174.76	6054
C. P. 47-49*	17.47	13.80	78.99	32.58	183.98	5994
C. P. 44-101	18.30	14.06	76.83	30.94	191.92	5938
C. P. 44-155	18.69	15.14	81.01	25.96	213.13	5533
C. P. 43-47	17.71	13.86	78.26	27.96	187.54	5244
C. P. 47-193*	17.86	13.93	78.00	27.75	188.11	5220
C. P. 48-103*	18.25	14.43	79.07	24.34	204.28	4972
C. P. 36-105	17.81	13.52	75.91	27.45	176.00	4831
C. P. 48-110*	16.32	12.39	75.92	29.47	161.30	4754
C. P. 45-184*	18.15	13.61	74.99	25.18	175.82	4427
C. P. 49-27*	17.96	13.35	74.33	22.54	164.51	3708
N. Co. 310	18.15	14.08	77.58	18.85	193.31	3644
SECOND STUBBLE						
C. P. 36-13	17.71	14.11	79.67	30.42	200.63	6103
C. P. 44-101	17.18	13.38	77.88	32.46	184.13	5977
C. P. 44-154	15.68	11.37	72.51	36.73	146.67	5387
C. P. 36-105	17.62	13.42	76.16	28.47	175.06	4984
C. P. 43-47	18.11	13.58	74.99	26.57	179.03	4757
C. P. 44-153*	17.03	12.59	73.93	27.76	171.05	4748
C. P. 47-193*	18.25	14.15	77.53	24.85	190.41	4732
C. P. 34-120	18.06	14.11	78.13	24.43	186.91	4566
C. P. 45-184*	16.94	12.92	76.27	25.53	168.68	4306
C. P. 44-155	17.67	13.83	78.27	21.12	190.89	4032

* Unreleased varieties
Fall Plant Cane = planted 9/15/53; harvested 12/5-6/54
First Stubble = planted 9/25/52; harvested 11/14/53; and 12/5-6/54
Second Stubble = planted 10/3/51; harvested 12/10/52; 11/11/53 and 12/5-6/54

6, 1954. Results appear in Table 6.

Sugar per acre yields for C. P. 36-13 and C. P. 44-101 were highest and approximately the same. C. P. 44-154 was superior in tons of cane per acre but was lowest for the test in sugar per ton on cane. Leading varieties in sugar per ton were C. P. 36-13, C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 47-193. Yields of cane for C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 47-193 were inferior, however.

Lodging Observations: Practically all varieties were lodged to some extent, particularly in the first stubble test. N. Co. 310 was apparently lodged more severely than any of the other varieties, however.

Shirley Test Field

Soil Type: Yahola Very Fine Sandy Loam

Cooperator: Haas Investment Co., (Shirley Plantation), Bunkie, La. and Meeker Sugar Cooperative, Inc., Meeker, La.

Plant Cane: The plant cane test was harvested November 24-25, 1954. The results appear in Table 7.

Relatively poor yields were obtained by C. P. 44-101 and, consequently, all varieties in the test with the exception of C. P. 44-155 were superior to this standard. Best performance was shown by N. Co. 310, based on tons of cane and sugar per

TABLE 7
SHIRLEY TEST FIELD
Bunkie, La.
Yahola Very Fine Sandy Loam

Variety	Normal Juice Brix	Normal Juice Sucrose	Normal Juice Purity	Tons of Cane Per Acre	Lbs. of Sugar Per Ton of Cane	Lbs. of Sugar Per Acre
			FALL PLANT CANE			
N. Co. 310	16.00	12.95	80.94	19.04	182.21	3469
C. P. 48-103*	16.60	13.15	79.22	15.01	186.36	2797
C. P. 47-193*	16.20	12.84	79.26	14.89	175.03	2606
C. P. 36-105	15.60	11.91	76.35	15.63	155.59	2432
C. P. 45-184*	16.60	13.17	79.34	13.33	176.03	2346
C. P. 44-101	16.30	12.61	77.36	8.47	172.85	1464
C. P. 44-155	16.25	12.93	79.57	6.70	180.18	1207
			FIRST STUBBLE			
C. P. 47-193*	18.32	15.31	83.57	27.98	214.92	6013
C. P. 48-103*	18.82	16.30	86.61	22.85	242.40	5539
N. Co. 310	18.24	15.26	83.66	23.01	218.62	5030
C. P. 48-110*	16.92	13.71	81.03	24.08	185.45	4466
C. P. 45-184*	18.42	15.36	83.39	18.22	211.05	3845
C. P. 36-105	16.82	13.51	80.32	18.10	181.85	3291
C. P. 44-101	16.50	13.44	81.45	16.79	189.78	3186
C. P. 44-155	17.82	15.16	85.07	6.75	219.10	1479
			SECOND STUBBLE			
C. P. 48-103*	20.20	17.82	88.22	14.55	267.43	3891
C. P. 36-105	18.40	15.83	86.03	16.69	221.07	3690
C. P. 47-91*	17.54	14.38	81.98	17.58	199.78	3512
C. P. 44-155	18.72	16.40	87.61	13.46	240.57	3238
C. P. 45-184*	18.42	15.36	83.39	14.57	211.05	3075
C. P. 47-99*	17.20	15.00	87.21	12.42	215.21	2673
C. P. 36-13	16.49	13.64	82.72	12.98	198.03	2570
C. P. 44-101	19.20	15.99	83.28	10.97	228.52	2507
C. P. 29-320	19.38	16.64	85.86	10.44	232.15	2424
C. P. 34-120	19.02	16.22	85.28	10.47	225.50	2361
C. P. 43-47	17.10	14.41	84.27	6.95	203.17	1412

* Unreleased varieties
Fall Plant Cane = planted 9/22/53; harvested 11/24-25/54
First Stubble = planted 9/22/52; harvested 11/10/53 and 11/24-25/54
Second Stubble = planted 10/5/51; harvested 11/24/52; 11/11/53 and 11/24-25/54

cre. C. P. 48-103 was highest in ugar per ton of cane.

First Stubble: The first stubble est was harvested November 24-25, 954. The results appear in Table 7.

Similar to the plant cane results, C. P. 44-155 was the only variety in he test with sugar per acre yield ess than C. P. 44-101. Comparative- y good yields were obtained for C. P. 47-193, C. P. 48-103 and N. Co. 10. C. P. 47-193 produced the ighest tonnage. C. P. 48-103 was he leading variety in sugar per ton.

Second Stubble: The second stub- le test was harvested November 24- 5, 1954. The results are reported n Table 7.

C. P. 44-101 was also very low in roductivity in second stubble. C. P. 8-103, C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 47-91 were the leading varieties in sugar er acre. Tonnage values were low or all varieties; C. P. 47-91 and C. P. 36-105 were the best in this espect. Relatively high sugar per on values were indicated for C. P. 8-103, C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 29- 20.

The relatively low yields obtained in the variety test at Shirley Plantation may partially be explained by a relatively dry season and a relatively heavy borer infestation.

Cinclare Test Field (Heavy Soil)

Soil Type: Sharkey Clay

Cooperator: Addition Plantation, Brusly, La. and Cinclare Central Factory, Cinclare, La.

Plant Cane: The plant cane test was havested December 9-10, 1954. The results appear in Table 8.

Relatively low productivity was indicated for C. P. 44-101 in this test and, consequently, only one variety, C. P. 34-120, was below the standard. However, relatively good sugar production was indicated for N. Co. 310 and C. P. 47-193. These varieties were relatively high in tons of cane per acre and sugar per ton of cane.

Stands were relatively poor throughout the plant cane test. Apparent differences between varieties in stands were present and, consequently, some of the differences between yields may be attributed to

TABLE 8
CINCLARE TEST FIELD
Brusly, La.
Sharkey Clay

Variety	Normal Juice Brix	Normal Juice Sucrose	Normal Juice Purity	Tons of Cane Per Acre	Lbs. of Sugar Per Ton of Cane	Lbs. of Sugar Per Acre
			FALL PLANT CANE			
N. Co. 310	18.01	14.11	78.35	30.75	194.86	5992
C. P. 47-193*	17.53	13.78	78.61	28.29	186.95	5289
C. P. 44-155	17.43	14.09	81.84	23.74	198.11	4703
C. P. 45-184*	16.75	12.36	73.79	23.46	158.04	3708
C. P. 36-105	16.85	12.36	73.35	20.62	157.43	3246
C. P. 44-101	16.95	12.65	74.63	19.11	169.59	3241
C. P. 34-120	16.46	12.08	73.39	20.67	153.91	3181
			FIRST STUBBLE			
C. P. 47-193*	16.76	12.82	76.49	30.04	171.11	5140
C. P. 44-101	15.50	11.24	72.52	29.94	147.89	4428
C. P. 44-155	16.28	12.39	76.11	24.75	168.15	4162
C. P. 45-184*	15.70	11.47	73.06	27.19	145.71	3962
C. P. 44-154	16.37	10.95	66.89	28.15	133.33	3753
C. P. 36-105	15.60	11.47	73.53	21.09	146.32	3086

* Unreleased varieties
Plant Cane = 9/14/53; harvested 12/9-10/54
First Stubble = planted 9/19/52; harvested 12/2/53 and 11/9-10/54

differences in stands of cane.

First Stubble: The first stubble test was harvested November 9-10, 1954. The results are reported in Table 8.

The only variety to exceed C. P. 44-101 in sugar production per acre was C. P. 47-193. This variety was up to standard in tons of cane per acre and superior to standard in sugar per ton of cane.

Summary

The most promising unreleased varieties from the standpoint of yield of sugar per acre, were C. P. 48-103 and C. P. 47-193. Both varieties compared favorably with C. P. 44-101 in this respect. Yields of cane per acre for C. P. 48-103 were frequently inferior to C. P. 44-101 but this disadvantage was usually more than compensated for by relatively high sugar per ton of cane values. Juice analyses indicated relatively early maturity for C. P. 48-103. Generally, C. P. 47-193 gave relatively good yields in the northern and eastern areas on light and heavy soils. Sucrose and maturity qualities of C. P. 47-193 were somewhat similar to C. P. 44-101; however, C. P. 47-193 appeared to be more vigorous.

N. Co. 310 was the outstanding commercial variety, especially in plant cane tests. Yields for this variety were more erratic in the stubble crop, however. Rather severe lodging occurred in N. Co. 310 plots at some locations. C. P. 44-101 was generally one of the best producing varieties. An important exception was apparent at the Shirley test field where C. P. 44-101 produced relatively little sugar per acre. C. P. 36-105 continued to give good yields on light soils in the eastern section of the sugar belt particularly in plant cane. Relatively high yields of sugar per acre were obtained with C. P. 36-13 and C. P. 44-154 in the western section. Sugar per ton values for C. P. 44-154 was generally low in comparison to C. P. 44-101, however. Relatively high sugar per ton values were indicated for C. P. 43-47 and C. P. 44-155 however, both varieties were usually below average in tons of cane per acre and, consequently, sugar-per-acre yields were generally low in comparison to C. P. 44-101.

The 4 varieties ranking highest in production of sugar per acre for each test field were:

Billeaud (Lintonia-Olivier silt loam): C. P. 29-116, C. P. 44-154, C. P. 44-101 and C. P. 47-193.†

Youngsville (Richland-Olivier silt loam): C. P. 44-101, C. P. 44-154, C. P. 36-13 and C. P. 45-184.†

Caffery (Baldwin silt loam): N. Co. 310, C. P. 36-13, C. P. 48-103† and C. P. 44-101.

Cinclare (Mhoon very fine sandy loam): C. P. 48-103,† N. Co. 310, C. P. 47-193† and C. P. 44-101.

Cinclare (Sharkey Clay): C. P. 47-193,† C. P. 44-155, C. P. 45-184† and C. P. 44-101.

Glenwood (Mhoon very fine sandy loam): C. P. 48-103,† C. P. 36-105, N. Co. 310 and C. P. 47-193.†

Reserve (Mhoon very fine sandy loam): C. P. 44-101, C. P. 36-105, N. Co. 310 and C. P. 48-103.†

Shirley (Yahola very fine sandy loam): C. P. 47-193,† C. P. 48-103,† N. Co. 310 and C. P. 45-184.†

The above ratings are based on the averages for plant cane and first stubble at all locations.

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Billeaus-Reaux Plantation and Billeaud Sugar Factory, Broussard, La.
Cinclare Central Factory and Addition Plantation, Cinclare, La.
Glenwood Cooperative, Inc., Napoleonville, La.
Godchaux Sugars, Inc., Reserve, La.
Haas Investment Co. (Shirley Plantation), Bunkie, La.
Katy Plantation and Columbia Sugar Factory, Franklin, La.
Meeker Sugar Cooperative, Inc., Meeker, La.
Young's Industries, Inc., Youngsville, La.
United States Department of Agriculture, Sugar Experiment Station, Houma, La.
Louisiana State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La.

† Unreleased varieties.

N WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 317)

or two other Senators vigorously stressed the point that Senator Long's parliamentary maneuver was unprecedented in the Senate. So far as the Parliamentarian could ascertain they were correct but Senator Long said he felt fully justified in employing unusual tactics to meet the delaying actions which the sugar bill was encountering. As the senior democrat on the Senate Finance Committee from a sugar producing area, Senator Long was named floor manager of the bill. Senator Long made it clear in th edebate on his motion that he was prepared to stay two or three months longer if necessary in order to secure approval of the sugar bill and other needed legislation. The odds were overwhelmingly against him because the opponents of the sugar bill were unwilling to permit the measure to come to a vote without an extensive discussion and both the majority and the minority leaders in the Senate were committed to press for adjournment before the end of the day. Although both leaders were not opposed to sugar legislation they both indicated their opposition to Senator Long's motion to suspend the rules because in their opinion it would have necessitated an extension of the session.

When it became completely clear that he could not get the bill to amend the Sugar Act before the Senate, Senator Long for himself, Senator Ellender, Senator Holland, Senator Smathers and Senator Dworshak introduced Senate Resolution 147 calling upon the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase 100,000 tons of sugar produced from the 1955 or previous crops in the continental United States sugar-producing areas for disposal abroad, in order to provide some immediate relief for domestic processors who are being forced to hold large stocks of sugar and to help prevent further drastic cuts in acreages of sugarcane and sugar beets. Although this resolution required unanimous consent to permit its consideration and passage, Senator Long, Senator Ellender and their colleagues were able to obtain the necessary approval both from the opponents of the amendments to the Sugar Act and from the leadership of both political parties in the Senate.

This resolution does not have the force of law, but since a similar provision was included in the bill passed by the House, it means that both Houses of Congress have given express approval to this purchase.

The Louisiana and Florida Senators are following up the purchase proposal with the Department of Agriculture and are doing everything possible to persuade the officials of that Department to take prompt measures to conclude the purchase in the

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Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	666,601.67	Undivided Profits	7,235,114.81	
				27,235,114.81
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TOTAL	$ 422,804,071.25	TOTAL		$ 422,804,071.25

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mainland cane area prior to the beginning of the harvest this Fall.

The Senators from Louisiana and Florida were joined by a number of Senators from the beet states in expressing the hope that the Senate will proceed with the basic amendments to the Sugar Act early next year.

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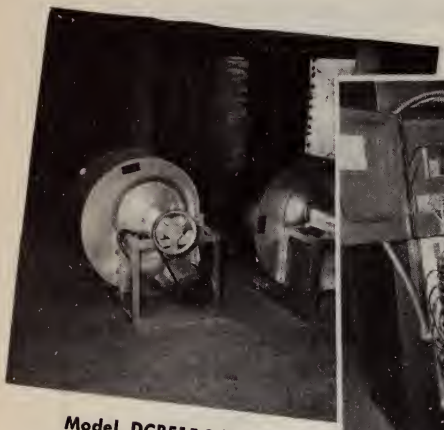

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J. J. Munson, Houma, La.
Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. DYKERS

Correction

We pulled a boner on the very first page of the big Statistical Issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.* Please change the Volume Number of the Statistical Issue to No. 22 and the date to August 15th.

Mill Marketing Allotments

Everybody admits it—this is a remarkable age we live in. We have radio, television, mechanical cane harvesters, air conditioning, fine cars with power steering, power brakes, power window lifts and power seat movers and we also have the automatic calculating machine.

In case you don't know it, the automatic calculating machine is an unbelievable gadget with a lot of keys that, if you can figure out which key to press, will solve all kinds of mathematical twisters in practically nothing flat. Of course, the big deal is picking the right key and the lack of this knowledge is probably the only reason the Old Mule hasn't come up with his own mill marketing allotment formula to add to the confusion that already exists in this field of higher mathematics.

Believe it or not, since February 25, 1955 six different ways to divide 500,000 tons of sugar among 50 mainland cane producers have been considered by the Government and the mills don't know yet how much sugar they can sell in 1955.

As an example of what is going on, lets take the case of one of the mills listed on a big sheet of paper that the Government called exhibit something-or-other at the Hearing held in New Orleans on August 22nd. In the first column this mill's share is 6,075 tons for the year, in the next 5,933 tons, in the next 5,476, in the next 5,665, and in the next 5,734 tons. Another exhibit filed at the same hearing suggests that this same mill be allowed to market 5,877 tons of sugar in 1955.

It took a lot of key punching to calculate the six different allotments for just this one mill. Multiply this by 50 (most of us can do this without the aid of machinery) and you get some idea of the time that has been consumed during the past six months in arriving at—nothing.

Right here we would like to point out that we are not being critical of Mr. Herbert G. Folken and his quota and allotment division of the Sugar Branch. In our opinion Mr. Folken has about the most thankless job in the U.S.D.A. We do suggest, however, that it might be a good idea for the calculators to get together before next year rolls around and work out a mill marketing formula that can be used as a basis for mill marketing allotments every year. This business of changing the setup each year makes everybody uneasy except the people who repair the worn out calculating machines. They love it.

Honor Dr. Tysdal

On May 13, Dr. H. M. Tysdal, Head, Sugar Crops Section, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was awarded a plaque at ceremonies in

(Continued on page 369)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The Distribution of C. P. 47-193, 47-103 and Heat-Treated Seed

Many applications for purchase have been received for the two new varieties and the Heat-Treated seed.

The demand for the early maturing, high sucrose, C. P. 48-103 is very heavy. Even though there are approximately 150 acres of C.P. 48-103 throughout the belt in increase, there are relatively small amounts in the McCall-Donaldsonville section, the Port Allen section and the Franklin section. The requests for C. P. 48-103 in these sections have been high.

The large orders of C. P. 48-103 have been reduced in order that more farmers could get cane from the immediate area. After reducing large orders the supply is still inadequate. As a result of the heavy demand for C. P. 48-103 and the relatively small amount available in the aforementioned places, some farmers from the Donaldsonville section have been asked to get the variety from either the Napoleonville or Plaquemine section; some farmers in Port Allen section have been asked to get the cane from Lakeland or New Roads, and some farmers in the Franklin section have been asked to go to Orange Grove in New Iberia.

Farmers making application for seed had three places to choose from in which to get the new canes. It was impossible in many instances to allocate cane from the place of first or second choice, and, in some cases, the third choice. The requests for seed of C. P. 48-103 from some Increase Stations were four times the supply of seed available at the Station for distribution.

It is important to point out that C. P. 48-103 should be planted on well drained light textured soil. The variety will be somewhat disappointing if planted on heavy soils.

There are approximately 330 acres of C. P. 47-193 throughout the belt in increase for distribution. Although the demand has been heavy the supply is adequate in nearly every section. This fact has lessened the job of making allocations of C. P. 47-193.

The allocation of the Heat-Treated seed has not yet been completed at the time of this writing. The Heat-Treated seed was inspected by representatives of the U. S. D. A., L. S. U., and A. S. C. L., in late August to determine whether the seed was sufficiently free of the disease to be advantageous to farmers.

As a result of inspections made recently by Dr. S. J. P. Chilton, Dr. E. V. Abbott, Dr. Charles Schexnayder, Dr. Rene' Steib, and the writer, all Heat-Treated seed at two Increase Stations was declared too contaminated to be released. Some of the treated seed at two other Increase Stations was discarded for the same reason. The discarding of this amount of seed will tax the other stations and will make farmers go longer distances to get the treated seed.

It is important that farmers remember to handle the Heat-Treated seed in such a manner as to prevent contamination.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

The 100,000-ton purchase of over-quota sugar from continental producers proposed by the Department of Agriculture apparently is hopelessly snarled in inter-departmental red tape. The Senators and Congressmen from Louisiana and Florida have been in almost constant contact with top officials of USDA in an effort to expedite action, but each day it becomes more evident that the Department has lost all enthusiasm for the purchase, which was proposed in lieu of a quota increase in 1955 for continental producers.

Although Messrs. Benson, Morse and Myers said during the hearings on the sugar bill in July that the Department had adequate authority to make the purchase and strongly intimated that the purchase would be made whether Congress amended the Sugar Act this year or not, now there is some doubt of the legal right to use CCC funds to buy domestic sugar. The recent attack by members of Congress on the Commodity Credit Corporation for its "smelly" cheese deal may have dampened the ardor of USDA proponents of the sugar purchase.

The International Cooperation Administration, the government's official "give away" agency, has the money and the right to buy sugar, provided a reasonably friendly and supposedly destitute country should list sugar on its application for a donation. However, such countries prefer to get their handouts from ICA in the form of American dollars and to make their purchases of sugar and other commodities from countries other than the United States. Anyway, it seems that none of the countries eligible to participate in the ICA program will need sugar in any considerable quantity before next Spring.

In a joint communication on August 22, 1955, Senators Ellender, Long, Holland and Smathers, and Representatives Boggs, Willis, Matthews and Rogers, wrote Secretary Benson in part as follows:

> "We are disappointed over the delay in announcing the details of the 100,000-ton sugar purchase recommended by you and Under-Secretary Morse when you appeared before the House Agriculture Committee earlier this year and subsequently approved by both the House of Representatives and the Senate. If this proposed purchase is going to be helpful to the sugar producers in the Mainland Cane Area, delivery must be effected between October and December, 1955. The immediate need for the purchase is clear and further delay in announcing the details does not seem justified.
>
> "We are informed that representatives of the Mainland Cane Industry would be glad to assist members of your staff in working out the details of the purchase so that the plan would quickly and efficiently alleviate somewhat the serious hardship now being suffered by producers and sugarcane growers in Florida and Louisiana.
>
> "We cannot stress too strongly

(Continued on page 368)

A NEW SUGARCANE "BLOOD BANK"

A Note on the World Collection of Sugarcane (Germ Plasm Bank) established at the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore

Editor's note: We are indebted to Dr. E. V. Abbott for the following report from Dr. John Warner of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, who is chairman of the committee of the world collection of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists.

In fulfilment of the aims of the resolution passed by the 3rd Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists held in Havana in 1927, and endorsed by the 8th Congress of the Society under their resolution No. 12 in 1953, the Government of India have established with effect from April 1, 1955, a World Collection of Sugarcanes (Germ Plasm Bank) at the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.

The proposal made in the resolution of the Society was that a world collection of canes should be established and maintained under the auspices of the Society and financed through contributions from sugar producers of various countries of the world on a pro-rata basis of their sugar production per annum, and that some organization or foundation should be requested to assume direction of the project and contribute to its financing. The Government of India were, among others, addressed in this connection and their cooperation was solicited by the Standing Committee on varieties.

The Government of India, however, were of the view that since the project is essentially of a long-range nature, the basic minimum requirement of its objective, namely an assurance of continuity for the maintenance of the collection, could be secured for it only through support of a permanent nature from the Government of one or other of the important sugar-producing countries. They also regarded it as essential that the Project should have the benefit of direct association with one or other of the major sugarcane research stations of the world. However, they agreed in principle with the suggestion made by the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Varieties, I.S.S.C.T. on the need for establishing a World Collection in another part of the world, in view of the climatic and other risks to the collection at present maintained by the U. S. Government at Canal Point, Florida.

The difficulties involved in the establishment and maintenance of an internationally-sponsored collection were personally discussed by the Botanist of Coimbatore Sugarcane Breeding Institute with the Chairman of the Standing Committee on varieties, Dr. J. N. Warner, at Honolulu in December 1953. Subsequently, the question was examined in detail by the Director of Sugarcane Breeding Institute at Coimbatore, Mr. N. L. Dutt, and proposals were made by him for the expansion of the existing collection at the Coimbatore Institute. These proposals were accepted by the Government. Finally, in view of the distinct advantages from the point of view of the world sugar industry as a whole, the Government of India accepted the suggestion made by the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Varieties, I.S.S.C.T., Dr. J. N. Warner, that the Coimbatore collection should be raised to the status of a World Collection, duplicating the collection at Canal Point, Florida.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee on Varieties, I.S.S.C.T. has pointed out that the location of the collection at Coimbatore in India has many advantages from the view point of the various sugar-producing countries. Coimbatore has a fairly central location in the east-

SUGAR MARKET STATISTICS THROUGH AUG. 25, 1955

	Today	1 Month Ago	1 Year Ago
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW YORK	6.02	6.05	6.08
QUOTA RAWS DELIVERED NEW ORLEANS	6.00	6.04	6.05
WORLD SPOT RAWS (In Cuba)	3.24	3.22	3.20

SUGAR FUTURES No. 6
(Closing Bid Prices)

	Nov.	Mch.	May
Today	5.52	5.36	5.40
1 Month Ago	5.55	5.35	5.38
1 Year Ago	5.58	5.42	5.46

OFFSHORE RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS
(Long Tons, 2,240 lbs.)

	To Date 1955	Same Date 1954
American	304,896 tons	265,316 tons
Godchaux	143,873 tons	181,821 tons
Colonial	85,782 tons	146,693 tons
Henderson	68,237 tons	61,710 tons
Southdown	18,141 tons	11,401 tons
South Coast	39,918 tons	63,433 tons
Supreme	82,396 tons	79,215 tons
Totals	743,243 tons	809,589 tons

ern hemisphere; the climatic conditions at Coimbatore favour flowering, there are no risks of loss or damage to the collection from climatic causes at Coimbatore; and India has had cordial relationships with other cane-producing countries, especially in the matter of Sugarcane breeding and exchange of clones. The Chairman, Dr. Warner, has also stated that it is desirable that the collection should be associated with an existing sugarcane research institution, as this will preclude the necessity of setting up a new research station merely for the safety of the collection. These facts, among others have been duly considered by the Government of India in arriving at their decision and they hope that their proposal to expand the collection at Coimbatore to the position of a "Germ Plasm Bank" for the sugar industries of the world will be welcomed by all the sugarcane growing countries, and will prove to be of benefit to all.

The objectives of this project as now set up at Coimbatore are:

1) Collection and maintenance in a live herbarium of original sugarcanes, established breeding stocks, sugarcane clones of special botanical or cytogenetical interest, rare hybrids, important commercial varieties and selected wild sugarcanes from various countries of the eastern hemisphere.

2) Identification and standardization of cane-varieties.

3) Studies on the breeding value of the stocks, and the compilation of a Catalogue of Sugarcane Genetic Stocks.

4) Supply of clonal material of breeding stocks to all cooperating countries for purposes of breeding.

5) Pooling and dissemination of knowledge sugarcane breeding stocks, original canes and wild canes.

The project is in charge of the Botanist of the Institute.

The first plantings are to be done in June, 1955. The principal work during the current year, however, will be the import, collection and assembly of clones from the principal sugarcane breeding and collection

(Continued on next page)

centres of the world and the preparation of various records.

Although Coimbatore presents many favourable features for the location of the Collection, a problem of some concern has been the prevalence in the Coimbatore area of a strain of mosaic, which has been encroaching into the cane fields of the Institute since the past few years. The strain is a mild one and is practically harmless in India, but nevertheless, with a view to eradicating it, systematic roguing has been done since it was first observed. This step has been partially effective.

This year a drastic measure for the eradication of the infection has been taken. The entire existing collection has been shifted to a place called Taliparamba on the West Coast, where sugarcane is known to remain free from secondary infections of mosaic. The plantings of the collection at Coimbatore will be done from the healthy stocks raised at Taliparamba this year. By rigorous roguing locally and if necessary, transplantation from Taliparamba successively during the next few years, it is hoped to eradicate the mosaic completely.

For the protection of the stocks from imported diseases, a Quarantine House is expected shortly to be set up at the Institute. At present, the importations are examined for pests and diseases, and fumigated on arrival in the Plant Quarantine of the Government of India at Bombay. The planting material when received at Coimbatore is disinfected against virus and other diseases by keeping the cuttings in water at 52° C. for 20 minutes. Importations from countries not free from the Fiji disease of sugarcane are at present prohibited, but this ban can be lifted when the Quarantine House is ready.

The Government of India propose that a small Advisory Committee of sugarcane scientists from the principal sugarcane organizations of the world, interested in the acquisitions, maintenance and use of wild and cultivated varieties of sugarcane should be formed to advise on and collaborate in the proposed work of the World Collection at Coimbatore. Further steps in this direction will be taken in the course of the next few months.

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IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 365)

the need for quick action if the gesture your Department has made is to result in any good for the sugar industry in our States. Already the absence of an official announcement that the 100,000 tons of sugar will be purchased from existing stocks appears to be affecting the fair price, proportionate share determinations, and marketing allotments for the Mainland Cane Area. To proceed with these vital decisions without a firm determination with regard to the purchase program will be clearly adverse to all elements of the domestic sugar industry and especially to those areas which we represent."

The members of Congress from Louisiana and Florida say they will

continue to make every effort to get the Administration to keep its promise to purchase a substantial amount of over-quota sugar in 1955.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 363)

Washington, D. C., honoring him for his contributions to the development of Ranger alfalfa. The inscription on the plaque reads as follows:

> HEWITT M. TYSDAL
> For inspiration and leadership in alfalfa research and outstanding accomplishments contributing to the development and release, seed production and extensive use of Ranger Alfalfa, the first wilt-resistant variety, of which over 100,000,000 pounds of certified seed had been planted by American farmers on this date: May 13, 1955.

The plaque was presented at a dinner in Washington, presided over by Dr. Will H. Myers, chairman of the department of agronomy and plant genetics, University of Minnesota. Speakers in addition to Dr. Myers, were Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, Theodore S. Gold, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Lloyd Arnold, chairman of the Certified Alfalfa Seed Council, Dave Beard, Head of Forage and Range Section, ARS., Howard Sprague, chairman agronomy department, Pennsylvania State University, and representatives of the agronomy departments of Rhode Island University, Purdue University, Iowa State College, University of California, and Montana State College.

The 100,000 Tons

"I am perfectly willing to let Secretary of Agriculture Benson have authority to purchase sugar which is in surplus, particularly in the cane areas of Louisiana and Florida, but I do not believe he has such authority under the current law". The Senate Resolution is "just a love letter so far as the law is concerned". With these friendly words of encouragement Congressman Cooley boarded a plane on August 20th and flew off to Helsinki.

About six months ago, just before he took to the "wide blue yonder" on a trip to Rome, Mr. Cooley had some rather cutting things to say about the sugar legislation pending in Congress. The Congressman from North Carolina must be allergic to sugar when he goes up in the air.

The following exchange of letters between Mr. Lawrence Myers, Head of the Sugar Branch, and Mr. J. P. Duhe, President of the American Sugar Cane League, regarding the 100,000 ton sugar purchase are self-explanatory.

August 17, 1955

Dear Mr. Duhe:

Your letter of August 5, 1955, addressed to Secretary Benson concerning the purchase of 100,000 tons of surplus over-quota sugar has been transmitted to this office for reply. I can appreciate fully your desire to have the purchase made promptly and to have all the facts as to the nature of the operation before final recommendations are presented on the subjects of fair prices and proportionate shares.

Unfortunately it is not possible at this time to supply the answers. Several agencies of the Government are involved and it is necessary that their actions be coordinated. I feel sure your recognize the difficulties involved in developing a program which affects several agencies of the Government and the many marketing interests in our two mainland areas. I want to assure you, however, that the matter is actively under consideration in Government.

Since it will not be possible to delay action on the fair price and proportionate share determinations much longer, I suggest that your industry prepare its recommendations on the assumption that the purchase program will not be fully developed until after these determinations are issued. In the event that the purchase program should have a significant effect on the determinations, it would be possible to revise

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the determinations.

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) LAWRENCE MYERS
Director

August 19, 1955

Dear Mr. Myers:

This replies to your letter of August 17, which was in answer to my letter of August 5 to Secretary Benson asking for an early announcement of the provision of the 100,000 ton purchase program for surplus over-quota sugar in the continental United States.

You suggest that the Louisiana sugar industry prepare its recommendation for the Fair Price and Proportionate Share Acreage Determinations "on the assumption that the purchase program will not be fully developed until after these determinations are issued." You further stated, "in the event that the purchase program should have a significant effect on the determinations, it would be possible to revise the determinations."

It should be obvious to you that the purchase program will have a significant effect on the Proportionate Share Determination and possibly on the Fair Price Determination. It would be completely unrealistic for the Louisiana sugar industry to make recommendations for the determinations without taking the purchase program into consideration. By the same token it would be equally unrealistic for the Department to issue the determinations without taking into account the purchase program. We have already begun to plant cane for the 1956 crop and need to know soon what our individual farm proportionate share will be and hope you will abandon the idea of issuing a proportionate share determination during our cane planting season with the thought of revising such determination after cane planting is completed.

We can fully understand that it takes time to develop all the details of any program in which several

government agencies are involved. In this connection, we must remind you that the Administration first proposed a 100,000 ton purchase of over-quota sugar on June 8, 1955. Certainly, ample time has elapsed to allow many of the details to be worked out. Furthermore, it appears to us you could now make an announcement of certain provisions of the purchase program and announce the final details within the next few weeks.

It might be interpreted from your rather vague letter that the Department is not committed to the purchase program; however, we do not see how that could possibly be the case, in view of the fact that the Administration proposed the program and Congress agreed. To remove any doubt about whether there will be a purchase program, we ask that you immediately announce that there will be such a program.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
American Sugar Cane League
(Sgd.) J. P. DUHE
President

Fair Price Hearing September 7th

The Sugar Branch has announced that the Fair Price Hearing will reconvene in the Agricultural Auditorium in Thibodaux, La., on Wednesday, September 7th. Official notice of the Hearing has not been received but we presume the starting time will be around 9:30 in the morning.

It will be recalled that the original Fair Price Hearing on July 29th was recessed at the request of the Grower-Processor Committee to await developments on sugar legislation.

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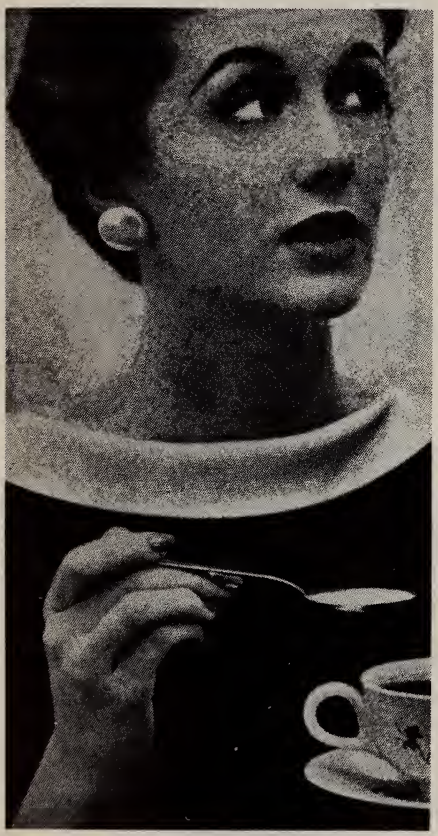

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

33 — No. 24 SEPTEMBER 15, 1955

ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Announcing The

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

of the

U. S. A., Inc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1955

AUDITORIUM OF THE INTERNATIONAL HOUSE
Third Floor, 607 Gravier Street
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Meeting Convenes at 2:00 P. M.

At this meeting there will be an election of Officers and Members of the Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year.

All Members of the League Will Please Consider This as an Official Notice To Attend

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

The Fair Price Hearing

The Fair Price Hearing reconvened in Thibodaux, La. on September 7th as per schedule with A. A. Greenwood, W. S. Stevenson and Wilmer Grayson in charge for the Government. We attended the hearing to listen which we did from 10 o'clock in the morning until about four in the evening. When the session was over we came away with the distinct impression that the growers and processors have different ideas about what constitutes a fair price for cane.

This attitude is, of course, normal in the game of buying and selling. It is especially likely to crop out when the players are endeavoring to impress the rules committee before the game gets underway, as was the case in Thibodaux.

We noticed that the people on the rules committee asked an awful lot of questions. We also noticed that the questions they asked the processors seemed to favor the growers and the questions they asked the growers seemed to favor the processors so it's anybody's guess what their decision will be. While awaiting the verdict we can all agree on this — Government controls are a pain in the neck.

The Market

We suppose you have noticed that the Old Mule is not doing very well. Ever since he took on that extra 100,000 tons back in July he has been floundering around like a ship without a rudder despite the fact that the statistics indicate he should be in pretty good shape.

Through September 3rd 5,757,000 tons of sugar had been distributed in the United States as compared with a distribution of 5,547,000 tons

(Continued on page 384)

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Apply Chlordane to Seed Pieces on Heavy Soils to Increase Yields

The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S.D.A. Sugar Station have enough information on the use of chlordane in heavy soils applied on seed pieces in the open furrow to make a general recommendation for its use.

Mr. A. L. Dugas, Entomologist, L.S.U., and Mr. Ralph Mathes, Entomologist, U.S.D.A., have found that 2 pounds of technical chlordane per acre applied either as a spray or as a dust on seed pieces in the open furrow gave an average increase in plant cane of 2.8 tons per acre. The 2.8 tons increase is an average increase of 30 plant cane tests.

Other tests conducted show a carryover effect of chlordane into the second year after application. Seven experiments showed an average increase of 2.5 tons per acre in plant cane and 2.7 tons per acre in first stubble.

It is *important* to point out that increase yields have not been obtained in the lighter sandy soils. Soil treatment is *not recommended* on the light soils except in the area near Edgard, La., where wire worms are a problem.

Below are dosage rates and application methods as published in a paper entitled, "Soil Treatment with Chlordane Recommended to Increase Sugarcane Yields on Heavy Soils," by Mr. Dugas and Mr. Mathes.

"*Dust*: Since the amount of dust applied should be sufficient to insure proper distribution, 100 pounds of a 2 per cent dust per acre is recommended. This wi furnish the 2 pounds of technic material required for each ac treated. A fertilizer distributo has been found satisfactory fo applying the dust.

"*Spray*: For spray application either the emulsifiable concentrat formulation or the wettable pow der may be used. However, th emulsifiable concentrate is the be ter form if the spray equipmer available does not have an agit tor. It mixes more readily wit water, and is less likely to plu up the nozzles. *Do not use chlo dane oil solution, since the oil wi harm the cane.*"

The open furrow should be covere as soon as possible after applyin chlordane."

The total cost of the chlordan and the application is approximatel $4.50 per acre. The tests conducte show an average annual gain fro increased yields of about $16.00 t $18.00 per acre.

Very good reports were receive from growers who used chlordan last year. Those growers will us chlordane again this year. Some re ported good stands as a result of th use of chlordane in fields wher stands were historically poor. A growers having heavy soils shoul certainly give this material a tria

The only way to maintain tot production on a reduced acreage i to increase per acre yields. The us of chlordane on heavy soil will hel to do this.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

The $64.00 question seems to be where, when and how the 100,000-ton purchase of over-quota sugar from continental producers, proposed by the Department of Agriculture, will be made.

During a recent visit to Washington, hardworking Ed Willis, Congressman from the Third District of Louisiana, was assured by top officials in the Agriculture Department. that they were in favor of making a purchase immediately.

In answer to Willis' question about the authority to USDA to purchase the 100,000 tons of sugar, Agriculture officials emphatically stated that the Department had authority to make the purchase and suggested that there was no need for any further discussion of that point.

Willis asked when the purchase would be made and was told that as far as the USDA from Secretary Benson on down is concerned, the position was that the purchase should be made as quickly as possible.

Willis then wanted to know how much of the 100,000-ton purchase, proposed by the Department of Agriculture, would be made from Louisiana and Florida. The top USDA officials stated that they were not sufficiently familiar with the details to answer that question at the moment. They pointed out, however, that the Mainland Cane Area, with a quota of 500,000 tons, had a surplus of more than 228,000 tons, while the Beet Area, with a quota of 1,800,000 tons, had a surplus of only 125,000 tons, and, therefore, the arithmetic of the problem indicated that the Mainland Cane Area was entitled to a major share of the purchase even though the beet people did participate in the program.

In response to Willis' query as to who or what is holding up the purchase program, and why, he was informed that the final decision will be made by the State Department and/or the economic advisor to the President. Both the purchase program and the 55-45% market sharing formula between domestic and foreign areas involve international questions, according to Government spokesmen. They said that the growth formula whereby domestic areas would receive 55% and foreign areas 45% of the market growth was devised at State Department and White House levels, and both the State Department and the White House looked upon the purchase program and the market sharing formula as being wrapped up together in a single "package".

The fact that as the sugar bill came out of the House, the market sharing formula recommended by the Executive Branch, was altered to the disadvantage of Cuba, plays an important part in the proposed purchase program. The Government spokesmen indicated that if the purchase program were inaugurated now, Cuba might construe this to mean that the Administration was approving not only the purchase section of the House bill but also the growth sharing formula as defined in the House bill, when, in fact, the Administration is still in-

(Continued on page 385)

EDGERTON'S "SUGARCANE AND ITS DISEASES"

(A Review)
(Published by The Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, La.—$5.00)

Everyone interested in sugarcane, whether as a grower, county agent, teacher, or research worker, has long felt the need of a treatise on the diseases of this plant that would bring together in a single volume the information published in many bulletins, pamphlets, articles in technical or trade journals, or in books covering the diseases present in a single country or area. The appearance of the book "Sugarcane and Its Diseases" by one of the world's foremost plant pathologists, who has devoted more than forty years of his life to the study of sugarcane diseases, will therefore be warmly welcomed. The fact that no one has hitherto undertaken the task of collating the diverse material on the subject on a world-wide basis is evidence that it was a formidable one. Then, too, the comparatively recent identification of ratoon stunting disease which so long escaped recognition by pathologists because of its obscure nature, and which has doubtless been involved in injury to sugarcane attributed to other diseases, might have been considered a valid reason for not attempting to summarize the world's sugarcane disease literature until some of the many questions raised by recognition of this disease had been answered. Those who feel the need of an authoritative picture of the sugarcane disease situation as it appears today will applaud Dr. Edgerton's courage in proceeding with the task, in spite of the fact that definitive treatment of some diseases may not be possible at this time.

Part I of the book provides a background for the disease picture, with chapters on the history of sugarcane, its vegetative structures, growth, flowering, botanical classification, breeding, and important varieties of the world. Part II treats the diseases under the following chapter headings: general discussion, stalk rots, smut, leaf spot diseases, mildew, malformations, bacterial diseases, root rot, minor diseases, parasitic flowering plants, and virus diseases. The most extensive discussions are of red rot, root rots, and mosaic, reflecting Dr. Edgerton's special interest in and experience with these diseases. The space devoted to other diseases seems adequate for a publication of this nature. In general the diseases are discussed with respect to geographic distribution, symptoms, the causal organism, importance, losses incurred, and control measures, with emphasis on the role of resistant varieties.

Dr. Edgerton has the art of presenting technical subject matter in simple, clear language that is intelligible to the non-specialist, yet does not appear unduly simplified to the technologist. While the use of technical botanical and pathological terms is held to a minimum, a glossary of such terms might have been helpful to non-specialists who will find so much of value in the book.

Not all sugarcane pathologists will agree with all of Dr. Edgerton's statements and interpretations, yet for the most part such disagreement as may exist will be of concern primarily to specialists on certain diseases. As an example may be cited the use of the terms "common", "green", and "yellow" to refer to types or strains of mosaic. It is known that in Louisiana the occurrence of mosaic on different varieties is related to different strains of the virus, the symptoms of which may be "green" or "yellow" depending on the specific reaction of the variety to the strain of the virus involved. Since, then, as Dr. Edger-

(Continued on page 385)

FERTILITY STATUS OF SOILS OF THE SUGAR CANE AREA AS INDICATED BY SOIL TESTING

W. J. Peevy, Agronomist, La. Agri. Exp. Station and Extension Service
(Presented at the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists meeting held in New Orleans March 1, 1955)

The term "soil testing" usually refers to the attempt to determine by chemical methods the amounts of certain elements that are available for plant use. This term does not refer to the total amount of the elements present in the soil. In fact, there is often little correlation between the total and so-called "available" contents of some elements in the soil. The term "available" actually refers to the amounts of the elements that are easily extractible from the soil by use of certain chemicals.

Work was begun by M. B. Sturgis about 1930 on the soils of the sugar cane area, and is now being continued by him and D. S. Byrnside, to determine the fertility status of these soils and to further correlate soil testing with results obtained in the fertilizer tests in the field. Such studies are necessary in order to make soil testing in the area more reliable. These soils are quite variable and are much more difficult to characterize than the sandy soils of the Coastal Plain areas. The values that have now been established to characterize the fertility status of the soils of the alluvial areas are given in Table 1. As more experimental work is done, and higher amounts of nitrogen are applied to

(Continued on next page)

Table 1.—Levels of available P, K, Ca and Mg used to interpret soil test data from the Coastal Plain, Mississippi Bluff and Terrace, and Coastal Prairie soils.

		Very low	Low	Medium	High
Available P, p.p.m.		below 10	10-30	30-50	50 †
Available K, p.p.m.	Sands	below 40	40-60	60-80	80 †
Available K, p.p.m.	Sandy loams & Silt loams	below 40	40-80	80-120	120 †
Available Ca, p.p.m.	Sands	below 200	200-400	400-800	800 †
Available Ca, p.p.m.	Sandy loams	below 400	400-800	800-1600	1600 †
Available Ca, p.p.m.	Silt loams	below 500	500-1000	1000-2000	2000 †
Available Mg, p.p.m.	Sands	below 20	20-40	40-80	80 †
Available Mg, p.p.m.	Sandy loams	below 40	40-80	80-160	160 †
pH	Silt loams	below 50	50-100	100-200	200 †
		below 5	5-6	6-7	7 †

Table 2.—Levels of available P, K, Ca and Mg used to interpret soil test data from the Red, Mississippi and Ouachita River alluvial soils.

		Very low	Low	Medium	High
Available P, p.p.m.	Sandy loams & Silt loams	below 30	30-50	50-70	70 †
Available K, p.p.m.	Clay loams & Clay	below 50	50-70	70-90	90 †
Available K, p.p.m.	Sandy loams & Silt loams	below 40	40-80	80-120	120 †
Available Ca, p.p.m.	Clay loams & Clay	below 120	120-160	160-200	200 †
Available Ca, p.p.m.	Sands	below 200	200-400	400-800	800 †
Available Ca, p.p.m.	Sandy loams	below 400	400-800	800-1600	1600 †
Available Ca, p.p.m.	Silt loams	below 500	500-1000	1000-2000	2000 †
Available Ca, p.p.m.	Clay loams	below 1000	1000-2000	2000-4000	4000 †
Available Mg, p.p.m.	Clay	below 1500	1500-3000	3000-6000	6000 †
Available Mg, p.p.m.	Sands	below 20	20-40	40-80	80 †
Available Mg, p.p.m.	Sandy loams	below 40	40-80	80-160	160 †
Available Mg, p.p.m.	Silt loams	below 50	50-100	100-200	200 †
Available Mg, p.p.m.	Clay loams	below 100	100-200	200-400	400 †
	Clay	below 150	150-300	300-600	600 †

the soil, some of these values may be changed. The values used for the Coastal Plain, terraces and prairie soils are given in Table 2.

About 3,000 samples of soil were analyzed from farms in the sugar cane area through 1952 for the purpose of determining their fertility levels, reaction and lime needs. The summary of these data, which is presented herein, shows that there is wide variation in the amounts of these elements that can be easily extracted from the soils of the area where cane is grown. The greatest contrast is between the alluvial soils, which are predominately quite fertile, and the terrace soils which are generally very deficient.

A summary of the phosphorus availability is given in Table 3. From 80 to 90 per cent or more of the soils of the alluvial area have what are considered medium to high amounts of available phosphorus. The other 10 to 20 per cent of the soils examined had low to very low availability, or solubility, of phosphorus. An examination of the data in Table 4 will show a similar pattern for available potassium. However, this does not necessarily mean that soils that had low available phosphorus also had low available potassium, although in some cases this was true. These data emphasize the need for more and better studies on these soils to determine where emphasis should be placed on the use of minerals. The data also explain why some farmers report "response" from the use of minerals, whereas others get little, if any, response from their use.

In contrast to the alluvial soils, the terrace soils in Iberia, Lafayette and St. Mary Parishes have low to very low amounts of available phosphorus in about 70 to 90 per cent of the samples tested. The available potassium is also low in 50 to 70 per cent of these soils. Greater and more consistant response is also being obtained from the use of minerals in these soils than in the alluvial areas. However, there are farms, or fields, in the terrace area where little, if any, response is obtained from the use of minerals.

The amount of nitrogen used on these soils will also affect the need for phosphorus and potassium. A soil may supply sufficient amounts of these elements when low amounts of nitrogen are used, but when high amounts of nitrogen are applied to produce higher yields, the soil may not furnish enough phosphorus and potassium to permit the use of the nitrogen. Continued farming to cane, along with fallow plowing, will further deplete the nitrogen in these soils, and also lower the availability of other elements. That is one reason why more response is now being obtained from higher amounts of nitrogen than was reported 20 years

(Continued on next page)

Table 3.—Available phosphorus in soils in the sugar cane area of Louisiana.

Parish	No. Samples Tested	Percentage of samples testing		
		Low	Medium	High
Assumption	109	10	11	79
Avoyelles alluvial	250	20	13	67
Iberia	388	86	7	7
Iberville	100	11	13	76
Lafayette	289	89	6	5
Lafourche	117	16	9	75
P. Coupee	318	17	21	62
Rapides alluvial	447	6	12	82
St. Bernard	13	15	0	85
St. Charles	19	37	10	53
St. James	95	11	12	77
St. John	35	11	6	83
St. Martin	166	79	3	18
St. Mary	184	66	15	19
Terrebonne	75	17	17	66
W. Baton Rouge	136	24	13	63

ago. Research now being conducted by D. S. Byrnside and M. B. Sturgis shows more response to phosphorus and potassium where 100 to 120 pounds of nitrogen are being applied than when 40 to 60 pounds are being used.

The nitrogen content of most of the soils of the area is low and large amounts will have to be added for good yields. The amount of available nitrogen in soils can be built up fairly high by turning under heavy legume crops, but this will be only a temporary build-up. Commercial sources of nitrogen will have to be relied upon as the main supply for crop production.

Soil Reaction And Magnesium Status

There has been considerable interest in some sections of the cane area in the use of dolomitic lime or other sources of magnesium. The results of experiments conducted by M. B. Sturgis, D. S. Byrnside and others, as reported in the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Crops and Soils Department Annual Reports, 1948-1953, have not shown response from the use of magnesium on sugar cane. The analyses of more than 500 samples from the area, Table 5, show that magnesium availability is medium to high in all the alluvial soils tested, and in most of the terrace soils tested. These data indicate that there may be isolated incidents where the magnesium supply may be so low that response would be obtained but they indicate more strongly that most farmers would receive no benefit from its use.

The summary of the reactions, or pH, of about 3,000 samples is shown in Table 6. These data show that there is little need for lime in the alluvial areas. In fact, response from the use of lime for cane production has not been established even when the soil pH was as low as 5, which occurs in a few places in the terrace soils. It is quite possible, however, that indirect benefits to cane production may eventually be obtained by liming these strongly acid soils. Some of the failures to grow winter legume crops may be attributed to the acidity of the soil. Good rotations should be used, and these should include legumes, and sod crops, and these will do better on well limed soils. Where phosphorus is low and is supplied by fertilizer, it will be more available in well limed soils. Therefore, by helping to grow better legumes, and by making phosphorus, and nitrogen, more available, the use of lime on strongly acid soils could indirectly improve cane production.

How Can Cane Production Be Improved?

The use of soil testing alone is not going to bring about much improvement in cane yields. The same

(Continued on next page)

Table 4.—Available potassium in soils in the sugar cane area of Louisiana

Parish	No. Samples Tested	Percentage of samples testing		
		Low	Medium	High
Assumption	109	10	26	64
Avoyelles alluvial	250	28	33	39
Iberia	388	47	30	23
Iberville	100	3	30	67
Lafayette	289	68	22	10
Lafourche	117	25	36	39
P. Coupee	318	5	27	68
Rapides alluvial	447	22	55	23
St. Bernard	13	24	15	61
St. Charles	19	0	53	47
St. James	95	12	34	54
St. John	35	43	17	40
St. Martin	166	33	30	37
St. Mary	184	59	21	20
Terrebonne	75	8	37	54
W. Baton Rouge	136	5	16	79

statement can be made for many other means of attempting to improve production. Soil testing can only point out those fields in which response is more likely to be obtained from the use of elements other than nitrogen. Some farmers are not using these elements, even where it has been proven definitely that they are needed on their soils. No amount of research or soil testing will do any good unless the farmer is willing to go to the trouble of following the results and recommendations obtained for him.

Cane yields are low — on the average — for several reasons, and the use of the word "average" is emphasized because there are a lot of farmers making high yields. Yields of cane — like yields of cotton or any other crop — are determined largely by whether or not good farming is being done. Good farming includes:

(1) Good seedbed preparation — which means breaking the land deep enough to destroy any hard layers that have been formed by use of heavy equipment.

(2) Good rotations, which should include sod crops, or other special crop that will add organic matter to the soil. The present system of cane and fallow plowing is not a rotation.

(3) The return of crop residues to the soil — instead of burning them.

(4) The use of high amounts of nitrogen, along with the use of phosphorus and potash on many soils, and especially where they are known to be deficient.

(5) The use of good varieties.

(6) The control of insects.

(7) Control of grass and weeds — by shallow cultivation and chemical control.

(Continued on page 384)

Table 5.—Available magnesium in soils in the sugar cane area of Louisiana.

Parish	No. Samples Tested	Percentage of samples testing Low	Medium	High
Assumption	16	0	0	100
Avoyelles alluvial	53	0	9	91
Iberia	103	6	14	80
Iberville	16	0	0	100
Lafayette	102	23	51	26
Lafourche	5	0	0	100
P. Coupee	138	0	1	99
Rapides alluvial	8	0	0	100
St. Martin	71	0	8	92
St. Mary	8	0	12	88
Terrebonne	6	0	17	83
W. Baton Rouge	9	0	0	100

Table 6.—Soil reaction (pH) of soils in the sugar cane area of Louisiana.

Parish	No. Samples Tested	Percentage of samples testing 4.5-5.4	5.5-6.4	6.5-7.4	7.5 & above
Assumption	109	1	15	72	12
Avoyelles alluvial	250	1	17	42	40
Iberia	388	14	52	27	7
Iberville	100	0	42	52	6
Lafayette	289	24	56	19	1
Lafourche	117	4	36	55	5
P. Coupee	318	0	72	27	1
Rapides alluvial	447	0	6	32	62
St. Bernard	13	0	46	31	23
St. Charles	19	0	32	58	10
St. James	95	2	39	48	11
St. John	35	0	40	29	31
St. Martin	166	17	57	23	3
St. Mary	184	11	54	29	6
Terrebonne	75	0	28	68	4
W. Baton Rouge	136	0	59	40	1

FLOOD CONTROL

*Statement of J. P. Duhe, President of American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., at a Public Meeting called by Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Plaquemine, Louisiana, September 6, 1955 **

I am president of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., a non-profit corporation of the State of Louisiana, created for the purpose of protecting the welfare of Louisiana cane growers and processors. The membership of the League consists of approximately 7000 farmers who produce about 95% of the sugar cane grown in Louisiana and 44 processor members operating 50 of the 53 Louisiana sugar cane mills.

Our organization takes the position that nothing must interfere with the orderly and timely prosecution of the flood control work in the Atchafalaya Basin. The very existence of the Louisiana sugar industry depends upon the execution of an adequate plan to control flood waters in the Atchafalaya River and the Atchafalaya Basin floodway.

The Corps of Engineers of the U. S. Army states that the dredging planned to be done this fiscal year and which is the subject of this public meeting is a part of the overall flood control plan for the Basin and that the performance of such dredging is timely this year. The Louisiana State Department of Public Works is in complete agreement with the Corps of Engineers in this matter. We, therefore, recommend that there be no undue delay in the commencement and completion of the work.

We call your attention to a map prepared by the Louisiana State Department of Public Works showing the area which could be flooded because of a failure of the Atchafalaya Basin floodway. We have prepared several exhibits which show values of sugar property, values of annual production from sugar cane, and numbers of people depending on the Louisiana sugar industry for a livelihood in the potential flood area.

Exhibit I indicates 37 sugar cane mills, which grind 75% of the State's cane crop, are subject to the ravages of flood.

Exhibit II reveals approximately 278,000 acres of sugar cane land are in the area which could be flooded. The value of this land with improvements exceeds $55,000,000.

Exhibit III shows pertinent data for the four sugar refineries located in the possible flood area. These refineries refine imported raw sugar in addition to raw sugar produced from Louisiana cane.

Exhibit IV is a summary disclosing the capital value of property in the Louisiana sugar industry which could be flooded because of a failure of the Atchafalaya Basin floodway. The total value of such property exceeds $187,000,000.

Exhibit V shows that the value of products produced annually by that portion of the Louisiana sugar industry subject to flooding exceeds $60,000,000.

Exhibit VI gives an estimate of the number of workers and the total number of people in the Louisiana sugar industry whose source of livelihood could be affected by a flood resulting from a failure of the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway. The total workers involved exceeds 27,000 and the total people exceeds 111,000.

We have made no attempt to estimate the actual amount of damage which the Louisiana sugar industry would suffer from a major flood but call your attention to the fact that, if one year's cane crop is lost in the potential flood area, the value of sugar cane products not produced that year would exceed $60,000,000. Unfortunately, that would not be the extent of the total loss. Three crops of cane are usually harvested from one planting, and a grower

(Continued on next page)

FLOOD CONTROL

generally plants only one-third of his acreage each year. It is possible that a flood would require that he replant his entire acreage. Furthermore, cane growers would have the cost of rehabilitating their land, equipment, and buildings devastated by the flood. The same problem would face the sugar cane processors and refiners.

The property values, production values, and number of people involved in the Louisiana sugar industry and in other industries operating in the area which the Atchafalaya Basin Flood Control Plan was designed to protect are so tremendous there should be no question as to the advisability of orderly and timely prosecution of the necessary flood control work.

* *Editor's note* — Exhibits have been omitted to conserve space.

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FERTILITY

(Continued from page 382)

The use of any one of the above practices is not enough. No variety of cane, or any other crop, will make high yields on poorly managed soils. Most fairly well adapted varieties will do well on well managed, fertile soils. The same is true for insect control, whether the cane borer — or boll weevil — is being controlled. The farmer who is making low yields may not be able to "afford" to control the borer — or weevil, but the man who is farming for high yields must — and usually will — control the insect also.

In short — the cane farmer needs to learn what a good farming program is — and not look to the "miracle" of soil testing, variety or any other single item as the answer to achieving good production.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 375)

to the same date last year, but there is no life in the market. Trading in future contracts has fallen off to a point where it is almost non-existent. During the past two weeks we have had at least three days when the total number of sales in the number 6 (Domestic) futures market was zero.

The spot price has been working back and forth between 5.95 and 6 cents despite the fact that there is open talk about the need for another quota increase which makes it very obvious that the governing factor in the market today is what the trade thinks the Secretary of Agriculture thinks the price of sugar should be.

In the past the Sugar Division has pointed with pride to the even keel of the sugar market and it must be admitted that prices have been surprisingly stable in the 5.95-6.05 range throughout the summer months. We are not prepared to say whether this psychological control is good or bad. Our complaint is that the Old Mule is being mesmerized at a level far below the price called for in the Sugar Act.

Annual Meeting September 29th

The Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League will be held in the Auditorium of the International House, 607 Gravier St., New Orleans, on Thursday, September 29th, beginning at two o'clock in the afternoon. Every member of the American Sugar Cane League is invited to attend this meeting.

This will be the thirty-third annual meeting of your organization. The League was founded way back in 1922 and for thirty-three years has been battling to protect the rights of the sugarcane farmers and processors of Louisiana. The going has been rough, plenty rough, most of the time but we are still in there pitching and a great many really fine victories have been won. Plan to attend the Annual meeting on September 29th and take part in the elections of the new officers and members of the Executive Committee who will serve during the ensuing year.

Festival September 23, 24 and 25

The Fourteenth Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair will be held

in New Iberia, La. on September 23rd, 24th and 25th. The program of events is as follows:

Friday, September 23rd—Farmer's Day: Blessing of Crops 10:00 A. M., Agricultural Parade 7:00 P. M., Pageant 8.00 P. M., Street Dance (Fais Dodo) 8:30 P. M.

Saturday, September 24th: Children's Parade 10:00 A. M., Colored Parade 2:00 P. M., Coronation of Queen Sugar XIV 8:15 P. M., Queen's Ball 10:00 P. M.

Sunday, September 25th: Queen's Parade 2:00 P. M., Boat Race Finals 2:45 P. M., Horse Show 3:00 P. M., King and Queen's Reception 5:30 P. M.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday: Agricultural Fair, Art Exhibit, Commercial Exhibits, Mechanical Exhibits, Photography Exhibits, Flower Show.

P.S. We understand that King Sucrose XIV will be none other than the very capable Stephen C. Munson who has established an enviable record of service to the Louisiana sugar industry.

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 377)

sisting on the 55-45% formula with Cuba sharing in the 45% awarded to the foreign market as originally recommended by the Executive Branch.

Willis pointed out that after all the only part of the House bill that was approved by the Senate without amendment was Section 19 relating to the purchase program; that the Senate had not expressed its will on the other phases of general legislation and, therefore, it should follow that the two points—the purchase program and the growth formula—are separate.

The Government spokesman expressed the opinion that the decision as to whether or not the purchase should be made during the calendar year 1955 would be made sometime in October. He pointed out that most of the people involved—Secretary Benson, Under-Secretary Morse, Sugar Branch Director Lawrence Myers, and Dr. Gabriel Hauge, White House economic advisor—will not be in Washington until early October.

Willis seemed pleased with the conference and said: "If I were a betting man, I would bet that the Government buys a lot of sugar in 1955." He said, also, that since it is recognized that the Department has authority to grant relief, he believes a purchase program will be announced in October and he sees no reason to doubt that the Department will keep its implied promise to buy during this calendar year.

—o—

REVIEW

(Continued from page 378)

ton states, a strain that is "green" on one variety may be "yellow" on another, the use of these terms is not satisfactory as designations for strains of the virus, nor does evi-

(Continued on next page)

SUGAR MILL TRANSMISSION SPECIALISTS

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dence support the statement that "Experience has shown that this (determination of strains) is not necessary". Strain identification is important in appraising a specific mosaic situation. Also referring to Strain B as the "common", "green", or "mild" mosaic, is not entirely correct. Strain B is currently the most prevalent one on the remaining relatively small acreage of Co. 290 in Louisiana, but Strain A also occurs on the variety and has caused some infection of C. P. 36/105 and C. P. 44/101. It is indistinguishable from Strain B on each of these varieties, and might equally well be called "common", "green", or "mild".

Cane breeders as well as pathologists may differ with the statement in reference to red rot that "resistant seedlings are as common in crosses between susceptible varieties as between resistant ones". It is true that resistant seedlings occur in the progenies of crosses between susceptible parents, but while the data available on the subject are very inadequate, they hardly support the generalization made.

The book is clearly printed in easily readable type, and has 39 illustrations, several of which show the symptoms of the more important diseases or disorders of sugarcane. There is a bibliography of 669 references. This reviewer detected only one typographical error in the book (*Cynerium* for *Gynerium* on p. 187).

"Sugarcane and Its Diseases" should be in the hands of everyone, whether he be farmer, extension agent, teacher, or research worker, who desires for ready reference the basic facts about the sugarcane plant and its disorders. Each will find it an invaluable aid. The book is a fitting consummation of the efforts of one who has devoted his life to a better understanding of the sugarcane plant and the ills that beset it.—E. V. Abbott, Field Crops Research Branch, ARS, USDA.

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This is one of a series of advertisements of Sugar Information Incorporated designed to counteract some of the false propaganda being utilized by anti-sugar groups.

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